



BOOK NO.

ACCESSION

2

973 D187

169028✓

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

Form 3427—5000—1-48

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1213 00700 8619

DATE DUE

SFPL	JUL 31 1985		
SFPL JUN	25 '88		
SFPL	OCT 12 '88		
OCT - 8 1995			
OCT - 8 1995			
OCT 31 1995			
	201-6503		Printed in USA

THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF DATES

458-1920

INCLUDING ALSO

AS SUPPLEMENTS TO THE MAIN WORK

The Period of Discovery from the Norsemen to Columbus, 458 to 1492

The Period of Colonization, 1492 to 1607

The Period of English Settlement, 1607 to 1620

The Declaration of Independence, with a Complete Sketch of the Lives of
Each of the Fifty-six Signers

Comprehensive 100-word Biographical Sketches of all the Presidents

The Ratification of the Constitution by the Thirteen Original States and the
Origin and Statehood of all of the States of our Present Union;
including the Development of the Territories

COMPILED BY

CHARLES RIPLEY DAMON

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME TWO



BOSTON

RICHARD G. BADGER

THE GORHAM PRESS

COPYRIGHT, 1921, BY RICHARD G. BADGEE

All Rights Reserved

1973
II 1872
169028

MAILED 1918 JUN 12

Made in the United States of America

The Gorham Press, Boston, U. S. A.

3 1223 00700 8619

CONTENTS TO VOLUME TWO

PAGE

DAY BY DAY HISTORY	7
1881-1920	

SUPPLEMENTS

I DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	145
II CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE LIVES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	149
III RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, ORIGIN AND STATEHOOD OF ALL STATES, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORIES	159
IV BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS	161
V VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES	167
VI PRESIDENTS PRO TEM. OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE	168
VII SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	170
VIII JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT	171
IX CABINET OFFICERS	173
X DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS	181
XI DATES OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSES	186
XII UNITED STATES SENATORS	187
XIII GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNION	215
XIV AMERICAN WARS	242
XV AMERICAN BATTLE DATES	243
XVI BRIEF POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE CIVIL WAR	245
XVII WORLD WAR DATA	248
XVIII UNITED STATES WARS, INSURRECTIONS, REBELLIONS, CONSPIRACIES, EXPEDITIONS AND NAVAL AFFAIRS, EMBARGOES, ETC.	266
XIX BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF PROMINENT AMERICANS	268

AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF DATES

1881—1919

SUPPLEMENTS

1881

January 5, By resolution of Congress an international sanitary conference is called and meets at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 22, New York sets up the obelisk, "Cleopatra's Needle," in Central Park.

February 9, Electoral vote of the country counted in Congress.

Feb. 24, Convention relative to consular rights between the United States and Italy concluded at Washington, D. C.

Feb. 28, Extra session of the United States Senate called for March 4 by President Hayes.

March 3, "Funding Act" vetoed by the President.

Mar. 4, James A. Garfield inaugurated President of the United States.

Mar. 4, Special session of the United States Congress, Chester A. Arthur presiding.

Mar. 4 (to March 3, 1885), Twenty-fourth Federal Administration, Republican. James A. Garfield of Ohio, President. Chester A. Arthur of New York, Vice-President.

1881-85, James G. Blaine, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Secretaries of State.

William Windom, Secretary of Treasury.

Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

Congress 1881-83, Senate, tie.

House, Republican.

1883-85, Senate, Republican.

House, Democratic.

John W. Keifer and John G. Carlisle, Speakers.

Mar. 28, Vice-President Arthur and Senators Conkling and Platt, of New York, protest against the removal of General Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robinson as collector of the port of New York without consulting the state senators.

April 20, Investigation of Star route frauds and resignation of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Thomas A. Brady.

Apr. 25, Bronze statue of Admiral Farragut unveiled at Washington, D. C.

May 16, New York Senators Conkling and Platt resign their seats.

May 20, Special session of the United States Senate adjourns.

June 5-17, Convention regulating consular rights between the United States and Roumania concluded at Bucharest.

June 12, The steamer "Jeannette," crushed in the arctic ice, is abandoned and sinks.

June 15, The steam whaler "Rogers" is dispatched by the Navy Department from San Francisco, California, in search of the "Jeannette."

June 24, Secretary of State James G. Blaine notifies American ministers at the principal European courts that a joint movement to guarantee the neutrality of the inter-oceanic canal at Panama would be regarded by the United States as an uncalled-for interference and unfriendly act.

July 1, Organization and incorporation of the American Association of the Red Cross. Miss Clara Barton is President.

July 2, President James A. Garfield shot in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station at Washington, D. C., by Charles J. Guiteau. (The President was accompanied by the Secretary of State James G. Blaine).

July 7, Lieutenant A. W. Greely sails from St. John's, Newfoundland, in the ship "Proteus," to establish a circumpolar station for scientific purposes.

July 16, New York elects Warner Miller to succeed Thomas Platt in the United States Senate.

July 22, Roscoe Conkling succeeded by E. G. Lapham of New York in the United States Senate.

July 25, Death of Nathan Clifford, United States Supreme Court Judge, at Cornish, Maine.

August 12, Captain Hooper and Mr. Reynolds of the revenue cutter "Connis,"

take possession of the Wrangel Island, the land off the Siberian coast, in the name of the United States.

September 6, President Garfield removed to the Franklyn Cottage at Elberon, New York, from Washington, D. C.

Sept. 13, Death of General Ambrose E. Burnside at Bristol, Rhode Island.

Sept. 19, Death of President Garfield at Elberon, New York, at 10:35 P. M.

Sept. 20, Vice-President Chester A. Arthur sworn in as President of the United States at his residence in New York City, by Judge John R. Brady, between 2 and 3 A. M.

Sept. 22, President Arthur formally takes the oath of office as President in Washington, D. C.

Sept. 23, President Arthur calls the Senate in extra session for October 10.

Sept. 23, Remains of President Garfield leave Washington, D. C., in funeral train for Cleveland, Ohio.

Sept. 26, Obsequies of President Garfield at Cleveland, Ohio, and day of mourning observed under proclamation of the President, throughout the country.

Sept., Extensive forest fires in Huron and Samilac Counties, Michigan.

October 5, Opening of the international cotton exposition at Atlanta, Georgia.

Oct. 10, Special session of the forty-sixth United States Congress convenes.

Oct. 19, Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis in the Revolutionary War, at Yorktown, Virginia.

Oct. 25, Special session of the United States Senate adjourns.

November 14, Resignation of Secretary of the Treasury William Windom.

Nov. 14, Resignation of Attorney-General McVeagh accepted by the President.

Nov. 14, Trial of C. J. Guiteau begun at Washington, D. C., for the murder of President Garfield.

December 5, First session of the forty-seventh United States Congress convenes with David Davis presiding.

Warren Keifer of Ohio, Speaker of the House of Representatives, having defeated the Democratic candidate, Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania.

Dec. 6, President Arthur submits his annual message to Congress.

Dec. 15, Secretary of State James G. Blaine resigns from President Arthur's Cabinet.

Dec. 17, Death of Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, arctic explorer, at New York City.

Dec. 24-31, Exodus of colored people from Edgefield County, South Carolina.

Harris M. Plaisted, Governor of the state of Maine.

William P. Frye, United States Senator from the state of Maine.

Eugene Hale, United States Senator from the state of Maine.

Charles H. Bell, Governor of the state of New Hampshire.

Nelson W. Aldrich, United States Senator from the state of Rhode Island.

H. B. Bigelow, Governor of the state of Connecticut.

Joseph R. Hawley, United States Senator from the state of Connecticut.

Thomas C. Platt, United States Senator from the state of New York.

Warner Miller, United States Senator from the state of New York.

George C. Ludlow, Governor of the state of New Jersey.

William J. Sewell, United States Senator from the state of New Jersey.

E. G. Lapham, United States Senator from the state of New Jersey.

John I. Mitchell, United States Senator from the state of Pennsylvania.

Arthur P. Gorman, United States Senator from the state of Maryland.

Thomas J. Jarvis, Governor of the state of North Carolina.

Joseph H. Brown, United States Senator from the state of Georgia.

William Mahone, United States Senator from the state of Virginia.

Jacob B. Jackson, Governor of the state of West Virginia.

Johnson N. Camden, United States Senator from the state of West Virginia.

Alvin Hawkins, Governor of the state of Tennessee.

H. E. Jackson, United States Senator from the state of Tennessee.

William D. Bloxham, Governor of the state of Florida.

Thomas T. Crittenden, Governor of the state of Missouri.

James J. George, United States Senator from the state of Mississippi.

Samuel D. McEmery, Governor of the state of Louisiana.

L. A. Sheldon, Governor of the territory of New Mexico.

Thomas J. Churchill, Governor of the state of Arkansas.
 John Sherman, United States Senator from the state of Ohio.
 David H. Jerome, Governor of the state of Michigan.
 Omar D. Conger, United States Senator from the state of Michigan.
 Albert G. Porter, Governor of the state of Indiana.
 Benjamin Harrison, United States Senator from the state of Indiana.
 Dwight M. Sabin, United States Senator from the state of Minnesota.
 James W. McDill, United States Senator from the state of Iowa.
 Charles H. Van Wyck, United States Senator from the state of Nebraska.
 James G. Fair, United States Senator from the state of Nevada.
 John F. Miller, United States Senator from the state of California.
 Philetus Sawyer and Angus Cameron, United States Senators from the state of Wisconsin.
 Alien immigration, 669,431.
 Government pensions, \$50,583,405.35.
 Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$1,639,567,750.
 Total national debt, \$2,120,415,370.63.
 John W. Keifer, of Ohio, Speaker of the National House of Representatives.
 The G. A. R. meets at Indianapolis, Indiana, with George B. Merrill, of Massachusetts, Commander-in-chief.
 Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
 Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
 Pennsylvania's state representatives in the National Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C., are J. P. G. Muhlenberg and Robert Fulton.
 American National Red Cross founded at Washington, D. C.
 Spokane, Washington, established.
 Phoenix, Arizona, established.
 Helena, Montana, established.
 The Panama Canal begun by France.
 Queen Victoria, of England, orders the court to go into mourning for a week on account of the death of President Garfield.
 The Isle of Man grants suffrage to women.
 The American Society of Mechanical Engineers organized in New York.

1882

January 6, Postmaster-General Thomas L. James retires from President Arthur's cabinet.
Jan. 12, The United States Congress tenders thanks to the Khedive of Egypt, for the obelisk, "Cleopatra's Needle," erected in Central Park, New York City.
Jan. 25, Guiteau convicted of the murder of President Garfield.
February 2, The widow of Abraham Lincoln granted an additional pension by act of Congress.
Feb. 4, Guiteau sentenced to be hanged for the murder of President James A. Garfield.
Feb. 27, National memorial service in the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C. Eulogy on President Garfield delivered by James G. Blaine.
Feb. 28, Act passed for the apportionment of representation by the census, thus increasing the number of representatives in Congress to 325.
Feb.-Mar., Floods in the Mississippi Valley cause much damage to property.
March 1, Treaty relating to the International Red Cross, between the United States and the Swiss Confederation, concluded at Geneva.
Mar. 4, The District Court Criminal session in the District of Columbia indicts John W. Dorsey, John M. Peck, John R. Miner, Stephen W. Dorsey, M. C. Resdell, Thomas J. Brady, William H. Turner and J. L. Sanderson, for frauds and conspiracy to defraud the government for bids on Star-Route mail service.
Mar. 22, Congress passes the Edmunds Law, excluding bigamists and polygamists in the territory of Utah, from voting or holding office.
Mar. 23, Engineer Melville locates the bodies of De Long, explorer, and companions near the mouth of the Lena River, Siberia.
Mar. 24, Death of Henry W. Longfellow, great American poet, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mar. 28, By act approved, the northern boundary of Nebraska is extended to the third parallel.

Mar. 31, Congress grants a pension of \$5,000 each to the widows of James A. Garfield, James K. Polk, and John Tyler.

April. 4, Bill for restricting Chinese immigration for twenty years vetoed by President Arthur.

April, Resignation of Secretary Samuel J. Kirkwood, of the Interior Department, from President Arthur's cabinet.

Apr. 18, Congress appropriates \$10,000 for the erection of a monument at the grave of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Virginia.

Apr. 27, Death of Ralph Waldo Emerson, essayist and poet, at Concord, Massachusetts.

May 3, President Arthur's proclamation against violence in Arizona, with reference to the "cowboys."

May 4, The unexecuted part of disqualifying General Fitz-John Porter remitted by President Arthur.

May 6, Immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States suspended for ten years and the admission of Chinese to citizenship prohibited by act of Congress.

May 13, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, of the Greely exploring expedition, reach latitude 83° 23' 8" N.

May 15, President approves bill to appoint a tariff commission.

May 20, F. L. Sanderson's name omitted in the new indictment in the Star-route trial presented for action.

May 22, Treaty of Peace Amity, Commerce, Navigation, etc., between the United States and Korea concluded at Yin Chuen.

May 28, Some of the survivors of the "Jeannette," including Lieutenant Danenhower, Dr. Newcomb, Cole, and Long, arrive at the port of New York.

May 31, House of Representatives in a deadlock over the contested election of E. M. Mackey vs. Samuel Diddle, of South Carolina. The House finally agrees to seat the former.

June 1, New trial of Star-route frauds begins.

June 30, Guiteau executed at Washington, D. C., for the murder of President Garfield.

July 1, Arthur vetoes the Carriage of Passengers at Sea Bill.

July 6, Tariff commission, consisting of Messrs. John L. Hayes as President, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Augustus M. Garland, Jacob Ambler, Robert P. Porter, John W. H. Underwood, Duncan H. McMahon, meets in Washington, D. C.

July 16, Death of the Widow of President Lincoln, at Springfield, Illinois.

July 29, Convention relative to the mutual right to pursue Indians across the boundary between the United States and Mexico concluded at Washington, D. C.

August 1, River and Harbor Appropriation Bill vetoed by the President.

Aug. 2, River and Harbor Bill passed by Congress over the President's veto.

Aug. 3, Congress authorizes the President to call an international conference at Washington, to fix on a common prime meridian for the whole world.

Aug. 8, First session of the forty-seventh United States Congress adjourns.

Aug., Exposition of the National Mining and Industrial Society held at Denver, Colorado.

September 11, Star-route case verdict rendered. Peck and Turner are declared not guilty; Miner and Resdell are convicted as guilty, and the jury disagrees on the other cases.

Sept. 13, Engineer G. W. Melville and seaman William Noros, and William Ninderman of the wrecked "Jeannette" arrive in New York.

October 22-27, Celebration of the bi-centennial of the landing of William Penn, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

November 22, Death of Thurlow Weed, politician and journalist, in New York.

December 4, Second session of the forty-seventh United States Congress convenes.

Dec. 4, Exhaustive report submitted to Congress by the Tariff Commission and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Dec. 4, New trial of the Star-route frauds case begun by the government of the United States.

Dec. 23, Act passed Congress repealing Section No. 2510 of the Revised Statutes,

levying an additional duty of ten per cent on goods from places west of the Cape of Good Hope.

Resignation of the Secretary of the Navy William H. Hunt from President Arthur's Cabinet.

John L. Barstow, Governor of the state of Vermont.

Grover Cleveland, Governor of the state of New York.

W. E. Cameron, Governor of the state of Virginia.

Hugh L. Thompson, Governor of the state of South Carolina.

Alexander H. Stephens, Governor of the state of Georgia.

Pope Barrow, United States Senator from the state of Georgia.

Robert Lowry, Governor of the state of Michigan.

J. M. Rusk, Governor of the state of Wisconsin.

Edward H. O'Neal, Governor of the state of Alabama.

R. B. Sherman, Governor of the state of Iowa.

Zenas F. Moody, Governor of the state of Oregon.

Alien immigration, 788,992.

Government pensions, \$54,313,172.05.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$1,463,810,400.

Total national debt, \$1,918,312,994.03.

The G. A. R. meets at Baltimore, Maryland, with Paul Van DerVoort, from Nebraska, commander-in-chief.

Samuel Blackford, of New York, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Nomination of Roscoe Conkling for the Supreme Court.

California and Nevada make a holiday of Saturday, March 4, devote it to mass meetings, and resolve the Chinese must go.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, makes a great speech against the Chinese Restriction Bill.

Senator Miller, of California, replies to Senator Hoar, on the Chinese Restriction Bill.

The East River Bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, opened.

1883

January 10, The United States Senate reports a Tariff Bill which is called up for consideration.

Jan. 10, The Newhall House, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, burns, with loss of many lives.

Jan. 10, Death of Lott M. Morrill, statesman, at Augusta, Maine.

Jan. 16, The House Tariff Bill reported by the Ways and Means committee.

Jan. 16, Act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service conditions of the United States. Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, John M. Gregory, of Illinois, and Leroy D. Thomas, of Ohio, appointed as civil service commissioners.

Jan. 20, Convention for commercial interests between the United States and Mexico concluded at Washington, D. C.

February 9, Death of William E. Dodge, capitalist, at New York.

Feb. 15, Resdell pleads guilty in the Star-route case and offers to turn state's evidence to testify in regard to the conspiracy.

Feb. 15, Water of the Ohio River floods Cincinnati, and reaches the height of over 60 feet above normal tide.

Feb. 28, After the Senate Tariff Bill of Jan. 10 and the House Bill of Jan. 16 have been discussed for several weeks and amended, a conference committee meets on this date.

March 3, Tariff bill approved by the President.

Mar. 3, Act passed by Congress reducing internal-revenue taxes and repealing the tax on banks, checks, matches, medicines, etc.

Mar. 4, Second session of the forty-seventh United States Congress adjourns.

Mar. 4, Death of Alexander H. Stephens, statesman, at Atlanta, Georgia.

Mar. 7, President Arthur receives the envoys of the Queen of Madagascar in Washington, D. C.

Mar. 19, Great Mass Meeting held in Cooper Union, New York City, to honor the memory of Karl Marx, who died on March 14, 1883.

Mar. 20, Convention of the United States with Belgium, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Salvador, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Swiss Confederation, and Tunis, for the protection of industrial property, concluded and signed at Paris, France.

Mar. 25, Death of T. O. Howe, Postmaster-General, at Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Mar. 27, Four more survivors of the "Jeannette" expedition arrive in New York.

April 4, Death of Peter Cooper, philanthropist, at New York City.

Apr. 5, Death of Brigadier-General Joseph K. Barnes, surgeon-general of the U. S. A., at Washington, D. C.

Apr. 18, The Washington grand jury indicts Ex-Senator William P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, for complicity in the Star-route frauds.

Apr. 26, Irish-American National Convention held at Horticultural Hall, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, Illinois, presiding.

May 8, The President publishes the new United States Civil Service rules.

May 24, New Brooklyn Bridge opened in New York City.

May 24, National Exposition of Railroad Appliances opened, in Chicago, Illinois.

May 30, Number of persons killed and injured in a panic on Brooklyn Bridge, New York.

June 9, The remains of John H. Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," brought home from Tunis where he died April 1, 1852, and interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

June 14, Court returns a verdict of not guilty in the Star-route case. (See Mar. 4, 1882.)

July 2, Santa Fé, New Mexico, celebrates its 333rd anniversary.

July 4, Captain Matthew Webb drowned in attempting to swim the Niagara whirlpool. His body is later found at Lewiston.

July 15, Death of "Tom Thumb" (Charles H. Stratton), at Middleboro, Massachusetts.

July 19, Telegraph operators quit work and a general strike ensues.

July 22, Death of Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, at Havana, Cuba.

August, 1—President Arthur opens the Southern Exposition at Louisville, Kentucky.

Aug. 8, Meeting of the American Forestry Congress at St. Paul, Minnesota.

September 3, Foreign Exhibition at Boston, Massachusetts, opens.

Sept. 9, Henry Villard drives the last spike in the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, opposite the mouth of Gold Creek, Montana.

Sept. 13, Greely relief expedition leaves St. John's, Newfoundland, with the steamers "Yantic" and "Proteus," the latter being lost in the arctic and the former returning to St. John's.

Sept. 18, The Korean ambassadors received by President Arthur, in New York City, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Sept. 21, Direct telegraph communications established between the United States and Brazil via Central America. President Arthur sends message to the Emperor.

Sept. 24, Delegates from twenty-seven states meet at Louisville, Kentucky, for the National Colored Men's Convention.

October 29, Treaty of Extradition between the United States and Luxemburg concluded at London, England.

November 1, General W. T. Sherman, commander of the United States Army, retires.

Nov. 13, Death of Dr. J. M. Sims, surgeon.

Nov. 13, Railroad standard time goes into effect throughout the United States.

December 3, First session of the forty-eighth United States Congress convenes at Washington, D. C.

Dec. 4, President Arthur submits his third annual message to Congress.

Dec. 20, A new cantilever bridge over the gorge at Niagara Falls opened for use.

Dec. 21, Proclamation of the President recommends that appropriate exercises be held in observance of the one-hundredth anniversary of General George Washington's returning his commission as commander-in-chief to the Continental Congress at Annapolis, Maryland.

Frederick Robie, Governor of the state of Maine.

Samuel W. Hale, Governor of the state of New Hampshire.
 Austin F. Pike, United States Senator from the state of New Hampshire.
 Augustus O. Bourn, Governor of the state of Rhode Island.
 Thomas M. Waller, Governor of the state of Connecticut.
 Benjamin F. Butler, Governor of the state of Massachusetts.
 Robert E. Patterson, Governor of the state of Pennsylvania.
 Charles C. Stockley, Governor of the state of Delaware.
 Hiram H. Riddleberger, United States Senator from the state of Virginia.
 John E. Kenna, United States Senator from the state of West Virginia.
 Henry D. McDaniel, Governor of the state of Georgia.
 Alfred H. Colquitt, United States Senator from the state of Georgia.
 R. L. Gibson, United States Senator from the state of Louisiana.
 William J. Stone, United States Senator from the state of Missouri.
 William G. Bates, Governor of the state of Tennessee.
 John Ireland, Governor of the state of Texas.
 John Schuyler Crosby, Governor of the territory of Montana.
 James F. Wilson, United States Senator from the state of Iowa.
 John M. Hamilton, Acting Governor of the state of Illinois.
 Shelby M. Cullum, United States Senator from the state of Illinois.
 George W. Glick, Governor of the state of Kansas.
 James B. Grant, Governor of the state of Colorado.
 John M. Irwin, Governor of the territory of Idaho.
 Thomas M. Bowen, United States Senator from the state of Colorado.
 Josiah W. Begole, Governor of the state of Michigan.
 Thomas W. Palmer, United States Senator from the state of Michigan.
 James H. Berry, Governor of the state of Arkansas.
 William Hale, Governor of the territory of Wyoming.
 Joseph N. Dolph, United States Senator from the state of Oregon.
 Jewett W. Adams, Governor of the state of Nevada.
 James W. Dawes, Governor of the state of Nebraska.
 Charles F. Manderson, United States Senator from the state of Nebraska.
 John S. Crosby, Governor of the territory of Montana.
 George Stoneman, Governor of the state of California.
 Alien immigration to the United States, 603,322.
 Basis of congressional representation in Congress, 151,911.
 Government pensions, \$60,427,573.81.
 Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$1,338,229,150.
 Total national debt, \$1,884,171,728.07.
 John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C.
 The G. A. R. meets at Denver, Colorado, with Colonel Robert B. Beattie, of Pennsylvania, commander-in-chief.
 Tacoma, Washington, established.
 Jefferson Davis replies to Ex-Judge Jeremiah S. Black's article on "Secession Secrets."
 Death of ex-Attorney-General Black.

1884

January 18, Wreck of the steamer "City of Columbus" on Devil's Bridge, off Gay Head, Massachusetts; about a hundred lives lost.

February 2, Death of Wendell Phillips, orator and reformer, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Feb. 4, Morrison Tariff Bill introduced into the House of Representatives.

Feb. 8, Death of Arnold H. Guyot, geographer, at Princeton, New Jersey.

Feb. 13, Joint resolution for an arctic expedition to Greenland to relieve Greely.

Feb. 11, Floods in the Ohio Valley, the river rising many feet at Cincinnati, Ohio, above normal tides.

Feb. 12-15, \$500,000 appropriated by Congress in two bills for the relief of flood sufferers along the Ohio Valley.

Feb. 22, Funeral services at the church of the Holy Trinity in New York for the victims of the "Jeannette" arctic expedition.

March 13, Standard time established in the United States.

Mar. 26, President Arthur asks appropriation for naval reconstruction work in a special message to Congress.

Mar. 28-30, Mob rule reigns for a number of days in Cincinnati, Ohio, as a result of the verdict of manslaughter against William Berner, for complicity in the murder of W. W. Kirk.

April 7, Convention relative to trade-marks concluded between the United States and Belgium, at Washington, D. C.

Apr. 15, Mr. Morrison's Tariff Bill defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 159 to 155.

Apr. 17, Congress offers \$25,000 for the discovery, rescue, or ascertaining the fate of the Greely arctic expedition.

May 1, The "Thetis" leaves from Brooklyn, New York, for the relief of Greely in the arctic regions.

May 6, The House of Representatives rejects the Morrison Tariff Bill.

Mar 6, Marine Bank failure in New York City, carrying down the firm of Grant and Ward.

May 10, Unveiling of the statue of Chief Justice John Marshall, at Washington, D. C.

May 10, The last Greely relief steamer, the "Alert," sails from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York.

May 12, Death of Charles O'Connor, statesman and candidate for President in 1872, at Nantucket, Massachusetts.

May 12, Bill repealing the test oath of 1862 passed and approved.

May 14, An understanding regulating the liquor traffic in Siam, between the United States and Siam, is reached at Washington, D. C.

May 14, National Anti-Monopoly Convention meets at Chicago, Illinois. General Benjamin F. Butler is nominated for President and the Vice-Presidential candidate selection is left to the convention to decide.

May 17, Act passed for civil government in Alaska, which was formed from territory ceded to the United States by Russia, by treaty of May 30, 1867.

June 6, Republican National Convention meets at Chicago, Illinois, with John B. Henderson, of Missouri, permanent president. Candidates are James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York. Blaine is nominated for President and John A. Logan, of Illinois, for Vice-President of the United States.

June 12, The Greenback Labor platform indorsed by General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts.

June 20, American Prohibition National Convention, at Chicago, Illinois, nominates Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, for President, who later withdraws in favor of John P. St. John, of Kansas, and William Daniel of Maryland for Vice-President.

June 22, Search party in the "Thetis" and "Bear," under William S. Schley, locates Lieutenant A. W. Greely with others of his crew alive in Smith Sound, near Cape Sabin.

June 27, Bureau of Labor in the Department of the Interior established by act of Congress.

July 1, President Arthur, in a proclamation, warns people not to settle on Oklahoma lands.

July 2, Arthur vetoes the Relief Bill of Fitz-John Porter.

July 3, Greenback Labor Party nomination accepted by General West.

July 3, Relief Bill for Fitz-John Porter passed over the President's veto by the House of Representatives and again killed by a tie vote in the United States Senate.

July 4, Bartholdi's Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" presented to the United States of America by France at Paris.

July 7, First session of the forty-eighth United States Congress adjourns.

July 11, Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago, Illinois. William F. Vilas, chosen permanent president. Candidates are Grover Cleveland, of New York, T. F. Bayard, of New Jersey, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Cleveland is nominated for President and Hendricks for Vice-President, the nominations being unanimous.

July 18, James G. Blaine accepts the Republican nomination by published letter.

July 22, General Logan by letter accepts the Republican nomination for the vice-presidency.

July 24, The National Prohibition Convention meets in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, nominated for President and William Daniel, of Maryland, for Vice-President of the United States.

July 30, The National Labor Party meets at Chicago, Illinois, and indorses the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President.

August 4, Lieutenant Greely and party reach Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and are accorded public welcome.

Aug. 5, "Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World." Corner stone of pedestal of the statue laid on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor.

Aug. 8, Arrival at New York of the "Thetis," "Bear," and "Alert," with the bodies of the Greely arctic expedition's dead.

Aug. 16, The Anti-Monopoly party nominated for Vice-President General West, of Mississippi, by the national committee.

Aug. 19, Publication of General Butler's acceptance by letter of nomination for the presidency.

Aug. 19, Publication of Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

Aug. 20, Publication of Hendricks' acceptance by letter of the Democratic nomination for the vice-presidency.

Aug. 25, Prohibition nominees, St. John and Daniel, announce acceptance.

September 2, Opening of the International Electrical Exposition at Philadelphia.

Sept. 4, Death of Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the United States Treasury, at Geneva, New York.

Sept. 24, Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of the Treasury.

Sept. 16, Publication of letter by Fisher and Mulligan charging corruption in legislation against James G. Blaine, of Maine, favoring the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad in 1876.

Sept., California Women's Rights Convention nominate for the presidency Mrs. Belva Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., who accepts the nomination.

October 13, Opening of the International Prime Meridian Conference in Washington, D. C. Twenty-five nations are represented, the majority representing the meridian of Greenwich.

Oct. 14, Frank Hatton, Postmaster-General.

Oct. 23, Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

Oct. 28, Resignation of Secretary Gresham of the Treasury Department.

Oct. 29, Dr. Burchard's famous remarks at the reception to J. G. Blaine, in New York, referring to the Democrats whose antecedents as a party have been "rum, Romanism, and rebellion."

November 4, Federal presidential election held.

Nov. 12, Convention relative to International boundary between the United States and Mexico, concluded at Washington, D. C.

Election returns for President:

Grover Cleveland of New York, Democrat, 4,811,017. Popular vote.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, Republican, 4,748,334. Popular vote.

John P. St. John, of Kansas, Prohibition, 151,809. Popular vote.

Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, Greenback, 133,825. Popular vote.

P. D. Wigginton, of California, American.

Cleveland's plurality, 62,683. Electoral vote, 219.

Blaine, Electoral vote, 182.

Total, 401.

For Vice-President:

T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Democrat, electoral vote, 219.

John A. Logan, of Illinois, Republican, electoral vote, 182.

William Daniel, of Maryland, Prohibition.

A. M. West, of Massachusetts, Greenback.

Total vote, 401.

Nov. 16, Convention concerning commerce and customs concluded between the United States and Egypt, at Cairo.

Nov. 29, Death of Captain David L. Payne, famous leader and boomer of Oklahoma, at Wellington, Kansas.

December 1, Second session of the forty-eighth United States Congress convenes and the President's annual message is received and read before the House.

Dec. 6, Capstone of the Washington Monument placed at Washington, D. C.

Dec. 16, Opening of the World's Industrial Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, Louisiana. President Arthur sets the machinery in motion by telegraph with opening address by wire from Washington.

Samuel E. Pingree, Governor of the state of Vermont.

George D. Robinson, Governor of the state of Massachusetts.

William P. Sheffield, United States Senator from the state of Rhode Island.

David B. Hill, Governor of the state of New York.

Leon Abbott, Governor of the state of New Jersey.

Robert M. McLane, Governor of the state of Maryland.

George Hoadley, Governor of the state of Ohio.

Gilbert A. Pierce, Governor of the territory of North Dakota.

G. A. Pierce, Governor of the territory of South Dakota.

William N. Burn, Governor of the territory of Idaho.

B. Platt Carpenter, Governor of the territory of Montana.

Watson C. Squire, Governor of the territory of Washington.

John H. Kinkead, Governor of the territory of Alaska.

Alien immigration, 518,592.

Government pensions, \$57,912,387.47.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$1,226,563,850.

Total national debt, \$1,830,528,923.57.

The G. A. R. meets at Minneapolis, Minnesota, with John S. Kountz, of Ohio, as commander-in-chief.

Trolley car invented by Van Depoele and Sprague.

American Historical Society founded at Washington, D. C.

Cleveland the first Democratic President of the United States since the Civil War.

1885

January 6, David B. Hill, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, succeeds Grover Cleveland, who resigns the governorship of the state on account of his election to the presidency of the United States.

Jan. 13, Death of Schuyler Colfax, former Vice-President of the United States, at Mankato, Minnesota.

Jan. 17, By act of Congress, \$1000 is appropriated to send special messenger for the electoral votes of the state of Iowa and Oregon as they did not reach the Secretary of the State before the first Wednesday in January following the election according to the law.

Jan. 20, Act of Congress to ascertain spoliation claims prior to July 31, 1801 from France due American citizens.

Jan. 25, Arrival and exhibition at New Orleans of the "Liberty Bell" sent from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jan. 31, President announces the expiration on July 1 of the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain in 1871.

Feb. 11, The electoral votes of the country counted in Congress. Senator Edmunds, President of the Senate, announces 219 for Cleveland and Hendricks and 182 for Blaine and Logan.

Feb. 14, Privates and non-commissioned officers in the army with a service of thirty years or more, including the marine corps, ordered to the retired list at three-quarters pay by act of Congress.

Feb. 21, Washington Monument at Washington, D. C., dedicated. Orations given by Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and John W. Daniel, of Virginia.

Feb. 24, Brigadier-General David G. Swann, Judge Advocate General, concludes his work and the court sentences him to suspension on half pay for twelve years.

Feb. 24, In a letter to Congress, the President-elect advises the immediate suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver.

Feb. 26, Act passed to prohibit the importation and the immigration of aliens

other than for domestic service or skilled labor in industries where competent labor is otherwise unobtainable.

Feb. 27, The President calls special session of the Senate to convene on March 4.

March 3, Special delivery service authorized by act of Congress.

Mar. 3, Act to appoint one General or General-in-chief of the United States army with rank and full pay on the retired list approved by President Arthur and General U. S. Grant is so designated and appointed.

Mar. 3, \$1,895,000 appropriated by act of Congress for new naval vessels for the United States.

Mar. 3, Second session of the forty-eighth United States Congress adjourns.

Mar. 4, Special session of the United States Senate convenes, the Vice-President presiding.

Mar. 4, Chief Justice Waite administers the oath of office at the inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President.

Mar. 4 (to Mar. 3, 1889), Twenty-fifth federal administration, Democratic.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, President.

Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Vice-President,

Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State.

Daniel Manning and Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of Treasury.

William C. Whitney, Secretary of Navy.

Congress—Senate, Republican.

House, Democratic.

John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House.

William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior.

A. H. Garland, Attorney General.

Mar. 13, Proclamation of President Cleveland warning against the people attempting to settle on Oklahoma Indian lands.

April 2, The United States Government takes a determined stand against threatened opposition of insurgents of Panama to guarantee and maintain free and uninterrupted transit across the isthmus.

Apr. 2, Special session of the United States Senate adjourns.

April 8, Death of Richard G. White, Shakespearian critic, in New York City.

Apr. 24, United States troops enter Panama. The leader of the insurgents is arrested and protection of American property assured.

May 15, Publication in London, England, and New York of a revised version of the Old Testament.

May 17, Outbreak of the Apaché Indians under Geronimo, in Arizona and New Mexico.

May 20, Death of F. T. Frelinghuysen, ex-Secretary of State for the United States, at Newark, New Jersey.

May 31, New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition closes.

June 14, Death of Benjamin Silliman, chemist, at New Haven, Connecticut.

June 27, James D. Fish, president of the Marine Bank of New York City, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

July 15, Reservation at Niagara Falls formally opened to the public.

July 19, Investigation of contract for ship building instituted by Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney against John Roach and payments on contracts suspended.

July 23, Death of ex-President U. S. Grant at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, at 8:08 A. M.

July 23, Proclamation of President Cleveland suspending all public business on the day of General Grant's funeral.

August 3, Burial of General Grant at Riverside Park, New York City.

Aug. 8, Death of James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in the state of California.

Aug. 12, Death of Helen Hunt Jackson, author, at San Francisco, California.

September 2, Massacre of Chinese by opposing miners at Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Sept. 6, Death of Major Aaron Stafford, last surviving officer of the navy in 1812, at Waterville, New York, at the age of ninety-five years.

Sept. 14-16, The "Puritan," the American sloop, wins the America Cup race off Sandy Hook, New York, in a race with the "Genesta," a British cutter.

October 10, Death of John McCloskey, first American cardinal of the Roman hierarchy, at New York.

Oct. 10, Flood Rock, Hell Gate, New York, blasted. Work is conducted by General John Newton, United States Army, at a cost of \$106,509.93.

Oct. 29, Death of General George B. McClellan at Orange, New Jersey.

Oct. 31, Ferdinand Ward, of the firm of Grant and Ward in New York City, indicted and sentenced to ten years to Sing Sing.

November 7, By proclamation of President Cleveland all insurgents and unlawful assemblages in the territory of Washington commanded to disperse.

Nov. 10, Exposition of North, Central and South America opened at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Nov. 22, Death of Elizur Wright, abolitionist, at Medford, Massachusetts.

Nov. 25, Death of Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks at his home in Indianapolis, Indiana.

December 3, Fiftieth Annual Farmers' Congress held at Indianapolis, Indiana. Robert Beverly, of Virginia, president as organized.

Dec. 7, First session of the forty-ninth United States Congress convenes.

Dec. 7, The United States Senate elects John Sherman of Ohio President pro tem. of the Senate and the House of Representatives elects John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, Speaker.

Dec. 8, First annual message of President Cleveland read before Congress.

Dec. 8, Death of W. H. Vanderbilt, capitalist, at New York City.

Dec. 15, Death of Robert Toombs, Confederate Secretary of State, at Washington, Georgia.

Dec. 26, Julia D. Grant, widow of General Grant, granted a pension of \$5,000 per annum by act of Congress.

Moody Currier, Governor of New Hampshire.

George P. Wetmore, Governor of Rhode Island.

Jonathan Chase, United States Senator from Rhode Island.

Henry B. Harrison, Governor of Connecticut.

William M. Evarts, United States Senator from New York.

George Gray, United States Senator from Delaware.

E. K. Wilson, United States Senator from Maryland.

E. Willis Wilson, Governor of West Virginia.

Alfred M. Scales, Governor of North Carolina.

Edward A. Perry, Governor of Florida.

James B. Eustis, United States Senator from Louisiana.

J. O. S. Blackburn, United States Senator from Kentucky.

E. C. Walthall, United States Senator from Mississippi.

J. S. Marmaduke, Governor of Montana.

Richard J. Oglesby, Governor of Illinois.

Isaac P. Gray, Governor of Indiana.

Russel A. Alger, Governor of Michigan.

Henry B. Payne, United States Senator from Ohio.

John B. Martin, Governor of Kansas.

Edwin A. Stevens, Governor of the state of Idaho.

John H. Mitchell, United States Senator from the state of Oregon.

Samuel T. Hauser, Governor of the territory of Montana.

James K. Jones and James H. Berry, United States Senators from the state of Arkansas.

Benjamin H. Eaton, Governor of the state of Colorado.

Henry M. Teller, United States Senator from the state of Colorado.

Leland Stanford, United States Senator from the state of California.

Edmund G. Ross, Governor of the territory of New Mexico.

Simon P. Hughes, Governor of the state of Arkansas.

F. E. Warren, Governor of the state of Wyoming.

John E. Spooner, United States Senator from the state of Wisconsin.

E. M. Zulick, Governor of the territory of Arizona.

Alfred P. Swineford, Governor of the territory of Alaska.

Alien immigration, 395,346.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$1,496,150,950.

Total national debt, \$1,863,964,873.14.

The G. A. R. meets at Portland, Maine, with S. S. Burdett, of Washington, commander-in-chief.

Ohio's state representative in the National Statuary Hall in Washington, D. C., is James A. Garfield.

The cash register invented by Patterson.

American Protective Tariff Association founded in New York City.

Washington Monument, Washington, D. C., dedicated.

General U. S. Grant placed on the retired list with full pay.

Louis Riel heads a second revolt in Canada, is captured, and hanged.

1886

January 18, Death of Captain Emmet Crawford, of United States Army. He is shot by Mexicans while in pursuit of Apaches southwest of Nacoris, Mexico.

Jan. 19, Act passed by Congress that in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States the following cabinet officers succeed in turn thusly:

Secretary of State.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of War.

Attorney-General.

Postmaster-General.

Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary of the Interior.

February 9, Chinamen driven out of Seattle, Washington Territory. United States troops called out to prevent violence by rioters following the event.

Feb. 9, Unlawful assemblages in Washington ordered to disperse under proclamation of President Cleveland.

Feb. 9, Death of Major General Winfield S. Hancock at Governor's Island, New York.

Feb. 12, Death of Horatio Seymour, statesman, at Utica, New York.

Feb. 15, The Morrison Tariff Bill introduced in the House of Representatives.

Feb. 17, John B. Gough, temperance lecturer, dies in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Feb. 26, Committee of investigation appointed by the House of Representatives to report on the "Pan Electric Scandal," Attorney General Garland being accused of implication in a government suit against the Bell Telephone Company.

March 1, President Cleveland's message to the United States Senate relative to the constitutional right of Congress to have access to official papers and documents.

The phrase, "innocuous desuetude" is applied to unenforced laws.

Mar. 2, President Cleveland informs Congress of the probable non-liability of the nation for the Chinese outrages at Rock Springs and suggests indemnity.

Mar. 5, The Blair Educational Bill passes the United States Senate.

Mar. 6, Strike on the Gould Southwestern Railroad system by the Knights of Labor.

Mar. 11, Cleveland vetoes the Relief Bill passed by Congress.

Mar. 11, Cleveland vetoes the Settlers' Titles to Des Moines Public Lands Bill, which is passed over the President's veto in the Senate.

Mar. 15, Convention with Belgium, Brazil, Italy, and Switzerland with the United States for the exchange of official documents and literary publications, concluded and signed at Brussels.

Mar. 23, Locomotives disabled at Kansas City, Missouri, by masked strikers.

Mar. 26, The Government orders United States troops to St. Louis, Missouri, to prevent interruption of mail transportation by strikers.

Mar. 29, General Winfield S. Hancock's widow granted a pension of \$2,000 by act of Congress.

April 2, Special tax by act of Congress on manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine and a stamp tax on the manufactured article.

Apr. 8, The House of Representatives defeats the bill for the free coinage of silver "without limit."

Apr. 11, Arbor Day designated by proclamation of Governor Alger, of Michigan, to be celebrated by tree planting.

Apr. 12, Report of Mr. Morrison to the Ways and Means Committee on the Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives.

Apr. 22, The President suggests a commission to consider and settle difficulties arising between labor and capital if possible.

Apr. 26, President Cleveland vetoes the Bodies for Dissection Bill.

Apr. 29, Treaty of Extradition between the United States and Japan concluded at Tokio.

Apr. 30, President Cleveland vetoes the Omaha or Port of Entry Bill.

May 4, The great strike of the Knights of Labor declared at an end.

May 4, "Haymarket Massacre," anarchist riot in Chicago, Illinois.

May 8, Cleveland vetoes the Pension Bill.

May 17, Law for compulsory temperance education in public schools passed by Congress for the District of Columbia.

May 17, President Cleveland vetoes the Springfield or Port of Entry Bill.

May 17 to June 19, President Cleveland vetoes sixteen private pension bills.

May 20, Act of Congress to investigate the effect of alcoholic drinks on the human system in the schools of territories, the District of Columbia, and the military and naval academies of the United States, including Indian and Negro communities.

May 20, The Vice-President of the New York City Common Council, Henry W. Jaehne, sentenced to Sing Sing for receiving a bribe from Jacob Sharp in the interest of the Broadway surface road.

May 27, Twenty-two anarchists at Chicago, Illinois, indicted for murder in the Haymarket riot.

June 2, President Grover Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, of Buffalo, New York, at the White House, Washington, D. C.

June 2, Johann Most, anarchist, sentenced for inciting murder in New York City.

June 5, General tie-up by the Knights of Labor of the street-car lines of New York City.

June 17, A bill introduced into Congress to reduce tariff taxes by Mr. Morrison, but is defeated by a vote of 157 to 140 in the House.

June 17, House of Representatives defeats the Morrison Tariff Bill.

June 19, Cleveland vetoes the Bill for Public Building at Sioux City, Iowa, but it is later passed over the President's veto in the Senate. The President also on same date vetoes the bill for public building at Zanesville, Ohio.

June 19 to July 6, President Cleveland vetoes sixty-seven private pension and relief bills.

June 26, Death of Judge David Davis at Bloomington, Illinois.

June 28, The widow of General U. S. Grant granted the franking privilege in the United States by act of Congress.

June 29, Act of Congress to legalize the incorporation of National Trade Unions with headquarters in the District of Columbia approved.

July 1, General Fitz-John Porter by act of Congress is restored to the army.

July 3, Convention enlarging the treaty of 1833, between the United States and Zanzibar, concluded at Zanzibar.

July 7, President Cleveland vetoes the Right of Way to Railroads in North Montana Bill.

July 7, Death of Paul Hamilton Hayne, the Southern poet, at Augusta, Georgia.

July 9, President Cleveland vetoes the Pension Bill and also the bill authorizing public building in Dayton, Ohio, the latter bill being passed by Congress over the President's veto.

July 10, President Cleveland vetoes the Public Building Bill for Asheville, North Carolina. This also is passed over the President's veto.

July 14, Office holders and subordinates named by order of President Cleveland against the use of official positions to influence political movements of Federal employees.

July 30, Cleveland vetoes the bill for the construction of a bridge over Lake Champlain and also the bill for public building at Springfield, Massachusetts.

July 31 to February 11, 1887, President Cleveland vetoes twenty-three pension and relief bills.

August 2, Act of Congress regulating and taxing the manufacture of oleomargarine.

- Aug. 2, Fitz-John Porter made a Colonel in the United States Army.
 Aug. 3, Act of Congress to increase the Navy. The use of American steel and domestic armor-plate is recommended.
 Aug. 4, Act of Congress authorizes the circulation of one, two, and five dollar silver certificates.
 Aug. 4, Death of Samuel J. Tilden, statesman, at Greystone, New York.
 Aug. 5, By joint resolution of Congress, presents of various foreign governments to General U. S. Grant, given by his widow to the United States, are accepted.
 Aug. 5, First session of the forty-ninth United States Congress adjourns, during which Congress President Cleveland has vetoed 145 bills of which 123 were pension bills.
 Aug. 20, Conviction of Chicago anarchists for murder in the Haymarket riots, of whom August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert A. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg are sentenced to death and Oscar W. Neebe to fifteen years' imprisonment.
 Aug. 29, Powder magazine at Lafin and Rands near Chicago, Illinois, ignited by lightning and a number of people are killed and injured.
 Aug. 31, Earthquake at Charleston, South Carolina, destroyed \$5,000,000 property.
 September 7-11, In the international race for the America cup, the American yacht, "Mayflower," defeats the British competitor, the "Galatea," off Sandy Hook, New York.
 Sept. 16, Delegates of the Anti-Saloon Republicans meet in Chicago, Illinois.
 October 2, Treaty of Amity, Commerce, Navigation, etc., between the United States and Tonga, concluded on board the United States steamer "Mohican."
 Oct. 12, Disastrous floods in Texas and gales along the Gulf of Mexico with heavy loss of life and great destruction of property.
 Oct. 19, New York City "Boodle" aldermen arraigned in court for bribery.
 Oct. 28, Unveiling of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" in New York Harbor, presented to United States by France.
 November 4, Reception given by the President at the White House, Washington, D. C., to the French delegation of Bartholdi's statue.
 Nov. 18, Death of ex-President Chester A. Arthur, at New York.
 Nov. 21, Death of Charles Francis Adams, Sr., statesman, at Boston, Massachusetts.
 Nov. 27, The African explorer, Henry M. Stanley, received in New York.
 Nov. 27, School children celebrate Arbor Day in San Francisco, California.
 December 6, Second session of the forty-ninth United States Congress convenes, with John Sherman, of Ohio, President pro tem.
 President Cleveland's message presented and read.
 Dec. 26, Death of General John A. Logan, at Washington, D. C.

P. C. Cheney, Governor of the state of New Hampshire.
 E. J. Ormsbee, Governor of the state of Vermont.
 Fitzhugh Lee, Governor of the state of Virginia.
 John P. Richardson, Governor of the state of South Carolina.
 John B. Gordon, Governor of the state of Georgia.
 Washington C. Whitthorn, United States Senator from the state of Tennessee.
 Andrew R. McGill, Governor of the state of Minnesota.
 William Larrabee, Governor of the state of Iowa.
 Thomas Leary, Governor of the state of Alabama.
 Joseph B. Foraker, Governor of the state of Ohio.
 Caleb W. West, Governor of the territory of Utah.
 Alien immigration, 334,203.
 Government pensions, \$64,091,142.90.
 Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$1,146,074,100.
 Total national debt, \$1,775,063,013.78.
 The G. A. R. meets at San Francisco, California, with L. Fairchild, commander-in-chief.
 New York's representative in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol, in Washington, D. C., is Richard Stockton.
 Big Bend Tunnel, two miles long, opened in California.
 Kansas City, Kansas, established.

Smokeless powder invented by Vielle.
 Labor troubles prevalent throughout the United States.

1887

- January 10**, Death of John Roach, ship-builder, at New York City.
Jan. 12, Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, undermined and falls.
Jan. 18, Death of Edward L. Youmans, scientist, at New York.
Jan. 24, Thomas Moonlight, territorial Governor of the territory of Wyoming.
Jan. 29, Approval of the Mexican War Pension Bill.
February 3, Act of Congress fixing the second Monday in January for state elections at such places as the state legislature may direct, and the second Wednesday in February following for counting the electoral votes in Congress.
Feb. 4, Federal act to appoint an Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate commerce, passed by Congress and approved.
Feb. 4, \$147,748 appropriated by Congress to indemnify Chinese subjects in the massacre at Rock Springs.
Feb. 4, Five commissioners appointed by Congress on the Interstate Commission Bill.
Feb. 11, Civil War Pension Bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served three months in the army or navy is vetoed.
Feb. 14, Resignation of Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury in Cleveland's cabinet.
Feb. 16, President Cleveland vetoes the Texas Seed Bill.
Feb. 19-24, President Cleveland vetoes nine Pension Bills.
Feb. 22, Organization of the Union Labor Party at Cincinnati, Ohio.
Feb. 23, Bill to prohibit Chinese importation of opium approved by the President.
Feb. 24, The Dependent Pension Bill vetoed, but sustained in the House of Representatives.
Feb. 25, Cleveland vetoes the bill authorizing public building at Lynn, Massachusetts.
Feb. 26, Cleveland vetoes the Private Pension Bill, submitted as passed by Congress, and also the bill authorizing public building at Portsmouth, Ohio, and Lafayette, Indiana.
March 1, Hospital corps organized in the United States Army by act of Congress.
Mar. 2, Agricultural experimental station established in several states of the country by act of Congress.
Mar. 2, Retaliatory measures in the Canadian fishery dispute adopted by the United States President.
Mar. 3, The President authorized by act of Congress to deliver the "Twiggsswords," which were captured or seized by General Butler, to whom they belong, as the court of claims may decide.
Mar., The Tenure of Office Bill repealed by act of Congress.
Mar. 3, Act of Congress for return and coinage at par of the trade dollar.
Mar. 3, Second session of the forty-ninth United States Congress adjourns.
Mar. 3, General A. W. Greely appointed chief signal officer.
Mar. 8, Death of Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, New York.
Mar. 8, Death of James B. Eads, engineer, at Nassau, N. P.
Mar. 22, President Cleveland appoints Interstate Commerce Commission.
Mar. 27, The yacht "Dauntless" defeats the "Cornet" in Transatlantic race from Sandy Hook, New York, to Queenstown, England.
Mar. 31, Death of John G. Saxe, poet, at Albany, New York.
April 14, Lincoln's body carefully guarded since an effort to remove it from the sarcophagus at Springfield, Illinois.
May 12, Monument unveiled to James A. Garfield at the Capital, Washington, D. C., with appropriate ceremonies.
May 27, Disastrous conflagration in New York City horse-car barns.
June 2, Convention of Extradition between the United States and the Netherlands concluded at Washington, D. C.
June 4, Death of Ex-Vice-President William A. Wheeler at Malone, New York.
June 16, The recommendation of Adjutant-General Drum that both Union and

Confederate flags captured in the Civil War be stored in the War Department is approved by the President and endorsed by the Secretary of War, but not being authorized by law and not believed justifiable as an executive act it is revoked by the President.

July 2 to 4, Reunion of Union and Confederate soldiers is held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, by the Philadelphia Brigade and Pickett's Division.

July 14, Jacob Sharp found guilty and sentenced for bribing New York City aldermen.

July 19, Death of Miss Dorothea L. Dix, philanthropist, at Trenton, New Jersey.

August 11, H. S. Ives & Company, stock brokers in New York, fail with liabilities of over \$20,000,000.

Aug. 19, Death of Spencer F. Baird, naturalist, at Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

Aug. 31, Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and Peru concluded at Lima.

September 5, International Medical Congress meets at Washington, D. C.

Sept. 15, Celebration at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

Sept. 17, Organization of the American Party at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sept. 27 to 30, International yacht race won by the American sloop "Volunteer," over its British rival, the cutter, "Thistle," off Sandy Hook, New York.

October 15, First electric car in Boston, Massachusetts, operated from Cambridge to Bowdoin Square.

Oct. 22, Death of Elihu B. Washburne, statesman, at Chicago, Illinois.

November 10, The death sentence of the anarchists Fielden and Schwab, for implication in the Haymarket riots in Chicago, Illinois, commuted to imprisonment for life. Lingg commits suicide by explosion of bomb.

Nov. 11, Hanging of Spies, Fischer, Engel and Parsons for conviction in the Haymarket riots in Chicago.

Nov. 17, Johann Most of New York, an anarchist, arrested for incendiary language.

December 5, First session of the fiftieth United States Congress convenes.

Dec. 6, Third annual message of President Cleveland received in Congress and read.

Dec. 8, Conviction and sentence of Anarchist Most in New York.

Dec. 22, Death of Ferdinand V. Hayden, geologist, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dec. 24, Death of Daniel Manning, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, at Albany, New York.

Joseph R. Bodwell and Sebastian S. Marble, Governors of the state of Maine.

Charles H. Sawyer, Governor of the state of New Hampshire.

Oliver Ames, Governor of the state of Massachusetts.

John W. Davis, Governor of the state of Rhode Island.

Phineas C. Lounsbury, Governor of Connecticut.

Frank Hiscock, United States Senator from the state of New York.

Robert S. Green, Governor of the state of New York.

James A. Beaver, Governor of the state of Pennsylvania.

Matthew S. Quay, United States Senator from the state of Pennsylvania.

Benjamin T. Biggs, Governor of the state of Delaware.

John W. Daniel, United States Senator from the state of Virginia.

Charles E. Faulkner, United States Senator from the state of West Virginia.

Samuel Pasco, United States Senator from the state of Florida.

Robert L. Taylor, Governor of the state of Tennessee.

Simon B. Buckner, Governor of the state of Kentucky.

L. W. Rose, Governor of the state of Texas.

Charles B. Farwell, United States Senator from the state of Illinois.

Alvah Adams, Governor of the state of Colorado.

Cyrus G. Luce, Governor of the state of Michigan.

F. B. Stockbridge, United States Senator from the state of Michigan.

Cushman K. Davis, United States Senator from the state of Minnesota.

R. W. Waterman and Washington Bartlett, Governors of the state of California.

Sylvester Pennoyer, Governor of Oregon.

Eugene Semple, Governor of the territory of Washington.

C. C. Stevenson, Governor of Nevada.
Louis K. Church, Governor of the territory of North Dakota.
A. G. Morehouse, Acting Governor of Missouri.
L. U. Humphreys, Governor of Kansas.
John M. Thayer, Governor of Nebraska.
Preston H. Leslie, Territorial Governor of Montana.
George Hearst, United States Senator from California.
Alien immigration, 490,109.
Pensions, \$73,752,997.08.
Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$1,021,692,350.
National debt, \$1,657,602,592.63.
G. A. R. meets at St. Louis, Missouri, with John P. Rea, of Minnesota, Commander-in-Chief.
The Edmunds and the Edmunds-Tucker Acts against Mormonism.
Jacksonville, Florida, established.
The Ohio state representative in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol in Washington, D. C., is William Allen.
Centenary of the United States Constitution celebrated.
Anglo-French convention neutralizes the Suez Canal.
High license campaign in Pennsylvania. Liquor men resist and form Personal Liberty Leagues. Republicans contend for High License and Sunday laws and win by 46,000 majority.
In December at opening of Congress, President Cleveland sends in an annual message devoted entirely to Revenue Reform. Mr. James G. Blaine wires an answer from Paris in favor of Protection and in this way the issue was opened.

1888

January 7, Secretary Lamar resigns from the cabinet.
Jan. 16, William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior.
Jan. 16, Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General.
Jan. 30, Death of Asa Gray, botanist, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.
February 15, Death of David R. Locke, humorist, at Toledo, Ohio.
Feb. 24, W. W. Corcoran, philanthropist, dies at Washington, D. C.
Feb. 24, A. B. Alcott dies at Boston, Massachusetts.
March 6, William F. Vilas, Postmaster-General.
Mar. 6, Louisa M. Alcott, novelist, dies at Boston, Massachusetts.
Mar. 11 to 14, Great blizzard in eastern part of the United States.
Mar. 12-13, Property valued at \$10,000,000 destroyed along the Atlantic coast by blizzard. Many lives lost.
Mar. 23, Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite at Washington, D. C.
April 2, The Mills Bill, a measure "to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to the collection of revenue," introduced in the House by Roger Q. Mills of Texas, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.
Apr. 4, President Cleveland vetoes fourteen pension and relief bills.
Apr. 17, The Mills Tariff Bill is taken up for discussion in the House.
Apr. 18, Roscoe Conkling, statesman, dies at New York.
Apr. 25, Convention of delegates from Southern States east of the Mississippi River meet at Hot Springs, North Carolina, in the interest of the promotion of immigration.
May 7, Convention of Extradition concluded between the United States and Colombia, at Bogotá.
May 7, President Cleveland vetoes the bill for sale of Indian land.
May 9, President Cleveland vetoes the bill for public building at Allentown, Pennsylvania.
May 9 to 18, President Cleveland vetoes two pension bills.
May 15, Nomination of Belva A. Lockwood at Des Moines, Iowa, for President by the Equal Rights Convention.
May 16, The Union Labor Party meets at Cincinnati, Ohio and nominates Alson J. Street, of Illinois, for President and E. Cunningham, of Arkansas, for Vice-President of the United States.
May 17, The Union Labor Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, nominates Robert H.

Cowdrey, of Illinois, for President and W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas, for Vice-President.

May 18, President Cleveland vetoes the bill for use of Castle Island in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.

May 18 to 26, President Cleveland vetoes eight pension bills.

May 28, President Cleveland vetoes the bill for public building at Youngstown, Ohio.

May 28, President Cleveland vetoes two pension bills.

May 29, President Cleveland vetoes the bill for public building at Columbus, Georgia.

May 31, The Prohibition National Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, nominates Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey, for President, and John A. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice-President.

June 1, The President is authorized to appoint a general of the army, by act of Congress, creating the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army.

June 1, Philip H. Sheridan commissioned general of the army under appointment.

June 4, By act, New York State provides for execution of murderers by electricity.

June 5, President Cleveland vetoes the bill for public building at Bar Harbor, Maine, and also the bill for government land purchase at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and twenty-nine private pension and relief bills between the above date and July 26.

June 5, Democratic National Convention convenes at St. Louis, Missouri. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, is chosen permanent president.

June 7, Democratic National Convention, in session at St. Louis, renominates Grover Cleveland by acclamation and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, over Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, and John C. Black, of Illinois, for President and Vice-President.

June 13, Department of Labor established by act of Congress to be in charge of a commissioner of labor appointed by the President.

June 19 to 25, Republican National Convention convenes at Chicago, Illinois, with M. M. Estes, of California, permanent chairman.

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, is nominated for President and Levi P. Morton for Vice-President.

Other candidates whose names are presented for consideration and deliberation of the convention are John Sherman, of Ohio, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, and Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois.

July 4, Centennial Exposition of the Central and Ohio Valley States at Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 19, The Mills Tariff Bill is debated in Congress until this date.

July 21, The Mills Tariff Bill passes the House by a vote of 149 to 14. It is then referred in the Senate to the finance committee by whom a substitute was prepared and fails to become a law.

July 21, Debate and passage of the Mills Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives.

July 26, President Cleveland vetoes the Right of Way for Railroads through Indian Lands Bill.

August 3, President Cleveland vetoes the Relief Bill passed by Congress.

Aug. 5, Death of General Philip H. Sheridan at Nonquitt, Massachusetts.

Aug. 6, Letter of acceptance published by the candidates of the National Prohibition Party.

Aug. 7, President Cleveland vetoes the Land Grant Bill to Tacoma, Washington.

Aug. 9 to 10, President Cleveland vetoes thirteen private pension bills.

Aug. 14, President Cleveland vetoes the bill for additional copies of United States maps of 1886 for distribution.

Aug. 14, General J. M. Schofield succeeds to the command of the United States Army.

Aug. 14 to 27, President Cleveland vetoes ten pension and relief bills.

Aug. 15, The American Party in convention at Washington, D. C., nominates James L. Curtis, of New York, for President and James R. Grees, of Tennessee for Vice-President.

Aug. 23, Plan of retaliation relative to the fishery treaty controversy outlined in the President's message.

Aug. 27, President Cleveland vetoes the bill for public buildings at Sioux City, Iowa.

Aug. 27 to Sept. 13, President Cleveland vetoes ten private pension and relief bills.
 September 8, Publication of President Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination.

Sept. 8, The House of Representatives passes the Canadian Retaliation Bill.

Sept. 10, The House Canadian Retaliation Bill referred to the United States Senate committee on foreign relations.

Sept. 11, Letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination by Benjamin Harrison published.

Sept 13, Chinese immigration in the United States except official travellers, etc., prohibited by act of Congress and approved.

Sept. 24, President Cleveland vetoes the Kansas Land Grant Bill, and also the bill authorizing the sale of the Military Reservation in Kansas.

Sept. 30, "Hodjii Hussem Glooly Khan," first minister to the United States from Persia arrives in New York en route to Washington, D. C.

October 2, Letter of acceptance of the Republican nominee for Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, of New York, published.

Oct. 8, Melville W. Fuller appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Confirmed and sworn in.

Oct. 10, to Feb. 14, 1889, President Cleveland vetoes thirty-six private pension and relief bills.

Oct. 12, Letter of acceptance by the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, Allen G. Thurman, published.

Oct. 20, First session of the fiftieth United States Congress adjourns. This is the longest session on record, 321 days.

Oct. 25, Publication of Lord Sackville West's, the British Minister, indiscreet letter on American politics, dated Beverly, Massachusetts, to Charles F. Murchison, of Pomona, California.

Oct. 30, Minister Sackville West's recall suggested, as the President of the United States refuses to recognize him officially.

November 6, Presidential election in the United States.

December 3, Second session of the fiftieth United States Congress convenes. President Cleveland's message presented.

Dec. 11, Chester River oyster war.

Passports handed the British Minister, Lord Sackville West, who in response to a decoy letter, advised Americans of English birth to vote for Grover Cleveland for President.

Alien immigration, 546,889.

Pensions, \$78,950,501.67.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$950,522,500.

Returns of the presidential election:

For President:

Grover Cleveland, New York, Democrat, 5,538,233.

Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, Republican, 5,440,216.

Clinton B. Fisk, New Jersey, Prohibition, 249,907.

Alson J. Streeter, Illinois, Union Labor, 148,105.

R. H. Cowdry, Illinois, Union Labor, 2,808.

James L. Curtis, New York, American, 1,591.

Cleveland's plurality, 98,017. Electoral votes:

Cleveland	168
Harrison	233

401

For Vice-President:

Allen G. Thurman, Ohio, Democrat, 168.

Levi P. Morton, New York, Republican, 233.

John A. Brooks, Missouri, Prohibition.

C. E. Cunningham, Arkansas, Union Labor.

W. H. S. Wakefield, Kansas, Union Labor.

James B. Greer, Tennessee, American.

Total electoral vote, 401.

William E. Chandler, United States Senator from the state of New Hampshire.

William P. Dillingham, Governor of the state of Vermont.
 Royal C. Taft, Governor of the state of Rhode Island.
 Rufus Blodgett, United States Senator from the state of New Jersey.
 Elihu E. Jackson, Governor of the state of Maryland.
 William B. Bats, United States Senator from the state of Tennessee.
 Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the state of Louisiana.
 John H. Regan, United States Senator from the state of Texas.
 David Turpie, United States Senator from Indiana.
 William M. Stewart, United States Senator from Nevada.
 A. S. Paddock, United States Senator from Nebraska.
 Miles C. Moore, Governor of the state of Washington.
 Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
 Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" published.
 New Croton Tunnel, 33 1-3 miles long, which supplies water to New York City, opened.
 The G. A. R. meets at Columbus, Ohio, with William Warner, of the state of Missouri, Commander-in-Chief.

1889

January 4, The American Historical Association incorporated by act of Congress.
 Jan. 10, During a gale the Upper Suspension Bridge spanning Niagara Falls is torn from its cable and collapses into the river.
 Jan. 26, Senate's substitute for the Mills Tariff Bill passed and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives.
 Jan. 29, Assassination of John M. Clayton, Republican candidate for Congress from the second Arkansas District, at Plummersville, Arkansas.
 February 7, A select committee of the United States Senate reports in favor of amending the Constitution to permit woman's suffrage.
 Feb. 9, By act of Congress, the Department of Agriculture is created.
 Feb. 12, Death of John C. Dalton, physiologist, at New York City.
 Feb. 12, First Secretary of Agriculture Norman J. Coleman, of Missouri, is appointed by the President.
 Feb. 13, Counting of the electoral votes in Congress. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton of New York, defeat Grover Cleveland of New York, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, by a vote of 233 to 168 for President and Vice-President, respectively.
 Feb. 20, Act of Congress creating the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.
 Feb. 21, President Cleveland vetoes the Quieting Settlers Titles on the Des Moines River Bill.
 Feb. 22, By act of Congress Dakota is divided into two states, and the inhabitants of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington are enabled to form constitutions and state government.
 Feb. 23 to 26, President Cleveland vetoes six private pension and relief bills.
 Feb. 25, Congress appropriates \$250,000 to aid American workmen out of employment on account of the discontinuance of work on the Panama Canal.
 Feb. 26, The United States Senate is called to convene March 4 in extra session.
 Feb. 27, Bill passed retiring General William S. Rosecrans from the active army list.
 March 1, Congress makes provision for taking the eleventh and subsequent United States censuses.
 Mar. 2, President Cleveland vetoes the Refunding of the Direct Tax Bill. The bill is passed in the Senate over the President's veto.
 Mar. 2, By act of Congress, bill for financing a permanent coaling station at Pago-pago, Tutuilla, Samoa, is passed.
 Mar. 2, Bill to refund state and territorial direct tax levied by act of August 5, 1861, is vetoed by President Cleveland. Senate passes over veto but bill fails in the House of Representatives.
 Mar. 2, Act for imposing fine and imprisonment to punish the use of mails in "the sawdust swindle" or "counterfeit money frauds," etc.
 Mar. 4, Levi P. Morton, Vice-President elect, takes oath of office in the Senate.

- Mar. 4**, Last session of the fiftieth United States Congress adjourns.
- Mar. 4**, Special session of the United States Senate convenes and Harrison is inaugurated as President of the United States.
- Mar. 4 to Mar. 3, 1893**, Twenty-sixth Federal administration, Republican. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, President, and Levi P. Morton of New York, Vice-President. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State. William Windom, Secretary of Treasury. Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of Navy. Congress, Senate, Republican. House, 1889-91, Republican. 1891-93, Democrat.
- Reed and Crisp, Speakers.
- Mar. 5**, William H. H. Miller, Attorney-General. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture. Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General.
- Mar. 8**, Death of John Ericsson, scientist and inventor, at New York City.
- Mar. 16**, United States steamers "Trenton," "Vandalia," and "Nipsie" wrecked and stranded near Apia, Samoan Islands, in a storm.
- Mar. 21**, President's proclamation warning persons against entering Bering Sea, for unlawfully hunting fur bearing animals or seals.
- Mar. 22**, Death of Stanley Matthews, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C.
- April 2**, Extra session of the United States Senate ends.
- Apr. 4**, President by proclamation designates April 30, 1889, the anniversary of the inauguration of Washington, the first President of the United States, as a special day of thanksgiving.
- Apr. 22**, By proclamation of the President the territory of Oklahoma opened for settlement and Guthrie City is established.
- Apr. 24**, Opening of the Simpson Dry Dock, the largest in the United States, at Newport News, Virginia.
- Apr. 29 to May 1**, New York City celebrates the centennial of President Washington's inauguration.
- May 22**, Doctor Cronin's body discovered in a Chicago, Illinois, sewer, three weeks after his disappearance.
- May 31**, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, flood, in which 2,250 lives are lost and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed.
- June 6**, Disastrous conflagration in Seattle, Washington Territory.
- June**, John Brown's Fort on the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry, swept away by a flood.
- June 14**, Convention with Germany, Great Britain and Ireland and the United States by general act for neutrality of Samoan Islands, concluded and signed at Berlin.
- June 26**, Death of Simon Cameron, statesman, at Donegal, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
- June 28**, Maria Mitchell, astronomer, dies at Lynn, Massachusetts.
- July 1**, Death of Theodore Dwight Woolsey, former President of Yale College, at New Haven, Connecticut.
- July 12**, Convention relative to supplementary Extradition Treaty of August 9, 1842, concluded at Washington, D. C., between United States and Great Britain.
- Aug. 6**, Sioux reservation in Dakota, comprising over 11,000,000 acres, ceded to the United States.
- Aug. 14**, United States Marshal Nagle shot dead when David S. Terry assaults Judge Stephen Field at Lathrop, California.
- Aug. 30**, Beginning of the Doctor Cronin murder trial in Chicago, Illinois.
- October 1**, Deep Harbor Convention delegates representing fifteen states and territories meet at Topeka, Kansas, to consider the security of a harbor on the coast of Texas.
- Oct. 2**, Organization of the Pan-American Congress at Washington, D. C.
- Oct. 16**, Meeting in Washington, D. C., of the International Marine Conference.
- Oct. 22**, Nicaragua Canal formally begun.

November 2, North and South Dakota admitted to the Union as the thirty-ninth and fortieth states by proclamation of President Harrison. They were formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, by treaty of April 30, 1803.

Nov. 4, Opening in Boston of the Maritime Exposition.

Nov. 8, Montana admitted to the Union as the forty-first state. (Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, by treaty of April 30, 1803).

Nov. 11, Washington admitted to the Union as the forty-second state. (Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of April 30, 1803. The northern boundary of the territory was settled by a treaty with Great Britain, known as the Oregon Treaty of June 15, 1846.)

Nov. 13, The Pan-American delegates return to Washington, D. C., after having visited all sections of the country.

Nov. 26, Great conflagration with a loss of over \$4,000,000 in property in Lynn, Massachusetts.

Nov. 29, Fire in the heart of Boston, Massachusetts, burns \$7,000,000 worth of property. Stupendous walls fall in streets, troops assembled in the armories, firemen lost, buildings fall and crumble easy prey to the flames.

December 2, First session of the fifty-first United States Congress, convenes. Thomas B. Reed of Maine elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dec. 3, President Harrison's first annual message to Congress read.

Dec. 6, Death of Jefferson Davis, former President of the Confederacy, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dec. 6, Committees meet at St. Louis, Missouri, representing the Farmers' Alliance, the Industrial Union, and the Knights of Labor. A platform of principles adopted, demanding free and unlimited coinage, the usage of legal tender treasury notes, and the abolition of national banks.

Dec. 9, Opera-house dedicated at Chicago, Illinois.

Dec. 16, For complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin, of Chicago, Illinois, Coughlin, O'Sullivan, and Burke, are sentenced to life imprisonment, Kunze to three years, and Beggs acquitted.

Dec. 21, The United States invaded by *La grippe*, causing many fatalities among the inhabitants.

Edwin C. Burleigh, Governor of the state of Maine.

David K. Goodale, Governor of the state of New Hampshire.

H. W. Ladd, Governor of the state of Rhode Island.

Nathan F. Dixon, United States Senator from the state of Rhode Island.

Morgan G. Bulkeley, Governor of the state of Connecticut.

Anthony Higgins, United States Senator from the state of Delaware.

Daniel G. Fowle, Governor of the state of North Carolina.

John S. Barbour, United States Senator from the state of Virginia.

Francis P. Fleming, Governor of the state of Florida.

Joseph W. Fifer, Governor of the state of Illinois.

Alvin P. Hovey, Governor of the state of Indiana.

William D. Hoard, Governor of the state of Wisconsin.

Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of the territory of Utah.

David R. Francis, Governor of the state of Missouri.

F. E. Warren, Governor of the territory of Wyoming.

James McMillan, Senator from the state of Michigan.

William R. Merriam, Governor of the state of Minnesota.

William D. Washburn, Senator from the state of Minnesota.

James P. Eagle, Governor of the state of Arkansas.

Elisha P. Ferry, Governor of the state of Washington.

Lewis Wolfley, Governor of the territory of Arizona.

Benjamin F. White, Governor of the territory of Montana.

J. A. Cooper, Governor of the state of Colorado.

Edward O. Wolcott, Senator from the state of Colorado.

John Miller, Governor of the state of North Dakota.

Gilbert A. Pierce and Lyman R. Casey, Senators from the state of North Dakota.

G. C. Moody and R. F. Pettigrew, Senators from the state of South Dakota.

L. K. Church, Governor of the territory of South Dakota.
 A. C. Mellette, Governor of the territory of South Dakota.
 A. C. Mellette, Governor of the state of South Dakota.
 Joseph K. Toole, Governor of the state of Montana.
 L. B. Prince, Governor of the territory of New Mexico.
 Lyman E. Knapp, Governor of the territory of Alaska.
 Alien immigration, 444,427.
 Pensions, \$88,842,720.58.
 Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$829,853,990.00.
 Total national debt, \$1,619,052,922.23.
 Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 G. A. R. meets at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, Commander-in-Chief.
 Michigan's representative in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol in Washington, D. C., is Lewis Cass.
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, established.
 David J. Brewer, of Kansas, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

1890

January 1, Death of Horatio Allen, the first locomotive engineer in the United States, at Montrose, New Jersey, age eighty-eight years.
Jan. 7, State dinner to the Vice-President and Cabinet by the President.
Jan. 9, Death of William D. Kelley, oldest member of the House of Representatives in term of service, at Washington, D. C.
Jan. 20, Death of King Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, at San Francisco, California.
Jan. 22, At Washington, D. C., the representatives of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union agree upon a confederation of the labor organizations participating in the conference.
Jan. 23, Organization of the Women's Christian Temperance League in Cleveland, Ohio.
Jan. 26, President Harrison vetoes the Bonds Bill for Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, as passed by Congress.
Jan. 26, In the United States Senate, the Aldrich cloture resolution displaced and amended by a bill for apportionment of representation.
Jan. 27, Explosion in the Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, coke mines, on account of fire-damp; many miners killed or injured.
Jan. 29, Death of Secretary of the Treasury Windom at a banquet at Delmonico's, New York City.
Jan. 29, Dispute in the House of Representatives on power of the speaker to count members present.
February 3, Residence of Secretary Tracy of the Navy, at Washington, D. C., burned, in which the wife and daughter of the Secretary lose their lives.
Feb. 7, Act for apportioning representatives in Congress to be effective March 3, 1893 approved.
Feb. 9, Strike of miners in the Counellsville coke regions in Pennsylvania.
Feb. 10, In a local election at Salt Lake City the Gentiles obtained control of the Government for the first time.
Feb. 10, President's proclamation opening for settlement part of the great Sioux reservation to the people.
Feb. 13, Death of Admiral David Dixon Porter, United States Navy, at Washington, D. C.
Feb. 14, Death of General W. T. Sherman at New York.
Feb. 17, President's proclamation against private contracts of whites with the Cherokees for use of land for grazing purposes.
Feb. 18, General Nathaniel P. Banks placed on the pension roll.
Feb. 19, Senator Ingalls, President pro tem. of the United States Senate since 1886, elected successively until now when he is unanimously designated to preside during the absence of the Vice-President at the pleasure of the Senate, an honor never before voted a member.

- Feb. 22, Death of John Jacob Astor, capitalist, of New York.
- Feb. 24, House of Representatives votes on a site for the World's Columbian Exposition in favor of Chicago as against New York, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C.
- Feb. 27, The body of George H. Pendleton, statesman, arrives at New York on the United States steamer "Enterprise" from Brussels.
- Feb. 28, The Alaskan fur-seal rights given to the North American Commercial Company.
- March 4, Meeting at Nashville, Tennessee, of the National League of Republican Clubs.
- Mar. 5, Act of Congress authorizing an Assistant-Secretary of War.
- Mar. 15, The President, by proclamation, warns persons against entering Bering Sea for the purpose of unlawfully killing seal in retaliation of the British refusal to recognize the closed season in seal poaching in American waters.
- Mar. 23, The Cherokee strip invaded by large number of boomers.
- Mar. 23, Death of General Robert E. Schenck in Washington, D. C.
- Mar. 27, Destructive tornado at Louisville, Kentucky.
- April 2, Rhode Island introduces the Australian ballot system at State election.
- Apr. 13, Death of Samuel J. Randall, statesman, at Washington, D. C.
- Apr. 16, The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives introduces the McKinley Tariff Bill "to equalize duties upon imports and reduce revenue of the government."
- Apr. 19, The Pan-American Conference, comprising representatives from Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia, Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Honduras, Brazil, Bolivia, Venezuela, Chile, Ecuador, San Salvador, Mexico, and the United States of America, adjourns.
- Apr. 21, Under act of Congress approved, John C. Frémont placed on the army retired list with rank of Major-General United States Army.
- Apr. 21, The Supreme Court of the United States decided the Pan-Electric suit in favor of ex-Attorney General Garland.
- Apr. 25, By act of Congress, Mississippi flood sufferers given \$150,000 for relief.
- Apr. 25, Act of Congress provides for celebrating the anniversary of the discovery of America by an international exposition at Chicago, Illinois.
- Apr. 26, Harrison vetoes the City of Ogden Bill for Increased Indebtedness.
- Apr. 28, The Supreme Court decides that imported liquors sold in original packages may be carried into any state of the Union regardless to local prohibitory or restriction local laws.
- Apr. 29, Harrison vetoes the bill for public buildings at Dallas, Texas.
- May 2, Congress provides for a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma.
- May 15, Secretary Tracy approves the sentence to suspend Commander B. H. McCalla from rank and duty for three years.
- May 21, The House of Representatives passes the McKinley Tariff Bill, by a vote of 164 to 142.
- May 23, The McKinley Tariff Bill referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.
- May 29, The House Judiciary Committee reports in favor of amending the Constitution to permit woman's suffrage. (Congress never acted upon this report or the similar report of the Senate of the previous year.)
- June 2, Work of taking the United States census of the States begins.
- June 4, Harrison vetoes the bill for public building at Hudson, New York.
- June 10, The McKinley Customs Administration Act approved.
- June 12, Harrison vetoes the bill for public buildings at Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
- June 17, President Harrison vetoes the bill to change the boundary of Uncompahgre Reservation.
- June 18, The McKinley Tariff Bill reported in the United States Senate with amendments.
- June 20, President Harrison vetoes the bill allowing bonds issued by Maricopa County, Arizona, for certain railroads.
- June 27, Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, Michigan, is made permanent chairman and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, secretary of the National World's Columbian Exposition.
- June 27, Soldier and sailors with a service of ninety days in the Civil War, who

now or hereafter become disabled, are granted a pension as per bill passed by act of Congress.

July 2, Bill to protect commerce and trade against unlawful restraint of trusts and monopolies is approved.

July 2, Sherman Anti-Trust Law approved as enacted by Congress.

July 3, Idaho admitted to the Federal Union as the forty-third state. (Founded from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States of America by France, by treaty of April 30, 1803.)

July 5, Convention between the United States and foreign powers for an international union to publish customs tariffs, concluded and signed at Brussels.

July 9, President Harrison vetoes the Indian Payment Bill.

July 9, Death of General Clinton B. Fisk, at New York City.

July 10, Wyoming admitted as the forty-fourth state of the Federal Union. (Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States of America by France, by treaty of April 30, 1803.)

July 11, Hudson River Bridge between New York and New Jersey authorized and incorporated by act as the North River Bridge Company.

July 13, Death of Major-General John Charles Frémont, at New York.

July 14, Act authorizing government purchase of not more than 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, not to exceed \$1 for 371 grains, issuing treasury notes therefor, and coinage of 2,000,000 per month thereafter during continuance of the time specified under the act.

July 29, In his message to Congress, President Harrison recommends legislation closing United States Mails and Express Company lines to lottery companies doing business in the country.

August 8, The New York Central Railroad tied up by strike of trainmen.

Aug. 8, By the Wilson Bill, as amended, states are prohibited from selling imported liquors in "original packages."

Aug. 10, Death of John Boyle O'Reilly, Irish poet, at Hull, Mass.

Aug. 13, United States letter carriers hold their first convention, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Aug. 19, By act of Congress, the battle-field at Chickamauga established as a National Military Park.

Aug. 23, The United States steamer "Baltimore" dispatched to Sweden with the body of Captain John Ericsson.

Aug. 30, The President empowered to retaliate upon foreign nations' discriminating against American products.

Aug. 30, Act for an annual appropriation of moneys or established donations to states and territories, for the advancement and security of agriculture, mechanical arts, etc.

September 3, Meeting at New York City of the Single Tax Convention, and platform is adopted.

Sept. 4, By act of Congress, the criminal jurisdiction of the United States circuit and district courts extended to the Great Lakes regions.

Sept. 10, The McKinley Tariff Bill passes the Senate with numerous amendments attached.

Sept. 10, Organization of the Direct Trade Convention, at Atlanta, Georgia, by delegates from a number of cotton-producing states.

Sept. 17, New York Central Railroad trainmen's strike is declared off.

Sept. 19, Act amending the revised statutes relative to lottery tickets advertising is approved.

Sept. 19, The River and Harbor Bill, carrying an appropriation of \$24,981,295, approved.

Sept. 20, Unveiling of a bronze statue of Horace Greeley, front of the Tribune Building, in New York City.

Sept. 25, Act reserving big timber groves as public parks in certain specified sections or townships in California, approved.

Sept. 26, The Conference Committee reports the McKinley Tariff Bill to the House of Representatives for deliberation.

Sept. 26, Discontinuance by act of the coinage of \$3 and \$1 gold pieces.

Sept. 29, Centennial of the introduction of cotton-spinning in the United States celebrated at Providence, Rhode Island.

Sept. 30, President Harrison vetoes the bill for the relief of Captain Charles R. Stevens.

Sept. 30, The widows of John Q. Dabney, Samuel Dunham, and Bowdoin Sneed, Revolutionary soldiers, are pensioned, by act of Congress.

October 1, President Harrison vetoes the bills for relief of the Portland Company and of Charles B. Chonteau, and also the bill for pool selling in the District of Columbia.

Oct. 1, Special Internal Revenue Tax on dealers in tobacco is repealed and tax on snuff reduced.

Oct. 1, The McKinley Tariff Bill approved by the President.

Oct. 1, Certain tracks of land in California set apart by act of Congress.

Oct. 1, First session of the fifty-first United States Congress adjourns, after a session of 304 days, the second longest session under the Federal Constitution.

Oct. 3, Louis Phillipe Albert d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, arrives in New York. He served as a volunteer aide on General McClellan's staff during the Civil War.

Oct. 4, The Cunard steamship arrives at quarantine, port of New York, in time to save large amounts in increased duties on account of the new tariff to be effective October 5, the following day.

Oct. 6, The McKinley Tariff Bill, as amended and passed by Congress, in effect.

Oct. 6, The Latter-Day Saints, at a general conference in Salt Lake City, Utah, agree to abolish polygamy as an institution of their Church.

Oct. 11, Organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington, D. C.

Oct. 13, Death of Associate Justice Samuel Miller, at Washington, D. C.

Oct. 13, Death of William W. Belknap, Ex-Secretary of War, at Washington, D. C.

Oct. 14, F. E. Warren, Governor of the state of Wyoming.

Oct. 15, The Italian Mafia waylays and kills Chief of Police David C. Hennessy, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Oct., "Messiah Craze," Indian Religious excitement in the Northwest, headed by chiefs of the Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, near Crow Agency.

December 1, Second session of the fifty-first United States Congress convenes.

Dec. 1, President's message received and read before Congress.

Dec. 4, King of the Sandwich Islands, David Kalakaua, arrives at San Francisco, California, on a visit to the United States.

Dec. 15, "Sitting Bull," Tatonka Otauka, is arrested and killed near Grand River, North Dakota.

Dec. 16, Death of General Alfred H. Terry, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Dec. 17, Secretary James G. Blaine proposes arbitration in the Bering Sea difficulty to the British Minister, at Washington, D. C.

Dec. 24, President Harrison vetoes the bill for public building at Bar Harbor, Maine.

Dec. 24, Proclamation of the President, appointing May 1, 1893, as the opening and Thursday, October 31, as the closing day, of the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, Illinois.

Dec. 29, Battle with Big Foot's band of Indians on Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota.

Dec. 31, Death of General Francis E. Spinner, United States Ex-Treasurer, at Jacksonville, Florida.

Carroll S. Page, Governor of the state of Vermont.

John Q. A. Brackett, Governor of the state of Massachusetts.

John W. Davis, Governor of the state of Rhode Island.

Leon Abbot, Governor of the state of New Jersey.

William J. Northern, Governor of the state of Georgia.

A. B. Fleming, Governor of the state of West Virginia.

Philip W. McKinney, Governor of the state of Virginia.

Benjamin R. Tillman, Governor of the state of North Carolina.

Thomas G. Jones, Governor of the state of Alabama.

John G. Carlisle, United States Senator from the state of Kentucky.

John M. Stone, Governor of the state of Mississippi.

James E. Campbell, Governor of the state of Ohio.

George L. Shoup and N. B. Willey, Governors of the state of Idaho.

Frederick T. Dubois and George L. Shoup, United States Senators from the state of Idaho.

Wilbur F. Sanders and Thomas C. Power, United States Senators from the state of Montana.

John R. Allen and W. C. Squire, United States Senators from the state of Washington. (Upon the expiration of Mr. Allen's term in 1893, there is a deadlock and the office is vacant until 1895.)

The eleventh United States census of the forty-four states in the Union shows a population of 62,622,250.

Alien immigration, 455,302.

Government pensions, \$106,093,850.39.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$725,313,110.

Total national debt, \$1,552,140,204.73.

Estimated national wealth of the United States, \$65,037,091,000.

Center of population of the United States about twenty miles east of Indiana.

The G. A. R. meets at Boston, Massachusetts, with W. G. Veasey, of Vermont, as Commander-in-Chief.

Army and Navy League, U. S. A., established in Indiana.

Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

William McKinley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress, is defeated for a re-election.

1891

January 9, Meeting of the International Monetary Conference at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 12, For violating the United States laws by taking seals in Bering Sea, a motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of prohibition against the condemnation of the vessel "W. P. Sayword," a Canadian sealer, with an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in behalf of the Canadian Attorney-General, is entered.

Jan. 14, Free Coinage Bill passes the United States Senate as a substitute for the Financial Bill.

Jan. 17, Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 19, Indian chiefs of the Pine Ridge Agency surrender to General Miller, who proclaims the outbreak of the Indians ended.

Jan. 19, Discussion on the Federal Election Bill closes in the United States Senate, having passed the House of Representatives.

Jan. 20, The United States Senate considers the Aldrich cloture rule to limit debate submitted from the House of Representatives, on Dec. 29, 1890. Function never before bestowed or exercised by a member, resigned his office.

February 19, Death of Professor Alexander Winchell, geologist, at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Feb. 23, The First Triennial National Council of Women of the United States meets at Washington, D. C.

Feb. 26, President Harrison vetoes the bill to establish the Record and Pension of the War Department, etc.

March 2, President Harrison vetoes the Relief Bill of George W. Lawrence.

Mar. 2, Act of Congress to refund to the several states moneys collected under the Direct Tax Act of 1861.

Mar. 3, Act of Congress authorizing three United States prisons, one north, another south and east, and one west of the Rocky Mountains.

Mar. 3, Congress appropriates money for experiments in artificial rain-making and forestry.

Mar. 3, Act of Congress creating nine new courts of appeal with nine additional United States circuit court judges.

Mar. 3, Act granting registry to certain foreign built vessels to conform with government requirements with subsidies. These vessels to be built so that they can be converted into auxiliary or transport as occasions of the government require.

Mar. 3, Approval of the International Copyright Act by the Government.

Mar. 4, Second session of the fifty-first United States Congress adjourns. (This Congress was once known as "The Billion Dollar Congress" on account of the large amount of the appropriations.)

Mar. 14, Italians confined in the parish prison in New Orleans, Louisiana, charged

with the murder of Chief Hennessy. (Six were massacred after being acquitted by jury trial.)

Mar. 15, Protest against the lynching at New Orleans, Louisiana, by the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, at Washington.

Mar. 21, Death of General Joseph E. Johnston at Washington, D. C.

Mar. 31, Recall of the Italian Minister, Fava.

April 2, Death of General Albert Pike at Washington, D. C.

Apr. 6, George F. Edmunds, United States Senator from Vermont, gives notice of resignation, to take effect November 1.

Apr. 7, Death of P. T. Barnum, circus man, at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Apr. 8, President Harrison opens the Patent centennial at Washington, D. C.

President Harrison leaves Washington with party for an extended trip through the south and west.

Apr. 24, John H. Reagan, of Texas, resigns from the United States Senate.

Apr. 28, The Chinese government objects to Henry W. Blair as Minister from the United States to China because of his speech against the Chinese in Congress.

May 4, Death of Charles Pratt, philanthropist, at New York City.

May 6, At the request of the Chilean minister the Chilean insurgent transport "Itata" is seized by the United States marshal at San Diego, California.

May 7, The insurgent transport "Itata" sails from San Diego, California, carrying off the United States Deputy Marshal, who was landed south of San Diego, and a cargo of arms shipped from Ilion, New York, on the American schooner "Robert and Minnie."

May 9, The United States cruiser "Charleston" starts in pursuit of the Chilean insurgent vessel "Itata."

May 15, President Harrison returns to Washington, D. C., from his southern and western trip.

May 17, The American vessels in the South Pacific placed in command of Rear-Admiral McCann.

May 19, Opening of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Denver, Colorado.

May 19, The "People's Party" organized at the National Union Conference at Cincinnati, Ohio, which delegates from thirty-two states of the Union attend.

May 20, The President opens 1,600,000 acres of land for settlement at Fort Berthold Indians' Reservation in South Dakota.

May 27, The United States cruiser "Charleston" reaches Callao without having overtaken the "Itata," the insurgent Chilean vessel with a cargo of arms taken aboard off the United States coast.

June 3, Death of Benson J. Lossing, historian, at Chestnut Ridge, Dutchess County, New York.

June 4, The insurgent Chilean transport surrenders to Admiral McCann in the harbor of Iquique.

June 6, Lieutenant Robert E. Peary sails for the arctic regions, taking along his wife, the first woman ever to join a polar expedition.

June 15, Great Britain agrees with the United States for a *modus vivendi*, a closed season, with limited privileges in the seal fisheries.

June 15, The *Chicago Herald* erects monument on Watling Island, with the inscription, "On this spot Christopher Columbus first set foot upon the soil of the New World."

June 16, Treaty with Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico, signed.

June 16, Formal organization of nine new United States circuit courts to be located as designated throughout the country.

June 23, The Department of Agriculture, in Texas, experiments in rainmaking.

June 29, Owing to floods, a new lake is discovered forming in Salton-Sink, Arizona, from the Colorado River.

June 30, Weather Bureau transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Professor Mark W. Harrington is appointed chief of the bureau.

July 4, Death of Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, at Bangor, Maine.

July 4, The United States cruiser "Charleston" arrives at San Diego, California, convoying the surrendered Chilean transport "Itata."

July 8, The "Itata" pays the Secretary of the Treasury a fine for violation of the navigation laws of the United States.

July 14, Cargo on the "Itata," ammunition and arms for the Chilean insurgents, libelled by the United States Marshal at San Diego, California.

July 21, Statue of General "Stonewall" Jackson at Lexington, Virginia, unveiled by the Confederate veterans, with an oration by General Early.

July 25, First experiments in the United States of the use of smokeless powder at Sandy Hook, New York.

August 5, Death of Thomas W. Babcock, who was a member of the United States Congress prior to the Civil War and Speaker of the Confederate Congress for duration of the Confederacy, in Appomattox County, Virginia.

Aug. 7, Seizure of two vessels for unlawful sealing in Bering Sea.

Aug. 12, Death of James Russell Lowell, poet, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Aug. 13, By orders of the President of the United States, the Cherokee strip is closed to the white men.

Aug. 14, Death of Mrs. Sarah C. Polk, widow of Ex-President James K. Polk, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Aug. 19, Monument commemorating battle at Bennington, Vermont, dedicated. President Benjamin Harrison makes the address.

Aug. 22, Collapse of building in Park Place, New York City, killing and injuring sixty or more people.

Aug. 18-26, R. G. Drenforth and staff experiment in producing artificial rain near Midland, Texas, by exploding dynamite bombs.

September 1, Treaty with Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico, takes effect provisionally.

Sept. 3, Restrictions on imports of American pork removed by the Imperial German Government.

Sept. 27, The State Department, at Washington, D. C., officially recognizes the New Chilean government under Jorge Montt, as President.

Sept. 8, Prohibition of importation of American pork revoked by the government of Denmark.

Sept. 10, President Harrison sets apart, as Forest Reservation in Wyoming, lands adjoining the National Yellowstone Park.

Sept. 18, Death of William Ferrel, meteorologist, at Maywood, Kansas.

Sept. 18, The President proclaims Indian lands in Oklahoma Territory open to public settlement.

Sept. 19, Celebration of the opening of the St. Clair River tunnel, at Port Huron and Sarnia.

October 2, The "Aleuta," Russian man-of-war, seizes the American sealer, the "Lewis," at Bering Sea Island, and the crew is taken to Vladivostok for trial.

Oct. 12, The Human Freedom League is organized in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Oct. 16, Sailors of the United States cruiser "Baltimore" injured in Valparaiso, Chile, by a street mob.

Oct. 16, Death of Nathaniel Duncan Ingraham, who served in the United States navy and also in the Confederate service at Charleston, South Carolina.

Oct. 17, Death of James Parton, author, at Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Oct. 21, Prohibition of American pork withdrawn by the government of Italy.

Oct. 21, The United States Grand Jury indicts officers of the Louisiana State Lottery, in Sioux Falls, North Dakota.

Oct. 26, First Empire State Express via the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad makes the run from New York to Buffalo in 8 hours and 42 minutes.

November 2, Opening of the Southern States Exposition at Augusta, Georgia.

Nov. 5, Counsel submits the "Itata" case for trial in the United States court at Los Angeles, California.

Nov. 14, President Harrison officially receives Señor Pedro Montt, the Chilean minister in Washington, D. C.

December 4, A lunatic invades the office of Russell Sage in New York City and on refusal to a demand for \$1,250,000, drops explosive bomb, killing himself and a bystander, wrecking the building, and causing injuries to others.

Dec. 5, Resignation of Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War in President Harrison's cabinet.

Dec. 6, Restriction on American pork shipments revoked by France.

Dec. 7, First session of the fifty-second United States Congress convenes. Annual message of President Harrison submitted and read before Congress.

Dec. 30, Treaty with Labrador signed.

Hiram A. Tuttle, Governor of the state of New Hampshire.
 J. H. Gallinger, United States Senator from New Hampshire.
 Henry E. Burnham, United States Senator from New Hampshire.
 Redfield Proctor, United States Senator from Vermont.
 William E. Russell, Governor of the state of Massachusetts.
 H. W. Ladd, Governor of Rhode Island.
 Roswell P. Flower, Governor of New York.
 David B. Hill, United States Senator from New York.
 Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania.
 Charles H. Gibson, United States Senator from Maryland.
 Robert J. Reynolds, Governor of Delaware.
 Thomas M. Holt, Governor of North Carolina.
 John L. M. Isby, United States Senator from South Carolina.
 John B. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia.
 Edward D. White, United States Senator from Louisiana.
 John P. Buchanan, Governor of Tennessee.
 J. Y. Brown, Governor of Kentucky.
 James S. Hogg, Governor of Texas.
 Horace Chilton, United States Senator from Texas.
 Calvin S. Brice, United States Senator from Ohio.
 John M. Palmer, United States Senator from Illinois.
 Alvin P. Hovey, Governor of Indiana. Died November 23.
 Ira J. Chase, Acting Governor of Indiana.
 Edwin B. Winans, Governor of Michigan.
 William A. Pepper, United States Senator from Kansas.
 A. H. Burke, Governor of North Dakota.
 Henry C. Hansbrough, United States Senator from North Dakota.
 James H. Kyle, United States Senator from South Dakota.
 Frank Bell, Governor of Nevada.
 John P. Irwin, Governor of the territory of Arizona.
 Abraham J. Seay, Governor of Oklahoma Territory.
 George W. Peck, Governor of Wisconsin.
 William F. Vilas, United States Senator from Wisconsin.
 Francis E. Warren and J. M. Carey, United States Senators from Wyoming.
 John I. Routt, Governor of Colorado.
 H. B. Markham, Governor of California.
 Charles N. Felton, United States Senator from California.
 Alien immigration, 560,319.
 Pensions, \$117,312,690.50.
 Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$610,520,120.
 National debt, \$1,546,215,876.00
 Charles F. Crisp, Georgia, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 The Weather Bureau transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

1892

January 11, The general act passed in Brussels by the Anti-Slavery Conference ratified by the United States in Congress.

Jan. 11, Forest preserves set apart in New Mexico by proclamation of President Harrison.

Jan. 14, Death of Randolph Rogers, sculptor, at Rome, New York.

Jan. 12, Free coinage bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Bland.

Jan. 21, The United States serves ultimatums on the Chilean government. Secretary of State James G. Blaine, through Minister Montt, demands apology and indemnity for the assault on sailors of the United States cruiser "Baltimore" in the streets of Valparaiso.

Jan. 27, The President submits message to Congress with satisfactory answer from the Chilean government in the Valparaiso affair.

Jan. 30, Treaty with Germany signed to take effect February 1.

February 1, Treaty with Labrador takes effect provisionally.

Feb. 1, Treaties with Great Britain relative to Barbadoes, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, including Tobago, signed and take effect.

Treaty with Grenada, a British possession, and British Guinea signed.

Feb. 6, Chairman Clarkson of the Republican National Committee notified by James G. Blaine of his refusal to be a candidate for presidential nomination.

Feb. 9, Report against the Free Silver-Coinage Bill by the Senate Finance Committee.

Feb. 10, France, Italy and Sweden chosen arbitrators in the Bering Sea controversy.

Feb. 10, The House of Representatives reports favorably on the Bland Free Coinage Bill.

Feb. 13, Resolution adopted in Congress for the investigation of the so-called "sweating system" or tenement labor by manufacturers of wearing apparel in cities.

Feb. 22, Opening in Washington, D. C., of the first Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, President General.

Feb. 22, Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, of the National Industrial Conference, comprising delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, Knights of Labor, National Farmers' Alliance, National Citizens' Alliance, Colored Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, National Citizens' Independent Alliance, Patrons of Industry, and the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. They agree to act with the People's Party in the coming presidential campaign.

Feb. 29, Secretary of State Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote sign a Treaty at the State Department in Washington which refers the Bering Sea dispute to an international arbitration tribunal, comprising a commission of seven members.

March 11, Treaty with Nicaragua signed.

Mar. 18, Forest reserve set apart at Pike's Peak, Colorado, by proclamation of President Harrison.

Mar. 12, Treaty with Nicaragua takes effect.

Mar. 21, Dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust by order of the courts.

Mar. 24, Debate in the House of Representatives on the Silver Bill fails by one vote.

Mar. 6, Death of Walt Whitman, great American poet, at Camden, New Jersey.

April 1, Treaty with British Guinea takes effect.

Apr. 2, Treaty with foreign powers for repressing the African slave trade signed at Washington, D. C.

Apr. 2, Arrival at Libau of the United States steamer "Missouri" from New York, carrying food supplies to starving and destitute Russians.

Apr. 11, Lake Traverse Indian reservation in North Dakota proclaimed open to settlement by the President.

Apr. 12, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian lands in Oklahoma, embracing approximately 3,000,000 acres, proclaimed open to settlement by President Harrison.

Apr. 14, Secretary of State Blaine, under instructions from the President, tenders the Italian government \$25,000 as a voluntary offering for distribution among Italians in relation to the New Orleans lynching affair.

Apr. 16, The Italian government orders Baron Fava to resume his position as Minister to the United States.

Apr. 18, New *modus vivendi* concluded by Secretary of State Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote in the Bering Sea dispute.

Apr. 29, Treaty with Honduras signed.

May 5, Mr. John W. Geary, of California, introduces a bill in the House of Representatives to prohibit absolutely the Chinese coming into the United States. The bill is referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and is later passed by both the House and Senate.

May 9, Ratification of the Bering Sea arbitration treaty by the United States Senate.

- May 10, The act to encourage American shipping approved.
- May 12, Provisions, sent to starving Russians from New York and Philadelphia in the steamer "Conemaugh," arrive at Riga.
- May 22, Restriction on American pork removed by the Spanish government.
- May 25, Treaty with Austria-Hungary signed.
- May 25, Treaty with Honduras goes into effect.
- May 26, Treaty with Austria-Hungary goes into effect.
- May 26, The United States Senate takes up Senator Stewart's bill for the free coinage of silver.
- May 26, The House of Representatives adopts provision for closing government exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago, Illinois, on Sunday.
- June 4, Secretary of State James G. Blaine resigns from the cabinet.
- June 5, Dam at Spartansburg, Pennsylvania, breaks and ignites oil tank in Oil Creek and results in heavy loss of life between Titusville and Oil City.
- June 10, Republican National Convention convenes at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Governor William McKinley is permanent chairman. Candidates for President are Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, James G. Blaine, of Maine, William McKinley, of Ohio, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois. Harrison is nominated and on motion of Charles McKinley is made unanimous. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, is nominated candidate for Vice-Presidency by acclamation.
- June 20, Retaliation against Canada recommended by President Harrison in his message to Congress because of discrimination by the Dominion against American vessels and shipping.
- June 23, Democratic National Convention convenes at Chicago, Illinois. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, is permanent chairman. Candidates for President are Grover Cleveland, of New York, David B. Hill, of New York, Boies Gorman and John G. Carlisle receiving scattering votes. Cleveland is nominated for President and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice-President.
- June 29, Meeting of the Prohibition National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio.
- June 29, The President is authorized by Congress to proclaim a general national holiday commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.
- June 29, The Senate confirms John W. Foster, of Indiana, as Secretary of State in place of James G. Blaine who resigned.
- June 30, The National Prohibition Convention nominates General John Bidwell, of California, for President, and J. B. Cranfell, of Texas, for Vice-President.
- July 1, Lock-out and strike at the Carnegie Steel Company mills, Homestead, Pennsylvania, commences.
- July 3, Opening of the Catholic Sioux Congress by the Cheyenne Agency in South Dakota is attended by large numbers of Sioux Indians.
- July 5, Meeting of the first National Convention of the People's Party at Omaha, Nebraska. W. L. Loucke, of South Dakota, is permanent chairman. General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, is nominee for President, and General James G. Field, of Virginia, for Vice-President.
- July 5, Congress appropriates \$50,000 for pedestal and site for a statue to General W. T. Sherman of the United States Army.
- July 6, Pinkerton detectives are attacked by strikers at the Carnegie mills at Homestead, Pennsylvania, and several are killed or wounded on both sides.
- July 10, Governor Pattison orders out the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania, on account of the Homestead strike.
- July 11, Lock-out involving striking miners in the Cœur d'Alene mining district in Shoshone County, Idaho, where attack upon union men results in several being killed.
- July 12, Death of Cyrus W. Field, merchant and promoter of first submarine telegraph cable between the United States and Europe, at Ordsley, New York.
- July 13, River and Harbor Bill, authorizing expenditure of \$21,150,618 in contracts, approved by act of Congress.
- July 13, The Bland-Stewart Free Silver Bill, as passed by the United States Senate, is refused consideration in the House of Representatives by vote of that body.
- July 16, Proclamation from the President commanding all persons in insurrection against the government in Idaho to disperse.

July 17, United States Minister Eagan accepts from the Chilean government an indemnity of \$75,000 in settlement of the affair against Chile.

July 19, President Harrison vetoes the bill and act to establish Circuit Court of Appeals.

July 19, The United States Senate confirms the proviso for closing the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago, Illinois, on Sunday, concurring with the previous vote of the House.

July 19, The President is authorized to contract for a cruiser and coast line battleship for the United States Navy.

July 23, Troops sent by President Harrison to the Cœur d'Alene mining district in Idaho.

July 23, H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, shot and severely wounded by a Russian anarchist named Berkman.

July 23, Colonel Streeter orders Private Iams of Company K, 10th Regiment, to be hanged up 30 minutes for calling for three cheers for Berkman, the assassin.

July 26, The President is authorized by act of Congress in retaliation against Canada to demand toll for passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal or to prohibit wholly its use by foreign vessels at his discretion.

July 27, Act of Congress granting pensions to surviving veterans of the Indian wars, including the Black Hawk War, the Creek War, the Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole War, between 1832 and 1842 inclusive.

July 29, President Harrison vetoes relief bill of William McGarrah. (Senate fails to pass it over the veto January 17, 1893.)

August 3, President Harrison vetoes the bill and act to provide for bringing suit against the United States.

Aug. 4, Act of Congress relative to changing the dates of the dedication of the World's Fair Buildings approved.

Aug. 5, Act of Congress granting pensions to all dependent nurses of the Civil War.

Aug. 5, Bill for the coinage of 5,000,000 half dollar silver souvenir pieces for the benefit of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago is passed on condition that the exposition shall be closed on Sundays.

Aug. 5, Train leaves San Francisco, California, for New York, conveying \$20,000,000 in gold.

Aug. 5, The King and Queen of Spain, by resolution of Congress, are invited to attend the World's Columbian Exposition together with the descendants of Columbus.

Aug. 5, First session of the fifty-second United States Congress adjourns.

Aug. 13 to 16, Violence by Tennessee miners quelled by the National Guards.

Aug. 14, Strike of the switchmen of the Erie Railroad at Buffalo, New York. Freight trains burned and property to the value of over a million dollars wantonly destroyed.

Aug. 15, The 65th and 74th Regiments of the National Guard ordered out by General Doyle in Buffalo, New York.

Aug. 17, Governor Flower, in response to appeal from the sheriff and mayor of Buffalo, New York, orders out over 5,000 National Guards to protect property at Buffalo, New York.

Aug. 20, In retaliation against Canadian measures, President Harrison imposes a toll to be collected per ton on all freight passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal to ports in the Dominion of Canada.

Aug. 24, Grand Master Sweeney of the Switchmen's Union declares the switchmen's strike off at Buffalo, New York.

Aug. 25, Publication of John Bidwell's letter of acceptance of the nomination for President by the National Prohibition Party.

Aug. 28, First national convention of the Socialistic Labor Party held in New York.

Aug. 28, Socialistic Labor Party delegates in New York City nominate Simon Wing, of Massachusetts, for President and Charles H. Matchett, of New York, for Vice-President of the United States.

Aug. 30, First case of cholera brought to New York by the Hamburg-American Liner "Moravia," twenty-two persons having expired during the voyage.

Aug. 31, Death of George William Curtis, essayist, at West Brighton, Staten Island.

September 1, President Harrison orders that immigrant vessels from cholera infected ports be subjected to twenty days' quarantine before being permitted to land.

Sept. 5, Publication of President Harrison's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

Sept. 7, Death of John Greenleaf Whittier, poet, at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire.

Sept. 7, Death of Ex-Senator Francis Kernan, at Utica, New York.

Sept. 11, Lieutenant Peary and party of arctic explorers reach St. John's, Newfoundland, on the steamer "Kite."

Sept. 13, Passengers on the "Normannia Cabus," are prevented from landing at Fire Island by injunction restraining the health authorities from using the island for purposes of quarantine.

Sept. 17, Generals James B. Weaver and James A. Field accept by letter the People's Party nomination for President and Vice-President respectively.

Sept. 23, Death of General John Pope at Sandusky, Ohio.

Sept. 24, Patrick S. Gilmore, leader of Gilmore's Band, dies at St. Louis, Louisiana.

Sept. 26, Letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency by Grover Cleveland is published.

October 5, While attempting to rob the banks at Coffeyville, Kansas, the famous Dalton gang of highwaymen encounter and are annihilated by a marshal's posse. A number of citizens are killed by the desperadoes in the encounter.

Oct. 12, Celebration of Columbus Day in New York City and generally elsewhere throughout the country.

Oct. 21, Opening exercises at Chicago, Illinois, of the World's Columbian Exposition.

November 8, Presidential election throughout the United States.

Nov. 8, New York State goes Democratic for Cleveland for President by a plurality of 45,518 votes.

For President:

Grover Cleveland, New York, 5,556,918.

Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, 5,176,108.

James B. Weaver, Iowa, 1,041,028.

John Bidwell, California, 264,133.

Simon Wing, Massachusetts, 21,164.

Cleveland plurality, 380,810. Electoral votes, 277.

Harrison, electoral votes, 145.

Weaver, electoral votes, 22.

Total, 344.

Vice-President:

Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois, electoral votes, 277.

Whitelaw Reid, New York, electoral votes, 145.

James G. Field, Virginia, electoral votes, 22.

Total, 344.

Nov. 20, Strike at the Carnegie Mills, Homestead, Pennsylvania, declared off after a prolonged and destructive encounter.

Nov. 21, The Continental Congress of the Salvation Army opens in New York.

December 2, Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, New York City. He left a fortune estimated at about \$70,000,000.

Dec. 5, Agreement between the United States, England, and Germany for common action in restoring order and stability in Samoa.

Dec. 5, Second session of the fifty-second United States Congress convenes.

Dec. 5, Mr. Durborow, of Illinois, introduces a joint resolution in the House of Representatives to open the World's Columbian Exposition on Sundays.

Dec. 6, President's message sent to Congress and read in both bodies.

Dec. 24, President's proclamation setting apart forest reserve in South Platte, Colorado, the San Gabriel timber reservation in California, Battlement forest reserve, Colorado, and the Afognak forest and fish culture reserve in Alaska.

Levi K. Fuller, Governor of Vermont.
 D. Russell Brown, Governor of Rhode Island.
 Frank Brown, Governor of Maryland.
 Eppa Hunton, United States Senator from Virginia.
 Murphy J. Foster, Governor of Louisiana.
 Roger Q. Mills, United States Senator from Texas.
 William McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio.
 Ames W. Barber, Acting Governor of Wyoming.
 Bishop W. Perkins, United States Senator from Kansas.
 R. K. Colcord, Governor of Nevada.
 Nathan Q. Murphy, Governor of Arizona Territory.
 Alien immigration, 623,084.
 Pensions, \$139,394,147.11.
 Interest bearing debt of the United States July 1, \$585,029,330.
 George Shiras, Jr., Pennsylvania, Justice United States Supreme Court.
 The "Campania," twin-screw Cunard liner, launched on the Clyde.
 G. A. R. meets at Washington, D. C., with A. G. Wissert, of Wisconsin, Commander-in-Chief.
 Niagara Falls, New York, established.
 Great fire at St. John's, Newfoundland.
 The Panama scandals in France.
 Treaty with the British possession, Grenada, takes effect.

1893

January 4, The President issues a proclamation of amnesty to Mormons, liable to prosecution for polygamy, on condition of conforming to the laws in the future.
Jan. 5, By act of Congress veterans of the Mexican War draw a pension.
Jan. 6, The Great Northern Railroad completed to the Pacific Coast.
Jan. 9, State presidential electors meet at their respective capitols and vote.
Jan. 11, Death of General Benjamin F. Butler at Washington, D. C.
Jan. 16, Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii deposed.
Jan. 17, Death of Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes at Freemont, Ohio.
Jan. 23, Death of L. Q. C. Lamar, Ex-Confederate general, member of Cleveland's first cabinet, and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, near Macon, Georgia.
Jan. 23, Death of Phillips Brooks, Protestant-Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, at Boston, Massachusetts.
Jan. 27, Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, in Washington, D. C.
February 6, Senator Hill, of New York, calls up the bill to repeal the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman Act.
Feb. 8, Electoral votes for President and Vice-President counted.
Feb. 15, Treaty of annexation signed and laid before the Senate by the Hawaiian commission in Washington.
Feb. 15, Approval of the act for a national quarantine against cholera epidemic in the country.
Feb. 20, Death of General P. T. G. Beauregard at New Orleans, Louisiana.
Feb. 21, A portion of tolls imposed on freight for Canada via the St. Mary's Falls Canal is suspended by proclamation of the President.
Feb. 22, "The City of New York" and "The City of Paris," Inman Line steamers, transferred from British to American registry, President Harrison raises the stars and stripes over "The City of New York," at New York.
Feb. 23, Secretary Foster resigns from the cabinet to accept a seat on the Bering Sea tribunal at Paris, France.
Feb. 25, President's proclamation setting apart forest reserve in California, Pacific coast reserve in Washington, Grand Cañon forest reserve, Arizona Trabaco Cañon forest reserve and another timber reserve in the state of California.
Feb. 27, President Harrison vetoes the bill to prescribe the number of district attorneys and marshals in the judicial district of the state of Alabama.
March 1, The President of the United States authorized by the Diplomatic Appropriation Act to confer on the envoys of the respective governments at his discretion the same rank enjoyed by other countries in the United States.

Mar. 2, Act of Congress approved requiring interstate railroads to use cars only with automatic couplers and engines with air brakes, to be effective January 1, 1898.

Mar. 3, Congress passes a bill for the reduction of internal revenue taxation and a revision of the tariff.

Mar. 3, The fifty-second United States Congress exceeds by over \$38,000,000 the appropriation of the so-called "Billion Dollar Congress."

Mar. 4, The last session of the fifty-second Congress adjourns.

Mar. 4 to Mar. 3, 1897, Twenty-seventh Federal Administration, Democratic. Grover Cleveland, of New York, President. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, Vice-President. United States Senate assembles in extra session.

Mar. 4, Grover Cleveland inaugurated President of the United States.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President.

Walter Q. Gresham and Richard Olney, Secretaries of State.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of Treasury.

Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War.

Richard Olney and Judson Harmon, Attorney-Generals.

William S. Bissell and William S. Wilson, Postmaster-Generals.

Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy.

Hoke Smith, Secretary of Interior.

Julius S. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture.

Congress, Democratic House to 1895 with Charles F. Crisp Speaker, and Republican House to 1897, with Thomas B. Reed, Speaker.

Senate, Democratic.

Mar. 7, Bell telephone patent expires.

Mar. 9, The Hawaiian Treaty withdrawn from the United States Senate by the President.

Mar. 13, Kaiulani, the Hawaiian Princess, visits Washington and is received at the White House.

Mar. 18, Swedish Extradition Treaty ratified and proclaimed.

Mar. 20, Ex-Representative Blount leaves San Francisco, California, on the revenue cutter "Rush," for Honolulu on special mission to Hawaii for the government.

Mar. 23, Tribunal on the Bering Sea arbitration opens in Paris.

Mar. 24, Great Britain and France raise their representatives to the United States to the rank of ambassador.

Mar. 28, Rival Indian factions result in battle, with threatened outbreak in the Choctaw reservation in the Indian territory.

Mar. 28, Death of Edmund Kirby Smith, Confederate General, in Sewanee, Tennessee.

Mar. 31, Death of General Hiram Berdan, inventor of a long range rifle, at Washington, D. C.

April 3, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, takes oath of office as first ambassador from the United States to the Court of St. James, England.

Apr. 4, Representatives of England and America bring their arguments before the court of arbitration in the Bering Sea dispute.

Apr. 6, United States consular agent at Mollendo, Peru, attacked and shot. Secretary Gresham, acting for the United States, directs a protest and demands reparation for the act.

Apr. 8, James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, in the United States diplomatic service in France, raised to the rank of ambassador.

Apr. 9, A reproduction of the "Santa Maria," the flag-ship of Columbus, given by Spain to the United States, reaches Havana.

Apr. 11, The President receives Sir Julian Pauncefoot as ambassador from Great Britain to the United States.

Apr. 12, Organization of the American Railway Union at Chicago, Illinois.

Apr. 12, The President receives M. Patenotre as ambassador from France to the United States.

Apr. 13, Commissioner Blount withdraws the United States forces from Hawaii under instructions from Washington.

Apr. 15, The Duke of Veragua is publicly received upon his arrival at New York

from Italy on his visit to the United States to attend the opening ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition.

Apr. 15, Special session of the United States Senate adjourns.

Apr. 21, Treaty of Extradition between the United States and Russia concluded at Washington, D. C.

Apr. 24, The caravels from Spain reach New York harbor via Havana and Hampton Roads.

Apr. 25, Paul Jones's original flag raised and saluted at the Highlands, New Jersey.

Apr. 27, Death of General John M. Corse, hero of Allatoona, Georgia, at the Hemlocks, in Massachusetts.

Apr. 27, President Cleveland reviews the United States fleet from the deck of the "Dolphin" at the International Columbian naval review in New York harbor and on the Hudson River.

Apr. 29, Chicago, Illinois, receives with honors the "Liberty Bell" from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

May 1, President Cleveland formally opens the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Illinois.

May 4, The Secretary of the Treasury issues orders suspending arrests under the Chinese Exclusion Act until further notice.

May 9, James H. Blount, of Georgia, succeeds John L. Stevens, who resigned as minister to Hawaii.

May 10, Death of Joseph Francis, inventor of the life saving car for which he was awarded a special gold medal by Congress, at Cooperstown, New York, at the age of ninety-two years.

May 11, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad engine No. 999 makes a mile in 32 seconds *en route* from Rochester to Buffalo, New York.

May 15, The United States Supreme Court upholds the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act as constitutional in a special session and a decision is reached.

May 17, Chinese deportation under the Geary Act deferred by Secretary of State, awaiting the appropriation of sufficient funds by Congress.

May 18, Infanta Eulalia and Prince Antoine, her husband, arrive in New York as representatives of the Queen Regent of Spain at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Illinois.

May 18, The Cherokee strip between Kansas and Oklahoma containing over 6,000,000 acres purchased by the government for \$8,596,736 to be added to Oklahoma.

May 31, The remains of Jefferson Davis removed from New Orleans, Louisiana, and reinterred in Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, Virginia.

June 2-3, The Italian and German legations are made embassies as per official notice received at Washington.

June 5, Extradition treaty, promulgated by the President with Russia, ratified at St. Petersburg to go into effect on June 24.

June 7, Death of Edwin T. Booth, actor, in New York City.

June 8, The United States Treasury gold reserve falls below \$89,600,000.

June 9, Floor of the Pension Division of the War Office in the Old Ford's Theatre, at Washington, D. C., collapses, killing 21 and injuring about 60 others of the 400 clerks employed in the building.

June 10, The battleship "Massachusetts" launched at the shipyard of Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

June 17, The Viking ship, representing Leif Ericson's "Cockstab-Find," reaches New York *en route* from Bergen, Norway, to Chicago, Illinois, for the World's Fair exhibition.

June 20, Death of United States Senator Leland Stanford, former Governor of California, at Palo Alto, California.

June 26, Anarchists Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe, who engaged in the Haymarket riot, pardoned by Governor Atgeld, of Illinois.

June 30, Extra session of Congress called to meet on August 7 by President Cleveland.

July-September, Many failures among private, state, and national banks in the United States.

July 2, Lieutenant Peary's second Greenland expedition leaves New York.

July 5, Death of Justice Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court at Newport, Rhode Island.

July 11, Silver convention opens at Denver, Colorado, with an address issued to the people of the United States.

August 1, National Bimetallic League holds its first convention at Chicago, Illinois.

Aug. 7, First session of the fifty-third United States Congress assembles. The Senate is composed of 44 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 4 Populists and 3 vacancies. C. F. Crisp of Georgia is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, which is made up of 216 Democrats, 125 Republicans, 11 Populists and 4 vacancies.

Aug. 8, The President in his message to Congress recommends that the purchase clause of the Sherman Silver Act be repealed.

Aug. 10, "Currency famine" with premiums for small bills throughout the country.

Aug. 11, Introduction in the House of Representatives of the Wilson Bill to repeal the silver purchasing clause.

Aug. 12, Launching of the United States cruiser "Minneapolis," at the shipyard of Cramp & Sons at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Aug. 15, The court of arbitration renders its decision in the Bering Sea controversy denying the right of the United States to a closed sea, but regulations are adopted forbidding seal killing within a specified distance of Pribylov Islands or outside the limits between May 1 and July 31.

Aug. 23, Three vacancies in the United States Senate as a result of the failure of the legislatures of Washington, Montana and Wyoming to elect.

Aug. 28, Many lives lost and property destroyed at Beaufort, Port Royal, and adjacent places in the South Atlantic states by severe hurricane.

Aug. 29, The purchasing clause of the Sherman Act repealed by the Wilson Bill in the House of Representatives. Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, reports on the Wilson Bill from the finance committee with amendments pledging the government to maintain bimetallicism as a compromise measure.

September, Mr. James H. Blount succeeded by Albert S. Willis of Kentucky as United States minister to Hawaii.

Sept. 5, President Cleveland opens the Pan-American Medical Congress at Washington, D. C.

Sept. 7, Death of Hamilton Fish, statesman, at Garrison, New York.

Sept. 8, The United States envoy to Germany raised to the rank of ambassador.

Sept. 11, Session of the World's Parliament of Religion begins at Chicago, Illinois.

Sept. 12, Armed posse of masked robbers hold up train on the Lake Shore Railroad near Kendallville, Indiana. They shoot the engineer and dynamite the express car.

Sept. 14, Thousands of ounces of gold taken from the United States mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Money stolen by weight clerk, who restores all but about \$27,000 after being detected.

Sept. 16, The Cherokee Oklahoma lands open to settlement under proclamation of the President.

Sept. 18, Centennial of the laying of the cornerstone of the United States Capitol at Washington, D. C., celebrated. William W. Henry of Virginia is chief orator of the day.

October 2, Destructive storm along the Gulf of Mexico with heavy loss of life and property.

Oct. 3, Meeting of the Pan-American Bimetallic Convention at St. Louis, Missouri.

Oct. 10, The House of Representatives passes the Tucker Bill to repeal the federal election laws.

Oct. 13, In the longest continuous speech ever made in the Senate William V. Allen, of Nebraska, holds the floor for fourteen consecutive hours in an effort to force a vote on the repeal bill. The Senate adjourns for want of a quorum.

Oct. 13, International yacht race at Sandy Hook, New York, won by the American boat "Vigilant" over the English boat "Valkyrie."

Oct. 18, Minister Albert S. Willis receives confidential instructions from Secretary of State Gresham, outlining the President's plan for reinstating by moral force the Hawaiian Queen under certain conditions and restrictions.

Oct. 18, Death of Lucy Stone Blackwell, founder of the Women's Suffrage Association, at Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Oct. 25, Removal of Rear-Admiral Stanton, in command of the South Atlantic squadron, charged with saluting a flagship of the Brazilian revolutionists under Admiral Mello.

Oct. 26, Launching of the United States battleship "Oregon" at San Francisco, California.

Oct. 28, Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, Illinois, assassinated.

Oct. 30, The Columbian World's Fair Exposition at Chicago, Illinois, closed.

Oct. 30, The Wilson Bill passes the Senate repealing the silver purchase law with the Vorhees amendment.

November 1, The House of Representatives passed the Wilson Bill as amended by the Senate and is approved.

Nov. 3, The House of Representatives and United States Senate pass the McCreary Chinese Exclusion Bill as amended by McGeary.

Nov. 3, Extra session of Congress adjourns.

Nov. 8, Death of Francis Parkman, American historian, at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

Nov. 9, Norway's Extradition Treaty ratified and proclaimed by the President.

Nov. 16, The United States cruiser "Columbia" makes a new record of 25 knots per hour.

Nov. 20, The United States Supreme Court declares that the waters of the Great Lakes are included in the term "high seas" for all intents and purposes.

Nov. 21, Death of Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Jeremiah M. Rusk at Viroqua, Wisconsin, aged fifty-three years.

Nov. 27, The Wilson Tariff Bill made public.

December 2, Death of Pauline Cushman (Fryer), spy in the Federal Army during the Civil War, at San Francisco, California, aged sixty years.

Dec. 4, Alien contract law declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

Dec. 4, Second session of the fifty-third United States Congress convenes. The President's message received and read.

Dec. 18, Position in the Hawaiian controversy defined by the President in his message to the United States Congress.

Dec. 21, Rear-Admiral Stanton restored to rank and assigned to command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Dec. 27, Investigation of President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy begun by the Senate committee.

Henry B. Cleaver, Governor of Maine.

John B. Smith, Governor of New Hampshire.

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts.

Luzon B. Morris, Governor of Connecticut.

Edward Murphy, Jr., United States Senator from New York.

George T. Werts, Governor of New Jersey.

James Smith, Jr., United States Senator from New Jersey.

Elias Cass, Governor of North Carolina.

William A. MacCorkle, Governor of the state of West Virginia.

Johnson N. Camden, United States Senator from West Virginia.

Henry L. Mitchell, Governor of the state of Florida.

William Lindsay, United States Senator from Kentucky.

Donaldson Caffrey, United States Senator from Louisiana.

William J. Stone, Governor of Missouri.

E. Shortridge, Governor of North Dakota.

William N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota.

Charles H. Sheldon, Governor of the state of South Dakota.

John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois.

Claude Matthews, Governor of Indiana.

William J. McConnell, Governor of Idaho.

L. D. Lewelling, Governor of Kansas.

John Martin, United States Senator from Kansas.

William T. Thornton, Governor of the territory of New Mexico.

Lorenzo Crounse, Governor of the state of Nebraska.
 William V. Allen, United States Senator from Nebraska.
 Caleb W. West, Governor of the territory of Utah.
 Peter Turney, Governor of Tennessee.
 John E. Richards, Governor of Montana.
 James S. Hogg, Governor of Texas.
 John T. Rich, Governor of the state of Michigan.
 Knute Nelson, Governor of Minnesota.
 John L. Mitchell, United States Senator from Wisconsin.
 John E. Osborne, Governor of the state of Wyoming.
 David H. Waite, Governor of the state of Colorado.
 William M. Fishback, Governor of the state of Arkansas.
 William C. Renfrow, Governor of the territory of Oklahoma.
 John H. McGrew, Governor of Washington.
 George C. Perkins and S. M. White, United States Senators from California.
 James Sheakley, Civil Governor of the territory of Alaska.
 Alien immigration, 502,917.
 Pensions, \$156,906,637.94.
 Interest bearing debt of the United States, July 1, \$585,037,100.
 National debt, \$1,556,281,905.63.
 Motto adopted by the state of North Carolina, "Esse Quam Videri." (To be rather than to seem.)
 Illinois state representative in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol in Washington, D. C., James Shields.
 The G. A. R. meets at Indianapolis, Indiana, with John G. B. Adams, of Massachusetts, Commander-in-Chief.
 Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
 Edward D. White, of Louisiana, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
 The motion-picture machine invented by Thomas Edison.
 New Zealand grants suffrage to women.
 Business depression widespread in the United States.
 United States envoys to foreign countries raised to the rank of ambassadors. Previously the term was erroneously used as up to this time the United States did not appoint diplomatic representatives of higher rank than envoys or ministers.

1894

January 8, Debate in the House of Representatives on the Wilson Tariff Bill.
Jan 15, The United States Senate rejects the selection of William B. Hornblower, of New York, who was nominated Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in place of Blatchford, deceased.
Jan. 16, John H. Gear, of Iowa, elected to the United States Senate.
Jan. 17, President Cleveland vetoes bill for relief.
Jan 17, John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, announces an issue of \$50,000,000 in 5% ten-year bonds, payable in United States coin.
Jan. 18, Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi, resigns from the United States Senate.
Jan. 20, President Cleveland vetoes bill to authorize the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Hudson River.
Jan. 24, The Internal Revenue Bill, containing the income-tax, reported to the House of Representatives.
Jan. 30, Insurgents at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, fire upon the United States flag. Admiral Benham returns the fire and prompt satisfaction is expected.
February 1, Passage of the amended tariff bill by the House of Representatives, with the income tax clause attached.
Feb. 2, The old corvette, "Kearsarge," is wrecked on Roncardo Reef, about two hundred miles north of Bluefields, Nicaragua. (She fought and sank the Confederate ship "Alabama" off Cherbourg, France, during the Civil War.)
Feb. 7, The Bland silver bill, for the coinage of seigniorage, introduced in the House of Representatives.
Feb. 7, The House of Representatives passes the McCreary resolution on Hawaii, upholding the administration policy.
Feb. 8, The Federal election law passes the United States Senate and is approved.

Feb. 16, The Senate rejects the nomination of William H. Peckham, of New York, who was nominated for associate justice of the United States Supreme Court by the President through the influence of Senator Hill.

Feb. 19, The President nominates Senator E. D. White, of Louisiana, as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court and he is confirmed.

March 1, The House of Representatives passes the Bland Silver Bill.

Mar. 12, The Governor of Louisiana appoints N. C. Blanchard, as Representative to Congress, to succeed Mr. White, now associate justice of the United States.

Mar. 15, The United States Senate passes the Bland Silver Bill.

Mar. 20, Senator Voorhees, of the Committee of Finance, reports on the Tariff Bill in the Senate.

Mar. 25, Coxey's Army of the Commonweal starts for Washington, D. C., from Massillon, Ohio.

Mar. 26, Death of Alfred H. Colquitt, United States Senator from the state of Georgia, at Washington, D. C., aged seventy years.

Mar. 29, The Bland Bill for the coinage of seigniorage vetoed by President Cleveland.

April 2, Tariff debate opened in the United States Senate by Senator Voorhees.

Apr. 3, Industrial army leaves San Francisco, California, for Oakland, *en route* to Washington, D. C., under Kelly's leadership.

Apr. 6, The United States Senate passes the bill to carry out the terms of the Bering Sea tribunal.

Apr. 9, The Bering Sea tribunal award proclaimed by the President of the United States.

Apr. 12, Kelly's army seizes a Union Pacific Railroad train of coal cars and proceeds eastward for Washington, D. C., 1,200 strong.

Apr. 14, Death of Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, at Washington, D. C., aged sixty-four years.

Apr. 14, Death of General Henry W. Slocum, in Brooklyn, New York, aged sixty-six years.

Apr. 17, Death of Henry S. Ives, the "Napoleon of Finance," near Nashville, North Carolina.

Apr. 26, Ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, of the state of North Carolina, appointed and qualified to succeed the late United States Senator Vance.

Apr. 29, Arrival of "General" Coxey's Army of Commonwealers at Brightwood Park, near Washington, D. C.

Apr. 30, Death of Francis B. Stockbridge, statesman, at Chicago, Illinois, aged sixty-eight years.

May 1, Arrest and imprisonment of the leaders of Coxey's army for trespassing on the grounds of the National Capitol at Washington, D. C.

May 9, The Canadian revenue cutter "Petrel" seizes two American steamboats on Lake Erie, on the charge of illegal fishing in Canadian waters. The crews, citizens of Ohio, are arrested.

May 10, John McQuade succeeds Richard Croker, who resigns as executive member and chairman of the Tammany Hall financial committee.

June 12, Ex-Governor George P. Wetmore, of Rhode Island, elected by the legislature to succeed United States Senator Dixon.

June 26, Federal troops ordered to Chicago during the Railroad strike by President Cleveland.

June 27, Boycott of the Pullman Car Company by the American Railway Union leads to a general railroad strike in the West.

June 28, Bill passed and approved making "Labor Day," the first Monday in September, a legal holiday in the United States.

June 28, Death of Rear-Admiral William Grenville Temple at Washington, D. C., aged seventy years.

July 1, Kelly's "hobo army" reaches the vicinity of Washington, D. C.

July 2, President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, enjoined by Judges Woods and Groscup of the United States courts for the northern district of Illinois, for interfering with the transportation of the United States mails.

July 3, United States troops at Fort Sheridan ordered to Chicago, Illinois, to enforce United States laws.

July 3, The United States Senate passes the Gorman Compromise Tariff Bill em-

bodying over 600 amendments to the original Wilson Bill in the House of Representatives.

July 3, The Senate passes the Tariff Bill, David B. Hill, Democrat, voting against it.

July 4, The Hawaiian Republic in the Hawaiian Islands proclaimed.

July 5, Tariff Bill received in the House with 633 amendments attached and former rates increased.

July 9, President Cleveland issues a proclamation warning against unlawful assemblages in the state of Illinois, with a second proclamation referring and extending to states in the northwest.

July 10, President Eugene V. Debs and Vice-President Howard, with others of the American Railway Union strike, indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to obstruct United States mail and hinder the execution of the laws of the country.

July 13, The United States Senate and House of Representatives agree by joint committee on a scheme for promotion in the navy.

July 17, The enabling act to admit Utah into the Union as a state signed by President Cleveland.

July 19, The President by a personal letter commends the United States Senate for work on the tariff bill.

July 26, "General" Coxey disbands his army at Washington, D. C.

August 1, Death of Ex-Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt of the United States Army, at Washington, D. C.

Aug. 3, Strikers of the American Railway Union return to work and the strike is formally declared off.

Aug. 7, Cleveland vetoes the bill submitted by Congress on act for relief.

Aug. 7, Gold reserve of the United States Treasury reaches \$52,189,500, the lowest point since the resumption of specie payment.

Aug. 8, Recognition of the Hawaiian Republic by President Cleveland.

Aug. 11, Cleveland vetoes the bill on act for relief.

Aug. 11, Remnant of the industrial armies of Kelly and Frye driven across the Potomac out of Washington by a detachment of militia. (The government later furnishes them transportation to their western homes.)

Aug. 13, The new Chinese treaty regulating immigration, ratified by the United States Senate.

Aug. 13, The House of Representatives passes the amended Senate tariff bill, including in its list free coal, iron, and sugar.

Aug. 17, The Democratic tariff bill sent to the President.

Aug. 24, Treaty with Germany terminated.

The President fails to sign the new tariff bill and it becomes a law without his signature.

Aug. 27, Income tax appended to the Wilson Bill and passed by act of Congress.

Aug. 27, Treaties with Brazil, Santo Domingo, Barbados, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad (including Tobago), Windward Islands, and British Guiana,—also with Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Aug. 27, Treaty with Austria-Hungary terminated.

Aug. 28, Second session of the fifty-third United States Congress adjourns.

Aug., Destructive forest-fires in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, destroying nineteen towns.

September 1, Death of General Nathaniel P. Banks, at Waltham, Massachusetts.

Sept. 1, Death of Samuel J. Kirkwood, former United States Senator, Secretary of the Interior, and Governor of Iowa, at Des Moines, Iowa, aged eighty-one years.

Sept. 5, Death of Major-General George Stoneman, former Governor of California, at Buffalo, New York.

Sept. 27, Amnesty to persons convicted of polygamy under the Edmunds anti-polygamy law proclaimed by President Cleveland.

Sept. 28, Ashland forest reserve in Oregon set apart by proclamation of President Cleveland.

Sept. 29, Brigadier-General John P. Hawkins, Commissary-General of subsistence in the United States Army, retires.

October 7, Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, physician, poet, and essayist, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Oct. 7, Death of Andrew G. Curtin, War Governor of Pennsylvania, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, aged seventy-seven years.

Oct. 12, Train held up and \$150,000 stolen on the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, about forty miles south of Washington, D. C.

Oct. 13, Unveiling of a tablet to the memory of the great financier of the Revolutionary War, Robert C. Morris, at Batavia, New York. Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle delivers the oration.

November 13, \$50,000,000 United States 5% ten years bonds offered for sale by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle.

Nov. 16, Death of Dr. James McCosh, former president of Princeton College, in Princeton, New Jersey, aged eighty-three years.

Nov. 23, Signing of the new treaty at Washington, D. C., between the United States and Japan.

Nov. 30, Joseph E. Brown, statesman, dies at Atlanta, Georgia.

December 1, The unexpired portion of Brigadier-General Swaim's sentence remitted by order of President Cleveland.

Dec. 1, John Burns, English labor leader and member of the British Parliament, arrives at New York.

Dec. 3, Third session of the fifty-third United States Congress convenes.

Dec. 7, Ratification of the emigrant convention between the United States and China.

Dec. 9, Treaty between the United States and Japan proclaimed.

Dec. 12, President Cleveland issues orders placing the internal revenue force of the government in the classified civil service list.

Dec. 14, Eugene V. Debs sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court.

Dec. 27, Opening of the Philological Congress of the United States at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dec. 28, Congressional Act to establish a National Military Park, on the battlefield at Pittsburgh Landing or Shiloh, approved by the President.

U. A. Woodbury, Governor of the state of Vermont.

Frederick T. Greenhalge, Governor of the state of Massachusetts.

Levi P. Morton, Governor of the state of New York.

Charles F. O'Farrell, Governor of the state of Virginia.

Thomas J. Jarvis, United States Senator from the state of North Carolina.

John Gray Evans, Governor of the state of South Carolina.

N. C. Blanchard, United States Senator from the state of Louisiana.

A. J. McLaurin, United States Senator from the state of Mississippi.

John Patton, Jr., United States Senator from the state of Michigan.

Frank D. Jackson, Governor of the state of Iowa.

William C. Oates, Governor of the state of Alabama.

Lewis C. Hughes, Governor of the Territory of Arizona.

Alien immigration, 314,467.

Government pensions, \$139,986,726.17.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$635,041,890.

Total national debt, \$1,638,045,005.18.

Edward D. White of Louisiana, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The G. A. R. meets at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with Thomas G. Lawler, of Illinois, Commander-in-Chief.

New Hampshire's state representatives in the National Statuary Hall, in the Capitol Building at Washington, D. C., John Stark and Daniel Webster.

New York goes Republican for Morton, for governor, by a plurality of 156,108.

Great Railroad strike at Chicago, Illinois.

Andrew E. K. Benham, as commander of the American squadron at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, forces the insurgents to raise the blockade of that city.

1895

- January 4**, President Cleveland vetoes the bill as submitted for authorizing entry of certain land and granting right of way for pipe lines.
- Jan. 5**, President Cleveland vetoes bill carrying an act for relief.
- Jan. 6**, Suppression of the uprising at Waikiki Beach near Honolulu in an attempt by the Royalists to overthrow the new Republican government.
- Jan. 10**, Street car strike in Brooklyn, New York, attended with great destruction of property and the loss of several lives.
- Jan. 15**, The Urgency Deficiency Bill passes the United States Senate, including appropriation for the collection of the government income tax.
- Jan. 25**, The United States Senate passes the Nicaragua Canal Bill.
- February 1**, President Cleveland vetoes bill granting right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, Arizona, to a railroad company.
- Feb. 5**, The House of Representatives defeats the Springer Financial Bill authorizing gold bond issue of \$50,000,000.
- Feb. 6**, Grade of General in the United States Army revived by joint resolution for the benefit of Major-General John M. Schofield.
- Feb. 6**, The boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic decided in favor of Brazil by President Cleveland.
- Feb. 8**, Message to Congress by President Cleveland advising a 4% loan of \$62,400,000 to the government for thirty years under act of January 14, 1875.
- Feb. 12**, President Cleveland vetoes bill for relief.
- Feb. 19**, President Cleveland vetoes the bill to remove charge of desertion.
- Feb. 20**, The Cuban Revolution begun.
- Feb. 20**, President Cleveland vetoes bill for relief.
- Feb. 21**, The United States Government requests the recall of Louis A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister for publishing an article reflecting upon the administration of President Cleveland.
- Feb. 23**, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act granting right of way for a railroad through the Indian reservations in the Indian, Oklahoma and New Mexico Territories and also acts to incorporate the Society of American Florists and to grant pensions.
- Feb. 27**, President Cleveland vetoes bill and act granting pensions and also an act granting relief.
- Feb. 28**, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act granting right of way for a railroad through Indian Territory and through Indian and Oklahoma Territories. He also vetoes an act leasing lands for educational purposes in Arizona.
- March 1**, W. S. Bissell, Postmaster-General, succeeded by William L. Wilson, of West Virginia.
- Mar. 4**, Third session of the fifty-third United States Congress adjourns.
- Mar. 5**, The Spanish cruiser "Conde de Vendaito" fired upon the United States steamship "Alliance."
- April 21**, President Cleveland vetoes bill and act granting relief and an act granting pensions.
- Apr. 25**, President Cleveland vetoes bill and act granting pensions.
- Apr. 26**, Spain gives satisfaction in the "Alliance" affair to the American government.
- May 19**, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act granting pensions.
- May 20**, The Supreme Court of the United States declares the income tax unconstitutional and, therefore, null and void.
- May 20**, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act granting pensions.
- May 21**, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act granting pensions.
- May 23**, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act to amend part of the revised statutes of the United States.
- May 26**, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act granting relief.
- May 29**, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act making appropriation for certain public works, rivers, and harbors, and also an act for granting pensions and for payment of certain claims.
- May 30**, President Cleveland vetoes two bills granting pensions.
- June 1**, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act granting pensions.

June 6, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act making appropriations for supplying deficiencies.

June 7, Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, appointed Secretary of State and Judson Harmon, Attorney General of the United States.

June 10, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act to lease Fort Omaha Military Reservation to the state of Nebraska.

June 12, President Cleveland issues proclamation against the Cuban filibusters.

October 5, Major-General Nelson A. Miles assumes command of the United States Army.

December 18, President Cleveland's message to Congress accompanying the Venezuela correspondence, in substance:

Will enforce the Monroe Doctrine; vigorously claims that encroachments endanger our interests; has counted the costs of defiance of Great Britain, but the occasion demands it; calamity of war is great, but "that which follows a supreme submission to wrong and injustice" would be greater. (Enthusiastic applause greets the reading of the message on both sides of each branch of Congress. Intense excitement is felt all over this country and England. Secretary Olney's work on the correspondence receives just praise. Men of all parties expressed confidence in the President, and approbation of his letter with its firm and uncompromising stand for American rights.)

Charles A. Busiel, Governor of the state of New Hampshire.

George P. Wetmore, United States Senator from the state of Rhode Island.

O. V. Coffin, Governor of the state of Connecticut.

William J. Sewell, United States Senator from the state of New Jersey.

Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of the state of Pennsylvania.

William T. Watson, Governor of the state of Delaware.

Joshua H. Marvil, Governor of Delaware.

Thomas S. Martin, United States Senator from the state of Virginia.

Stephen B. Elkins, United States Senator from the state of West Virginia.

J. C. Pritchard and Marion Butler, United States Senators from the state of North Carolina.

R. B. Tillman, United States Senator from the state of South Carolina.

A. O. Bacon, United States Senator from the state of Georgia.

H. Clay Evans, Governor of the state of Tennessee.

Charles A. Culberson, Governor of the state of Texas.

Horace Chilton, United States Senator from the state of Texas.

E. N. Morrill, Governor of the state of Kansas.

Lee Mantle and Thomas H. Carter, United States Senators from the state of Montana.

John H. Gear, United States Senator from the state of Iowa.

Julius C. Barrows, United States Senator from the state of Michigan.

David M. Clough, Governor of the state of Minnesota.

Knute Nelson, United States Senator from the state of Minnesota.

J. W. McIntyre, Governor of the state of Colorado.

Roger Allin, Governor of the state of North Dakota.

John E. Jones, Governor of the state of Nevada.

S. A. Holcomb, Governor of the state of Nebraska.

John M. Thurston, United States Senator from the state of Nebraska.

William H. Upham, Governor of the state of Wisconsin.

James P. Clarke, Governor of the state of Arkansas.

J. H. Budd, Governor of the state of California.

William A. Richardson, Governor of the state of Wyoming.

Francis E. Warren and Clarence D. Clark, United States Senators from the state of Wyoming.

William Paine Lord, Governor of the state of Oregon.

George W. McBride, United States Senator from the state of Oregon.

John I. Wilson, United States Senator from the state of Washington.

Alien immigration, 279,984.

Government pensions, \$139,812,294.30.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$716,202,060.

Estimated national wealth of the United States, \$77,000,000,000.

Total national debt of the United States, \$1,717,481,779.90.

Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The G. A. R. meets in Louisville, Kentucky, with I. N. Walker of Indiana Commander-in-Chief.

R. W. Peckham, of New York, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Wisconsin's state representative in the National Statuary Hall, at the Capitol in Washington, D. C., James Marquette.

Pensacola, Florida, established.

1896

January 1, President Cleveland names members of the Venezuela Boundary Commission.

Jan. 4, Utah admitted to the Union as a state, formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848.

Jan. 6, Secretary of the Treasury calls for bids for a popular loan of \$100,000,000.

Jan. 24, The American ship "St. Paul" runs ashore off Long Branch, N. J.

March 2, Consulate of the United States mobbed at Barcelona, Spain.

April 6, The American college athletes win a number of victories in the Olympian Games, in Greece.

Apr. 22, Meeting of the International Arbitration Congress at Washington, D. C.

Apr. 28, John Hays Hammond, together with other Americans, convicted of high treason in the Transvaal Republic and sentenced to death, but they are subsequently banished by that country.

June, Meeting of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, Missouri.

July 9, Meeting of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, Illinois, and platform of the party adopted.

July 17, Correspondence in the Venezuelan Arbitration Controversy made public.

July 24, National Convention of the People's Party meets at St. Louis, Missouri.

July 30, President Cleveland issues proclamation against Cuban filibusters.

July 30, The Reverend Sebastian Martinelli appointed as papal delegate to the United States by Rome.

August 22, President Cleveland appoints David R. Francis Secretary of the Interior, as successor to Hoke Smith.

Aug. 29, Li Hung Chang received by President Cleveland.

September 3, The National Democratic Party in convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, declares for the gold standard.

November, Popular and electoral vote of the country.

For President:

William McKinley, of Ohio, Republican, 7,104,779 popular; 271 electoral votes.

William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, Democrat, 6,502,995 popular; 176 electoral votes.

William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, Populist.

Joshua Levering, of Maryland, Prohibitionist, 132,007.

John M. Palmer, of Illinois, National Democratic, 133,148.

Charles H. Matchett, of New York, Socialist Labor, 36,274.

Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, National, 13,969.

Total Electoral Vote, 447.

McKinley's plurality over Bryan, 601,854 votes.

For Vice-President:

Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, Republican, 271 electoral votes.

Arthur Sewall, of Maine, Democrat, 149 electoral votes.

Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, Populist, 27 electoral votes.

Hale Johnson, of Illinois, Prohibitionist.

Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, National Democratic.

Matthew Maguire, of New York, Socialist Labor.

James H. Southgate, of North Carolina, National.

December 7, Chairman Dingley, of the Committee on Ways and Means, introduces a new tariff bill.

Alien immigration, 343,267.

Pensions, \$138,220,704.46.

Interest bearing debt of the United States July 1, \$847,363,890.

National debt, \$1,785,412,640.00.

G. A. R. meets at St. Paul, Minnesota, with T. S. Clarkson, Commander-in-Chief, Nebraska.

New York state goes Republican for McKinley for President by a plurality of 268,469 votes, and for Black for Governor by a plurality of 212,992 votes.

National Democratic Party formed by the opposers of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"Silver Republicans" name given those who united with the Democrats in the nomination of Bryan, the great exponent of the Democratic free silver crusade. National Party for free silver and national prohibition.

Josiah Greut, Governor of Vermont.

Charles W. Lippitt, Governor of Rhode Island.

Frank L. Black, Governor of New York.

John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey.

Lloyd Lowndes, Governor of Maryland.

Joseph F. Johnston, Governor of Alabama.

William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky.

A. J. McLaurin, Governor of Mississippi.

Hazen S. Pingree, Governor of Michigan.

Asa S. Bucknell, Governor of Ohio.

Frank M. Drake, Governor of Iowa.

Andrew E. Lee, Governor of South Dakota.

Herbert M. Wells, Governor of Utah.

Frank J. Cannon and Joseph L. Rawlins, United States Senators from Utah.

Benjamin J. Franklin, Governor of the territory of Arizona.

General Nicolas Weyler takes command in Cuba to suppress the rebellion.

Greater New York Bill signed.

1897

January 11, The arbitration treaty between United States and Great Britain signed at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 12, Meeting of the National Monetary Association at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Jan. 14, President Cleveland vetoes the bill and act concerning the eastern judicial district of Texas.

Jan. 30, Prohibition of intoxicating drinks to Indians approved.

February 22, President Cleveland vetoes three bills and acts granting pensions on the above date as submitted by Congress.

Feb. 27, New postal laws providing indemnity for loss of registered United States mail matter.

March 1, President Cleveland vetoes bill and act to restore pensions and also an act granting pensions.

Mar. 2, President Cleveland vetoes bill and act to amend immigration laws.

Mar. 4 (to March 3, 1901), Twenty-eighth Federal Administration, Republican.

William McKinley, of Ohio, President.

Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, Vice-President.

John Sherman, William R. Day, and John Hay, Secretaries of State.

Lyman T. Gage, Secretary of Treasury.

Russell A. Alger and Elihu Root, Secretaries of War.

Joseph McKenna, John W. Griggs, and Philander C. Knox, Attorney Generals.

James S. Gray and Charles E. Smith, Postmaster-Generals.

John D. Long, Secretary of Navy.

Cornelius N. Bliss and Ethan Hitchcock, Secretaries of Interior.

James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

Congress Republican in both branches.

Mar. 19, Measure reported from the Committee on Ways and Means relative to the new Dingley Tariff Bill.

Mar. 30, The Venezuela Congress ratifies the arbitration treaty.

Mar. 31, The Dingley Tariff Bill passes the House by a vote of 205 to 122.

May 2, The Universal Postal Union opened at Washington, D. C.

May 4, The "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," twin-screw North German Lloyd liner, launched.

Mar. 5, Arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain rejected by the Senate.

May 10, The United States Supreme Court decides the Berliner telephone case in favor of the Bell Telephone Company.

May 20, The United States recognizes the belligerency of Cuba.

May 24, United States relief to the amount of \$50,000 distributed to destitute citizens in Cuba.

May 31, Central States disturbed by a severe earthquake.

June 14, Ratification of the Venezuela boundary treaty at Washington, D. C.

July 7, Dingley Tariff Bill passes the Senate with about 870 amendments.

July 24, The House not having concurred with Senate in amendments to the Dingley Tariff Act, a conference committee later reports favorably on majority of Senate amendments. The report is agreed to and act passed and approved by the President.

July 24, The President given authority to suspend discriminating duties on foreign commerce and vessels.

September 14, Ratification of the Annexation Treaty by Hawaii.

November 8, The Bering Sea Treaty signed at Washington, D. C., by the United States.

Nov. 16, Signing of the Postal Union Treaty at Washington, D. C.

Nov. 21, Large number of fatalities from yellow-fever along the Mississippi coast.

December 29, The killing of seals prohibited in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

Llewellyn Powers, Governor of Maine.

George A. Ramsdell, Governor of New Hampshire.

Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts.

Elisha Dyer, Governor of Rhode Island.

Lorin A. Cooke, Governor of Connecticut.

Thomas C. Platt, United States Senator from New York.

Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, succeeding James D. Cameron.

Ebe W. Tunnell, Governor of Delaware.

Richard R. Kenney, United States Senator from Delaware.

George L. Wellington, United States Senator from Maryland.

George W. Atkinson, Governor of West Virginia.

Daniel L. Russell, Governor of North Carolina.

William H. Ellerbe, Governor of South Carolina.

John L. McLaurin, United States Senator from South Carolina.

Alexander S. Clay, United States Senator from Georgia.

William D. Bloxham, Governor of Florida.

Stephen R. Mallory, United States Senator from Florida.

Daniel W. Jones, Governor of Arkansas.

Edmund W. Pettus, United States Senator from Alabama.

Hernando De Soto Money, United States Senator from Mississippi.

Robert L. Taylor, Governor of Tennessee.

Thomas B. Turley, United States Senator from Tennessee, succeeding Isham G. Harris.

Samuel D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana.

William J. Deboe, United States Senator from Kentucky.

L. V. Stephens, Governor of Montana.

Charles A. Culberson, Governor of Texas.

M. A. Otero, Territorial Governor of New Mexico.

Joseph B. Foraker and Marcus A. Hanna, United States Senators from Ohio.

John R. Tanner, Governor of Illinois.

William E. Mason, United States Senator from Illinois.

James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana.

Charles W. Fairbanks, United States Senator from Indiana.

Edward Scofield, Governor of Wisconsin.

John E. Spooner, United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Frank Steunenberg, Governor of Idaho.

Henry Heitfeld, United States Senator from Idaho.
John W. Leedy, Governor of Kansas.
William A. Harris, United States Senator from Kansas.
Frank A. Briggs, Governor of North Dakota.
Joseph L. Rawlins, United States Senator from Utah.
Robert R. Smith, Governor of Montana.
Alvah Adams, Governor of Colorado.
John R. Rogers, Governor of Washington.
George Turner, United States Senator from Washington.
C. M. Barnes, Governor of Oklahoma Territory.
John G. Brady, Civil Governor of the territory of Alaska.
Myron H. McCord, Governor of Arizona Territory.
Alien immigration, 230,832.
Appropriation by Congress, \$302,786,386.
Pensions, \$139,949,717.35.
Interest bearing debt of the United States, July 1, \$847,365,130.
National debt, \$1,808,777,643.40.
G. A. R. meets at Buffalo, New York, with John P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania, Commander-in-Chief.
The Hawaiian Islands with 6,740 square miles acquired by annexation.
James B. Angell, United States Minister to Turkey.
The first general treaty of arbitration ever drawn between nations by Richard Olney, Secretary of State, for the United States, and by Sir Julian Pauncefote, Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, for Great Britain. It was placed before the United States Senate, accompanied by a special message from President Cleveland, and rejected by the Senate.
Lieutenant Peary starts on his second expedition to the Arctic regions.
Canada introduces a differential tariff bill.
The Yukon gold rush commences.

1898

January 1 to 12, The North Atlantic Squadron assembles near Dry Tortugas in the Gulf of Mexico.
Jan. 13, Congress passes a war revenue act imposing taxes on a large number of articles in consequence of the declaration of war against Spain, which was approved by President McKinley.
Jan. 15-20, Hostile demonstrations by the Spanish people against Americans at Havana.
Jan. 16, Christopher C. Angus, military officer, dies.
Jan. 25, John W. Griggs, Attorney General.
Jan. 25, Battleship "Maine" arrives at Havana.
Jan. 25, Meeting of the Monetary Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana.
Jan. 31, The Free Silver Bill is beaten in the House of Representatives by a vote of 182 to 132.
February 8, The De Lome letter, written by the Spanish minister reflecting on the President of United States, published.
Feb. 9, The United States Senate discusses intervention in Cuba.
Feb. 14, Señor Louis Polo J. Bernabe appointed Spanish minister to the United States, succeeding Señor De Lome, who was recalled.
Feb. 15, The United States battleship "Maine" blown up by a mine in the Harbor of Havana, Cuba.
Feb. 16, Spain officially expresses regrets for the "Maine" incident.
Feb. 17, Joint resolution of Congress providing for a survey for a channel through the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River approved.
Feb. 17, United States Naval court of inquiry appointed to investigate cause of the destruction of the battleship "Maine."
Feb. 18-25, The Spanish cruiser "Vizcaya" visits New York Harbor and leaves for Havana on the latter date.
Feb. 18, Frances E. Willard, president of Women's Christian Temperance Union and founder of the World's Christian Temperance Union, dies in New York City.
Feb. 20, The court of inquiry begins its session in Havana as to cause of the loss of the United States battleship "Maine."

- Feb. 22, The United States cruiser "Montgomery" goes to Havana.
- Feb. 23, Joint resolution of Congress to provide for the recovery of bodies and remains of officers and men of the battleship "Maine," who lost their lives in Havana Harbor, approved.
- March 4, The law prohibiting the passage of special or local laws limiting territorial indebtedness by territorial legislatures amended.
- Mar. 5, Spain asks for the recall of Consul-General Lee and is promptly refused by the United States.
- Mar. 9, At the request of President McKinley, the United States Congress votes unanimously to place \$50,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to be used for the purpose of national defense.
- Mar. 11, Mobilization of the navy begun by the War Department.
- Mar. 12, The United States battleship "Oregon" leaves San Francisco, California, to join the Atlantic Squadron.
- Mar. 12, Spain offers the Cuban insurgents an armistice.
- Mar. 14, The Spanish fleet sails from Cadiz for the Canary Islands.
- Mar. 14, Senator Proctor's report on Spanish atrocities in Cuba is published.
- Mar. 19, The "Maine" court of inquiry complete its labors.
- Mar. 25, Report of the "Maine" court of inquiry delivered to the President.
- Mar. 25, Commodore Schley takes command of the so-called flying squadron in Hampton Roads.
- Mar. 26, Congress authorizes relief for the sufferers caused by the destruction of the United States battleship "Maine."
- Mar. 28, The President transmits the report of the "Maine" court of inquiry to Congress.
- Mar. 30, The President requests the permission of Spain to relieve the reconcentrados, the request being granted by that government.
- April 2, The Spanish fleet arrives at the Cape de Verde Islands.
- Apr. 4, The Pope is said to have appealed to Spain in the interest of peace.
- Apr. 5, The United States Consuls in Cuba recalled.
- Apr. 7, The diplomatic representatives of a number of the great European powers wait on the President with a plea to maintain peace.
- Apr. 9, United States Consul General Lee, with many Americans, departs from Havana.
- Apr. 11, President McKinley sends a message to Congress outlining the critical situation, declaring intervention necessary and presumably unavoidable, advising the recognition of the government of the Cuban insurgents, and recommending that Congress take action.
- Apr. 19, Congress adopts resolutions declaring Cuba free and independent and directing the President to use the forces of the United States to maintain this stand and put an end to the Spanish authority and atrocities in Cuba.
- Apr. 20, Recognition of the independence of Cuba, by joint resolution of Congress, demanding that the Spanish government relinquish its authority and government over the people of Cuba by withdrawing its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect the resolution.
- Apr. 21, President McKinley signs the resolution of Congress. An ultimatum to Spain is cabled to the United States Minister Woodford, at Madrid, and on the same date the Spanish Cortes meets and receives a warlike message from the Queen-Regent.
- Apr. 21, The President appoints Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General of the United States.
- Apr. 21, War begun between Spain and the United States of America.
- Apr. 21, United States Minister Woodford receives his passport from the Spanish government, thus signifying the beginning of war. The United States Congress passes an act for increasing the military establishment and Great Britain notifies Spain that coal is contraband of war.
- Apr. 22, President issues proclamation to the neutral powers announcing war. Admiral Sampson's fleet sails from Key West and the blockade of Cuban ports begins. The gunboat "Nashville" captures the Spanish ship "Buena Venture," as the first prize of war.
- Apr. 23, Call for 125,000 volunteers issued by the President.

Apr. 24, Neutrality proclamation issued by Great Britain and subsequently followed by other powers with the exception of Germany. War is formally declared against the United States by Spain.

Apr. 25, Congress passes an act declaring that war has existed between the United States and Spain since April 21. Commodore Dewey's fleet sails for the Philippine Islands from Hong Kong.

Apr. 26, The regular army increased by act of Congress.

Apr. 26, William R. Day, Secretary of State for the United States.

Apr. 27, United States vessels bombard batteries at Mantanzas.

Apr. 30, Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera leaves the Cape de Verde Islands for the West Indies.

May 1, Dewey destroys Spanish fleet at Manila Bay and wins a great victory. Four of the best cruisers of the enemy's fleet are burned or destroyed, while the Spaniards sink other vessels to save them from being captured.

May 6-7, Serious riots in Spain.

May 11, Commodore Dewey made a Rear-Admiral by act of Congress.

May 11, Ensign Bagley and four men on the torpedo-boat Winslow killed in American attack on Cienfuegos and Cardenas.

May 11, The Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, appears off Martinique.

May 11, Authorization of an additional force of men with a brigade of volunteer engineers attached.

May 11, Major-General Wesley M. Merritt, U. S. A., Military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

May 12, American ships under command of Admiral Sampson bombard San Juan and Porto Rico.

May 13, The Flying Squadron leaves Hampton Roads for Eastern Cuba, via Key West.

May 18, Señor Sagasta, with a new Spanish Ministry, comes into office.

May 18, A volunteer signal corps authorized.

May 18, The United States battleship "Alabama" launched at Chester, Pennsylvania.

May 18, Assistance in arms, military stores, munition, etc., to be provided the inhabitants of Cuba by act of Congress.

May 19, Admiral Cervera's fleet arrives in the harbor of Santiago.

May 22, The United States cruiser "Charleston" sails from San Francisco, California, for Manila.

May 24, The United States battleship "Oregon" reaches Jupiter Inlet, Florida, *en route* for Cuban waters.

May 25, The President issues a second call for 75,000 volunteers.

May 25, The first United States expedition leaves San Francisco, California, for Manila.

May 26, The United States authorizes auxiliary force.

May 30, Convention with Great Britain for an international commission to arrange adjustments of controversies arising between the United States and Canada concluded and signed.

May 30, The United States signs a commercial treaty with France.

May 30, The American fleet under Admiral Sampson arrives at Santiago, from Porto Rico.

May 31, Forts at Santiago, Cuba, bombarded.

May 31, American squadron bombards the forts at the entrance of Santiago Harbor.

June 1, Trans-Mississippi International Exposition held at Omaha, Nebraska.

June 1, Treaty with France goes into effect.

June 3, The "Merrimac" sunk by Lieutenant Hobson at the entrance of Santiago Harbor.

June 3, The Secretary of the Navy is authorized by Congress to present a sword to Commodore Dewey, of the Asiatic Squadron, and bronze medals to the officers and men of the ships of the fleet.

June 4, Captain Gridley, of the United States ship "Olympia," dies at Kobe, Japan.

June 4, House document relating to the beet-sugar industry of the United States printed as authorized by joint resolution of Congress.

June 6, Removal of disability imposed under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, section three (see Constitution).

June 6, The American Navy sinks the Spanish cruiser "Reina Mercedes" at Santiago, Cuba.

June 10, Congress passes the War Revenue Bill.

June 11, United States marines land at Guatemala, where a number of skirmishes take place.

June 12, The United States forces sail for Santiago, Cuba.

June 12-14, Army of invasion, 16,000 strong, under General Shafter, embarks from Key West for Santiago.

June 13, The War Revenue Bill signed by President McKinley.

June 14-15, Fighting between United States marines and Spaniards at Guantánamo Bay and forts are bombarded at Caimanera by United States warships. Admiral Camara's fleet sails for the Suez Canal from Cadiz.

June 15, Appropriation to pay the Bering Sea award passed by Congress.

June 18, Legislation recommended to meet the problems presented by Labor, Agriculture, and Capital, and a commission authorized to be appointed to collect information and data relative to same.

June 21, United States fleet captures the Ladrone Islands.

June 21, The United States army arrives in Cuba.

June 21-22, General Shafter's army landed at Daiquiri, Cuba. One American killed and four wounded.

June 22, Spanish torpedo boat attacks the United States auxiliary cruiser "St. Paul" off San Juan, Porto Rico, and is repulsed by the latter.

June 24, Juragua captured and the Spanish defeated at Las Guasimas. Capron and Fish are killed.

June 26, Spanish fleet under Admiral Camara reaches Port Said.

June 28, General Merritt departs for Manila.

July 1, Approval of the National Bankruptcy Law.

July 1, Engagement at El Caney, Cuba.

July 1-2, The Americans carry the Spanish earthworks at El Caney. San Juan, Santiago, is also carried with heavy loss by assault, in which Roosevelt's Rough Riders and the 71st Regiment of New York participate.

July 3, The American fleet, eleven ships under Sampson and Schley, destroys the Spanish fleet of six ships under Cervera when he attempts to escape from Santiago. This results in Spain's losing Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. The surrender of Santiago is demanded by the American forces co-operating on land and sea.

July 6, Lieutenant Hobson and his "Merrimac" comrades were exchanged.

July 7, The joint resolution of Congress to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States approved.

July 8, Admiral Dewey's vessels take possession of the Spanish gunboat "Isla Grande" in Subig Bay near Manila and the German gunboat "Irene" which had been interfering withdraws.

The Spanish squadron under Admiral Camara starts to return to Spain via the Suez Canal.

July 10, American fleet resumes the bombardment of Santiago, Cuba.

July 10-17, Military and naval attack and bombardment of Santiago, Cuba.

July 11, General Miles arrives at the American army headquarters in Cuba.

July 1, Daniel Ammen, naval officer, dies.

July 13, Organization of the Anglo-American League in London, England.

July 13, Admiral Cervera and captured Spanish prisoners from Cuba arrive at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

July 16, Santiago, Cuba, surrenders to the Americans.

July 20, The United States appoints General Leonard Wood Military Governor of Santiago, Cuba.

July 21, The last naval engagement off the Cuban coast in which four United States warships enter the harbor of Nipe and, after a furious bombardment, take possession of the port.

July 25, Engagement at Guanica, Porto Rico. General Miles lands with United States troops and the town surrenders.

July 26, The French Ambassador Cambon, acting for the Spanish government, asks for terms of peace from the United States.

July 28, Engagement at Ponce, Porto Rico, in which the town surrenders to the United States forces under General Miles.

July 29, American forces, under General Merritt, land at Cavite, Manila Harbor, Philippine Islands.

July 29, Admiral Camara, with the Spanish fleet, reaches Cadiz, *en route* to Spain.

July 30, Spain receives the American terms of peace from the President through the French ambassador.

July 31, The Americans repulse the Spanish at Malate near Manila.

August 7, The Rough Riders leave Santiago *en route* for Montauk Point, Long Island.

Aug. 9, Spanish forces defeated at Coamo, Porto Rico, by General Ernst. The President's terms of peace formally accepted by Spain.

Aug. 12, The blockade of Cuba raised, peace protocol signed, and an armistice proclaimed.

Aug. 13, The American Forces occupy Manila after a short land fight and bombardment by the fleet.

Aug. 20, The battleships "Iowa," "Indiana," "Massachusetts," "Oregon," and "Texas," with the cruisers "New York" and "Brooklyn" make an imposing demonstration in New York harbor and, amid a great popular ovation, steam up the Hudson River to Grant's tomb and salute.

Aug. 23, Joint high commission of the United States and Canada meet in Quebec, Canada.

Aug. 30, General Merritt sails for Paris from Manila, to attend the peace conference.

September 9, United States peace commissioners appointed.

Sept. 10, The United States Cuban evacuation commissions arrived at Havana.

Sept. 13, Admiral Cervera and other Spanish naval officers sail for Spain.

Sept. 17, The United States peace commissioners sail for France to attend the peace conference at Paris.

Sept 18, Spanish peace commissioners for the Paris conference are announced.

Sept. 20, John Hay, Secretary of State for the United States.

Sept. 20, Spanish begin to evacuate Porto Rico.

Sept. 24, The President appoints a commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department.

October 1, The conference of the peace commissioners begun at Paris, France.

Oct. 1, The American army and navy take formal possession of Porto Rico at San Juan.

Oct. 4, Launching of the battleship "Illinois," at Newport News, Virginia.

Oct. 12, The battleships "Oregon" and "Iowa" sail from New York for Manila, Philippine Islands.

Oct. 18, Peace jubilee celebrated at Chicago, Illinois.

Oct. 18, Major General J. R. Brooks, United States Army, Military Governor of Porto Rico.

Oct. 24, The Supreme Court of the United States decides against the railroads in the Joint Tariff Association case.

Oct. 24, Time limit for the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish extended to January 1, 1899.

Oct. 27, After long and earnest debate the Spanish peace commissioners accept the American ultimatum not to assume the Spanish Cuban debt.

Oct. 31, The United States peace commissioners demand the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States.

November 1, Spanish battleship "Maria Teresa" sunk in battle off Santiago. It is later raised and abandoned in a gale off San Salvador while *en route* to New York.

Nov. 7, Domingo Mendez Capoti elected President of the Cuban republic and the Cuban assembly organized at Santa Cruz del Sur.

Nov. 8, The Republicans gain a small majority in the House of Representatives in the general election.

Nov. 26-27, Great storm on North Atlantic coast. A new mouth to North River, between the third and fourth cliffs in Scituate and Marshfield, Massachusetts, four miles north of the old entrance to the river, made through a stone beach.

Nov. 26-30, Steamer "Portland" founders off Cape Cod with every one on board. It is estimated that about 125 lives were lost.

December 6, Major General G. V. Henry, United States Army, Military Governor of Porto Rico.

Dec. 10, The treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Paris, France, at 8:45 P. M., by William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray, Whitelaw Reid, Eugene Montero Rios, B. De Asarzuza, J. De Garnica, W. R. de Villa Urrutia, Rafael Cerero.

Dec. 21, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of Interior.

Dec. 30, President McKinley vetoes bill for granting pensions.

Dec. 31, President McKinley vetoes bill to increase pensions.

Edward C. Smith, Governor of Vermont.

Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York.

David O. Watkins, Governor of New Jersey.

Allen D. Candler, Governor of Georgia.

J. Hugh Tyler, Governor of Virginia.

W. Van A. Sullivan, United States Senator from Mississippi.

Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of Iowa.

Joseph Simon, United States Senator from Oregon.

Alien immigration, 229,299.

Appropriation by Congress, \$311,179,557.

Pensions, \$144,651,879.80.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$847,367,470.

National debt, \$1,964,837,130.90.

Hawaiian Islands formally annexed—6,449 square miles.

Porto Rico cession—3,435 square miles.

Guam cession—210 square miles.

Philippine Islands—114,958 square miles.

Resolution by Congress requesting the President to give information relative to the Cuban situation adopted.

The Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, writes disrespectfully of President McKinley to a friend in Cuba and is dismissed.

Joseph McKenna, of California, Justice United States Supreme Court.

Grand Army of the Republic meets at Cincinnati, Ohio, with J. A. Saxton, Commander-in-Chief. On his death, February 5, 1899, J. C. Johnson, of Ohio, succeeds. New York goes Republican for Roosevelt for Governor by a plurality of 17,786 votes.

The United States acquires Pine Islands (West Indies) with an area of 882 square miles.

A. A. Adie, appointed Secretary of State, September 17 to 29.

Emilio Aguinaldo organizes a provisional government in the Philippines in June and later becomes its President.

The "Albany," one of the two cruisers built in England for the Brazilian government, is purchased by the United States government just before the declaration of war against Spain.

Charles H. Allan succeeds Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in May.

Joseph H. Allen, educator, historian and essayist, dies.

Adelbert Ames, Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers in the war with Spain.

John H. Andrews appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers for the war against Spain.

Anglo-American Commission—a joint international commission appointed by the United States and Great Britain to negotiate a plan for settlement of controversial matters between the Governments of the United States and Canada—settles the Alaska boundary dispute.

1899

January 14, The "Oceanic," White Star liner, launched at Belfast.

February 1, Commander Taussig, of the United States gunboat "Bennington," raises the American flag at Guam, becoming first governor of the island.

Feb. 4, The Filipinos under Aguinaldo attack the American defence at Manila.

Feb. 4, Philippine-American war begins.

- Feb. 10, Battle of Caloocan, Philippines.
Feb. 11, Iloilo occupied by General Miller.
Feb. 15, A million dollar fire at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York.
Mar. 2, Appropriation by act of Congress to carry out the treaty obligations of December 10, 1898, between the United States and Spain.
Mar. 2, Authorization for the Mount Rainier National Park.
Mar. 2, By act of Congress the office of Admiral of the Navy is created.
Mar. 3, The act of Congress providing a new United States Custom House at the port of New York approved.
Mar. 3, Reorganization of the navy and marine corps under the navy personnel act.
Mar. 3, Authorization for the Pan-American Exposition in 1901.
Mar. 21-30, General MacArthur captures Malolos.
Mar. 27, The American Navy occupies Cebu.
April 21, Mataafa followers attack American and British sailors at Samoa.
Apr. 4, The Philippine commission issues a proclamation guaranteeing "the amplest liberty of self-government reconcilable with just, stable, effective and economical administration, and compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States."
Apr. 9, Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, dies at Washington, D. C.
Apr. 25-May 5, General MacArthur occupies Calumpit and San Fernando.
May 17, General Lawton leads an expedition to San Isidro.
May 9, Major-General G. M. Davis, Military Governor of Porto Rico.
May 18, Opening of Peace Conference, proposed by the Czar of Russia, at The Hague. "Let us have Peace," the nations' cry. Great mass of diplomatic documents to be first considered; American diplomats not to discuss European complications. M. de Stael, permanent President.
June 10, Generals Lawton and Wheaton advance south to Imus.
June 15, Meeting of the first formal session of the Venezuela arbitration commission.
June 26, General Hall takes Calamba.
July 7, The President of the United States calls for ten regiments to quell the Philippine insurrection.
July 24, Treaty of commercial reciprocity between the United States and the French Republic concluded at Washington, D. C.
July 29, Treaty of international arbitration between the United States and the Netherlands, concluded at The Hague.
July 29, Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague established by international convention and signed.
August 1, Elihu Root, Secretary of War.
Aug. 8, Hurricane in Porto Rico destroys much property, entailing great loss of life.
Aug. 16, General MacArthur captures Angeles.
September 28, General MacArthur occupies Pórac.
Sept. 29, Great naval parade in New York City in honor of the return of Admiral Dewey of the United States Navy.
October 1-10, General Schwan's forces capture Rosario and Malabon in the southern part of Luzón.
Oct. 2, Venezuela commission announces its award.
Oct. 12, England and the United States agree upon a temporary boundary line for Alaska.
November 2, Philippine commission appointed by the President.
Nov. 7, Wreck of the United States cruiser "Charleston" off the coast of the Philippine Islands.
Nov. 7, General Wheaton captures Dagupan.
Nov. 8, England relinquishes her territorial claims in Samoa.
Nov. 21, Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, dies at Washington, D. C.
December 2, The Samoan partition treaty with the powers signed.
Dec. 4, First session of the fifty-sixth United States Congress convenes.
Dec. 25, General Young appointed Military Governor of northwestern Luzón.

Dec. 26, The Americans repel the attack of a force of Filipinos under General Santa Ana.

Dec. 27, Colonel Lockett attacks and kills many Filipinos near Montalbán.

Frank W. Rollins, Governor of New Hampshire.

Jonathan Ross, United States Senator from Vermont.

George E. Lounsbury, Governor of Connecticut.

Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New Jersey.

Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator from New York.

John Kean, United States Senator from New Jersey.

William A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Louis E. McComas, United States Senator from Maryland.

Nathan B. Scott, United States Senator from West Virginia.

Miles B. McSweeney, Governor of South Carolina.

James P. Taliaferro, United States Senator from Florida.

Benton McMillin, Governor of Tennessee.

Joseph D. Sayers, Governor of Texas.

Charles A. Culberson, United States Senator from Texas.

John Lind, Governor of Minnesota.

Albert J. Beveridge, United States Senator from Indiana.

De Forest Richards, Governor of Wyoming.

J. V. Quarles, United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Charles S. Thomas, Governor of Colorado.

Reinhold Sadler, Governor of Nevada.

William A. Poynter, Governor of Nebraska.

N. O. Murphy, Governor of the Arizona Territory.

F. B. Fancher, Governor of North Dakota.

Gilbert A. Pierce and Lyman R. Casey, United States Senators from North Dakota.

P. T. McCumber, United States Senator from North Dakota.

William E. Stanley, Governor of Kansas.

Theodore T. Geer, Governor of Oregon.

Addison G. Foster, United States Senator from Washington.

Henry T. Cagge, Governor of California.

Thomas R. Bard, United States Senator from California.

Alien immigration, 311,715.

Appropriations by Congress, \$673,050,993.

Pensions, \$138,355,052.95.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$1,046,048,750.

National debt, \$2,092,686,024.42.

Acquisition of the Philippine Islands, consisting of 143,000 square miles, acquired by the United States by treaty of peace, following the Spanish American war, for \$20,000,000.

Samoa Islands, with an area of 77 square miles, acquired by the United States.

General Wood, United States Army, succeeds General Brooks in Cuba.

Grand Army of the Republic meets at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Albert D. Shaw of New York, Commander-in-Chief.

Missouri's state representatives in the National Statuary Hall at the capitol in Washington, D. C., are Francis P. Blair and Thomas H. Benton.

Indiana's representative in National Statuary Hall at the capitol in Washington, D. C., is Oliver P. Morton, Civil War Governor.

David P. Henderson, Iowa, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

General Wheaton attacks and occupies Pásig.

J. W. Adams, Colonel in Civil War and pioneer engineer of East River Bridge in New York, dies.

Horatio Alger, Jr., writer of juvenile books, dies at Natick, Massachusetts.

1900

January 1, Andrew Carnegie offers \$300,000 to found a day school in connection with Cooper Union in New York City.

Dispensary law in effect in Alabama.

Cabuyac on Laguna de Bay taken by the Americans.

Jan. 2, Water from Lake Michigan turned into Chicago drainage canal.

Secretary of State Hay announces the "open-door" policy in China relative to trade with all nations.

Seizure of American flour at Delagoa Bay by the British declared illegal by the United States.

Kentucky legislature meets in biennial session before which William Goebel, Democrat, contests the claims of William S. Taylor, Republican, for the office of governor, Taylor being the incumbent.

Lieutenant Gillmore arrives at Manila after having been held prisoner by the Filipinos.

Jan. 6, Sons of the Revolution of New York present the Nathan Hale school-house and grounds to East Hadden, Connecticut.

Jan. 7, Edward McGlynn, clergyman and labor agitator, dies at Newburg, New York.

Jan. 8, John D. Rockefeller gives \$100,000 to Columbia University to found a chair of psychology.

Jan. 12, Americans defeat the Filipinos near San Fernando de la Union.

Jan. 16, Ratification of the Samoan treaty by the United States.

Rapid transit tunnel contract in New York City awarded to J. B. McDonald.

Jan. 17, J. C. S. Blackburn, United States Senator from Kentucky, succeeding William Lindsay.

American forces under Lieutenant McRae defeat the Filipinos under General Hizon near Mabalacat.

Jan. 20, Two men hanged by a mob at Fort Scott, Kansas.

Jan. 24, Railroad wreck near McDonough, Georgia, in which thirty-five persons lost their lives.

Jan. 25, Governor Roosevelt submits to the legislature a report of the special canal commission recommending the expenditure of \$60,000,000 for a barge canal from Buffalo to Albany, New York.

Congressman R. H. Roberts of Utah excluded from the House of Representatives by a vote of 280 to 50.

Jan. 30, In Frankfort, Kentucky, while on his way to the State House, Senator William Goebel, Democratic contestant for the governorship of Kentucky, is shot by a concealed assassin and mortally wounded.

Governor Taylor issues a proclamation adjourning the legislature to meet in London, Laurel County, Kentucky, on February 6.

Jan. 31, State troops prevent the assembling of the legislature in Frankfort, Kentucky. The gubernatorial contest before the legislature having been decided in favor of Senator Goebel, he is sworn in as Governor and J. C. W. Beckham as Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky.

The original proceedings of the convention of 1832-33 in South Carolina found.

February 3, The courts of Kentucky grant an injunction to prevent Governor Taylor from exercising the functions of that office.

Feb. 4, Governor Goebel of Kentucky dies and Beckham is sworn in as Governor to hold office by succession until next general election.

Feb. 5, The Hay-Pauncefote treaty signed at Washington, D. C.

Filipinos attack the American garrison at Duroga and are repulsed.

Feb. 6, William H. Taft appointed chairman of the commission to establish civil government in the Philippine Islands.

Feb. 9, Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson dies at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Feb. 10, Kentucky legislature is recalled to Frankfort, the Democratic members having for some days met in Louisville and the Republican members in London.

Feb. 14, Congress orders the frigate "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides") preserved.

Feb. 16, Expedition under Generals Bell and Bates starts out to crush the rebellion in Camarines, Feb. 16.

Feb. 17, St. Charles College at Grand Coteau, Louisiana, destroyed by fire.

Feb. 19, The legislature of Kentucky reassembles at Frankfort.

Feb. 20, Department store taxation law in Louisiana declared unconstitutional.

Feb. 24, Contract for building the rapid transit tunnel in New York City signed.

Feb. 26, The state board of election commissioners of Kentucky sitting as a contest board decide in favor of the Democratic claimants for the minor state offices.

The fence law of Virginia declared constitutional.

March 10, The Kentucky gubernatorial contest between Beckham and Taylor having been submitted to the courts, the Louisville circuit court decides in favor of Beckham.

Mar. 14, The gold standard currency bill signed by the President.

Mar. 17, General Henry Hamden, capturer of Jefferson Davis, dies at Madison, Wisconsin.

Mar. 31, Governor Roosevelt signs the bill for the preservation of the Palisades in New York.

Mar. 23, Treaty with Switzerland terminated.

Mar. 24, Ground broken for the rapid transit tunnel at City Hall in New York City by Mayor Van Wyck, with silver spade, in the presence of over 20,000 people.

Mar. 26, Merchants' National Bank at Rutland, Vermont, fails.

Mar. 29, Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer dies at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Mar. 2, The President appoints Civil Commission consisting of Messrs. Taft, Worcester, Wright, Ide, and Moses.

April 5, Indian famine relief committee organized at Topeka, Kansas, and supplies and money contributed to the needy.

Apr. 6, The Kentucky court of appeals decides by a vote of 6 to 1 that the action of the Kentucky legislature in declaring the Democratic candidate, Goebel, Governor of the state was legal.

Apr. 7, General MacArthur succeeds General Otis in the Philippine Islands.

Apr. 12, Charles N. Allen, of Massachusetts, appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

Apr. 14, Governor Roosevelt orders several detachments of the national guard to Croton to quell a riot of Italian laborers on the aqueduct, New York.

Apr. 16, Governor Roosevelt appoints the New York tenement commission.

An appeal from the decision of the Louisville circuit court in the gubernatorial case is filed in the United States Supreme Court.

Apr. 17, The grand jury at Frankfort, Kentucky, returns indictments against Henry E. Youtsey, Harlan Whitaker, Berry Howard, James Howard, and Dick Combs, for the murder of Governor Goebel and against others as accessory before the fact.

Apr. 18, In the Franklin County circuit court in Kentucky, final judgment in favor of the Democratic claimants for minor state offices are entered.

Apr. 21, Monument to the heroes of the Texas Revolution of 1836 unveiled at Galveston. The monument is erected by the school children of Texas on the site where independence was proclaimed.

Colonel David G. Colson on trial at Frankfort, Kentucky, for killing Ethelbert D. Scott in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel, but is acquitted.

Apr. 24, Matthew Quay of Pennsylvania appointed United States Senator by the Governor, and the Senate refuses to seat him.

An indictment in the Franklin County circuit court against Colonel David G. Colson for the killing of Luther G. Demaree in his fight with Scott, January 16, is dismissed.

The Republican claimants for minor state offices are granted an appeal from the circuit court to the court of appeals.

Apr. 25, In the United States district court for Kentucky, Judge Evans sentences O'Neill, Locke, Cretes, and Mullen to three years in the Nashville penitentiary together with a fine of \$100 each for conspiring to prevent negroes from voting at the election held November, 1899.

Apr. 30, The Hawaiian treaty terminated.

Apr., The Mothers' Congress held at Salt Lake City, Utah.

May 1, A terrific explosion in the mines at Scofield, Utah, does much damage to life and property.

May 2, Ex-Senator W. T. Willey dies at Morgantown, West Virginia.

The Methodist General Conference convenes at Chicago, Illinois.

May 5, General Garcia, Filipino chief in center Luzón, captured.

May 9, Richard Yates nominated for Governor of Illinois by the Republican

State Convention at Peoria. This is the fourteenth anniversary of the nomination of Richard Yates, Sr., his father, for the same office.

Henry Brown Floyd Macfarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

May 14, Free House Bill passed by Congress in Oklahoma.

May 21, The United States Supreme Court, in the case of Taylor against Beckham for the governorship of Kentucky, decides that it has no jurisdiction. Taylor vacates the office and quits the state.

May 29, Insurgents capture San Miguel de Mayumo.

June 4, Dedication of the new state capitol of New Mexico.

June 6, Act making the Senior Major General of the United States Army Lieutenant General approved.

Enactment of the Civil Government act for the District of Alaska approved.

June 8, General Pio del Pilar captured at San Pedro Macati.

June 12, Belle Boyd, woman spy in the Civil War, dies at Kilbourn, Wisconsin.

Treaty with Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira Islands signed May 22, goes into effect.

General Grant captures insurgent stronghold near San Miguel.

W. J. Stamford, Governor of the state of Alabama.

June 14, Hawaii formed from the territory of the Reppublic of Hawaii, annexed to the United States by act of Congress of July 7, 1898, organized under territorial government.

June 15, Amnesty proclaimed to the Filipino insurgents by General MacArthur in the Philippine Islands.

June 16, The remains of one hundred and ten prison ship martyrs recently found in the navy yard interred in the vault under Fort Greene, New York, with military honors.

June 21, Governor Roosevelt nominated for Vice-President of the United States by the Republican National Convention.

Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, at which William McKinley and Roosevelt are nominated as the party standard bearers for President and Vice-President of the United States.

June 26, Democratic State Convention at Springfield, Illinois, at which Samuel Altschuler is nominated for governor.

June 29, The United States battleship "Oregon" grounded at Chefoo, China. Subsequently it is floated off without any serious damage.

June 30, Burning of the North German Lloyd piers at Hoboken. Many lives lost and property valued upward to \$10,000,000 destroyed.

Santa Fe Railroad from Chicago to San Francisco completed.

John W. Philips, naval officer, dies at Brooklyn, New York.

July 2, Louisiana trolley car strike settled.

July 5, The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis at which W. J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson are nominated as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively.

July 8, The Government orders 6,200 troops to China.

July 13, Treaty of Commercial reciprocity with Germany, signed July 10, and goes into effect.

July 16, The Republicans in convention at Louisville, Kentucky, nominate John W. Yerkes for Governor.

July 18, Treaty agreement with Italy, signed February 8, goes into effect.

July 21, Democrats in convention at Lexington, Kentucky, nominate J. C. W. Beckham for Governor.

July 25, Monument in honor of the pioneers of Utah unveiled.

Fourteen persons killed at New Orleans, and thirty others seriously injured.

Aug. 4, Ex-Secretary of the Interior Jacob D. Cox dies at Oberlin, Ohio.

Aug. 5, Ex-Senator Luke Pryor, of Alabama, dies at Athens.

Aug. 10, Conflict between the sheriff's posse and train robbers, the outlaws being killed at Goadland, Kansas.

Aug. 13, Collis P. Huntington, capitalist and railroad builder, dies at Pine Knot Lodge, near Raquette Lake, New York.

Aug. 16, Death of Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, at Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Aug. 18, Caleb Powers, Republican claimant for the office of Secretary of State, on trial at Georgetown, Kentucky, for conspiring to murder Senator Goebel. He is found guilty with punishment fixed at imprisonment for life.

Aug. 22, Race riot at Akron, Ohio.

Aug. 25, The Grand Army of the Republic meets at Chicago.

Aug. 28, The Kentucky legislature meets in extraordinary session to amend or repeal the election law of 1898 known as the Goebel Law.

Aug. 31, Relief of Cape Nome miners authorized by Congress.

Judge Cantrill of the Scott county circuit court of Kentucky grants Caleb Powers an appeal.

September 5, Arthur Sewall of Maine, Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1896, dies at Bath, Maine.

Sept. 8, A tornado in Galveston, Texas, causing the loss of 1,000 lives and a property loss of approximately \$30,000,000.

Sept. 9-12, Semi-centennial of California's admission to the Union as a state.

Sept. 11, State School of Mines opened at Butte, Montana.

Sept. 13-Oct. 13, Strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal regions ended by mutual concessions.

Sept. 18, Hatch & Foote, New York brokers, fail for \$2,000,000.

Sept. 20, John A. McClelland, of Springfield, Illinois, distinguished Union General in the Civil War, dies.

Sept. 25, John M. Palmer, of Springfield, Illinois, Civil War General, Governor, United States Senator and candidate of the National Democratic party for President in 1896, dies.

Sept. 26, James Howard, on trial at Frankfort, Kentucky, for the murder of Goebel, is found guilty, and sentenced to death.

Sept. 29, Judge Cantrill, of the Franklin County circuit court, sentences James Howard to hang December 7, but grants an appeal.

Sept. 30, Ex-Governor George F. Drew dies at Jacksonville, Florida.

The first Colorado volunteers return from the Philippine Islands.

Joint presentation of bronze tablets to battleships "Kearsarge" and "Alabama" by the people of New Hampshire at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Governor Johnston and staff of "Alabama" attending.

October 4, Camp Field and soldiers' monument at Hartford, Conn., dedicated.

Oct. 17, Ex-Postmaster-General William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, dies at Lexington, Virginia.

Oct. 19, Wisconsin State Historical Library building is dedicated.

Oct. 20, Henry E. Youtsey, on trial at Georgetown, Kentucky, for complicity in the Goebel murder, is found guilty, and punishment is fixed at life imprisonment.

Oct. 22, John Sherman, statesman, dies at Washington, D. C.

Oct. 24, David Giddings, member of the Wisconsin Constitutional Convention, dies.

Oct. 29, Severe explosion in Tarrant's drug building at Greenwich and Warren Streets, New York City, causing the death of a score of persons.

Congress is appealed to in the interest of preservation of the historic ruins west of the Rio Grande near Española to establish there a national park. The three best ruins are the Puye, Pajarito, and the old Cochiti, all of which are known to have been occupied in the sixteenth century.

Roger Williams Park, Rhode Island, receives \$200,000 from Anna H. Mann and \$200,000 from Charles H. Smith.

The trading stamp law of Rhode Island declared unconstitutional.

The new city hall at Newport, Rhode Island, completed.

November 2, William L. Strong, merchant and former Mayor of New York City, dies at New York City.

Governor Roosevelt finishes his campaign tour in Oswego, New York, after having travelled over 21,200 miles in about three weeks, addressing audiences aggregating 3,000,000 people in twenty-four states.

Nov. 3, The Republicans' great Sound Money Parade in New York City.

Nov. 5, Barnard S. Rodey, Republican, defeated by O. A. Larrazola, Democrat, for delegate to Congress.

Nov. 6, The Republicans elect B. B. Odell Governor of New York.

Constitutional amendments in Florida providing for representation of new counties when formed.

Adoption of constitutional amendment by Kansas, making the Supreme Court consist of seven members.

Election in Illinois carried by Republicans.

Nov. 11, Henry Villard, financier, dies at Dobbs Ferry, New York.

Nov. 12, Marcus Daly, of Montana, dies at New York.

Nov. 13, The United States cruiser "Yosemite" wrecked at Guam Island.

Nov. 14, Major John A. Logan killed near San Jacinto.

Major Bell enters Tárlac, Philippine Islands.

Nov. 19, Memorial service in honor of David L. Payne, "the original Oklahoma boomer," held in Blackwell, Oklahoma.

Nov. 21, Monument to the Confederate dead unveiled at Charles City, Virginia. Fifty lives lost in a hurricane in Tennessee.

Nov. 24, General Otis announces central Luzón in the hands of the United States and the President of the Filipino Congress, the Secretary of State, and Treasurer captured and Aguinaldo being pursued.

Nov. 26, Vigan captured by the navy.

Filipinos driven out of Pavia in Panay.

Nov. 27, Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, dies.

Nov. 28, Insurgents dispersed in the Dagupan Valley by Colonel Bell and in Bayombong in the province of Nueva Vizcaya.

Constitutional amendments in Louisiana, authorizing \$75,000 annually for Confederate pensions and enabling New Orleans to issue bonds for water and sewerage. Amendment for a constitutional convention in Iowa defeated.

Constitutional amendments providing for legislative apportionment of Mississippi and poll tax adopted.

Chester B. Jordan, Republican, elected Governor of New Hampshire over Frederick E. Potter, Democrat, by a vote of 53,891 to 34,956 votes.

Constitutional amendments in South Carolina authorizing drainage and bonded indebtedness adopted.

Constitutional amendment changing time of elections adopted by Rhode Island legislature.

December 3, General Gregario del Pilar, Filipino insurgent leader, killed near Cervantes.

Dec. 4, Filipinos attack Vigan, held by American troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, but are repulsed with losses.

Dec. 5, William Wirt Henry, historian, dies at Richmond, Virginia.

Dec. 9, Ex-Senator J. L. M. Irby, of South Carolina, dies at Laurens.

Dec. 11, General Tierona, Filipino insurgent commander, surrenders the entire province of Cagayán to Captain McCalla of the "Newark."

The President directs General Otis to open the Philippine ports to commerce.

Dec. 16, Oswald Ottendorfer, journalist, dies in New York City.

Dec. 18, Daniel H. McMillan, Associate Justice.

Dec. 19, General Lawton killed in the attack on San Mateo.

Dec. 21, Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, dies at Boston, Mass.

Governor Roosevelt removes District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, of New York, and appoints Eugene A. Philbin as his successor.

The State Capitol of Colorado completed.

New State House in Mississippi authorized to cost \$850,000.

William P. Dillingham, United States Senator from the state of Vermont.

J. P. Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa.

W. Murray Crane, Governor of Massachusetts.

William W. Stickney, Governor of Vermont.

William Gregory, Governor of Rhode Island.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of New York State.

John W. Smith, Governor of Maryland.

William S. Taylor, William Goebel, and J. C. W. Beckham, Governors of Kentucky.

William W. Heard, Governor of Louisiana.

A. H. Longino, Governor of the state of Mississippi.

George K. Nash, Governor of the state of Ohio.

Aaron T. Bliss, Governor of the state of Michigan.

Charles A. Towne, United States Senator from the state of Minnesota.

Charles N. Herried, Governor of the state of South Dakota.

Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii.

The "Deutschland," twin-screw Hamburg-American liner, launched at Stettin, Germany.

Grand Army of the Republic meets at Chicago, with Leo Rassieur, of Missouri, Commander-in-Chief.

Amendment to the constitution of Montana in reference to the Supreme Court carried.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition to receive \$5,000,000 in bonds from St. Louis, \$1,000,000 from the state, and \$5,000,000 from the United States.

Mississippi Agricultural College and Textile School created.

The Mississippi legislature appropriates \$150,000 per year for two years for pensions to Confederates.

Population of Minnesota at the national census.....	1,751,394
Population of Minneapolis.....	202,718
Population of St. Paul.....	163,065
Population of Duluth.....	52,969
Population of Winona.....	19,714
Population of Stillwater	12,348

Law creating cost of visitation in Kansas declared unconstitutional.

Memorial Military College at Mason City, Iowa, establishes a state library commission in Iowa.

SNAKE RIVER irrigation enterprise, affecting 150,000 acres of land in Idaho, at a cost of \$1,500,000, begun.

Boxer insurrection in China and intervention by the allied nations to protect people and property.

The Gold Standard Act.

Center of population of the United States six miles southeast of Columbia, Indiana.

Middle-of-the-road or Anti-fusion People's Party comprised principally of disgruntled and disappointed office seekers from the riffraff of all parties.

Union Reform Party appears.

The anti-trust law declared unconstitutional in Arkansas.

Sugar beet growing by convicts in Nebraska found profitable.

Andrew Carnegie gives \$50,000 to East Orange, New Jersey, for a public library.

Contract made for the San Pedro, California, breakwater.

William McKinley re-elected President of the United States for a second term. McKinley, popular vote, 7,208,244; electoral vote of 292. Bryan, popular vote, 6,358,789; electoral vote of 155.

Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, elected, having received the Republican nomination at the convention held in Philadelphia.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, concerning the construction of the Central American Trans-Isthmian canals, amended by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The Boxer rebellion in China, siege and relief of the foreign legations.

Estimated national wealth of the United States, \$88,517,306,775.

Twelfth United States census of the forty-five States of the Union, population 76,303,387.

National debt, \$2,132,373,031.17.

Alien immigrants, 448,572.

Appropriation by Congress, \$462,509,750.

Pensions, \$138,462,130.65.

Population of the United States, 75,994,575.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$1,023,478,860.

Hawaii organized under territorial government.

A large deposit of natural cement discovered in Gadsden County, Florida.

Indian Reservations:

Black Feet, Montana.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Oklahoma.

Cheyenne River, South Dakota.

Colorado River, Arizona.

Colville, Washington.

Crow, Montana.

Crow Creek, South Dakota.

Devil's Lake, North Dakota.

Eastern Cherokee, North Carolina.

Flathead, Montana.

Fort Apache, Arizona.
 Fort Belknap, Montana.
 Fort Berthold, North Dakota.
 Fort Hall, Idaho.
 Fort Peck, Montana.
 Grand Ronde, Oregon.
 Green Bay, Wisconsin.
 Hooper Valley, California.
 Hualapai, Arizona.
 Kiowa, Oklahoma.
 Klamath, Oregon.
 La Pointe, Wisconsin.
 Lemhi, Idaho.
 Lower Brule, South Dakota.
 Mackinac, Michigan.
 Mercalero, New Mexico.
 Mission Tule River, California.
 Navajo, New Mexico.
 Neah Bay, Washington.
 Nevada, Nevada.
 New York, New York.
 Nez Percés, Idaho.
 Omaha and Winnebago, Nebraska.
 Osage, Oklahoma.
 Pima, Arizona.
 Pine Ridge, South Dakota.
 Ponca, Pannu, Otoc, Oakland, Oklahoma.

Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas.
 Pueblo and Jicarilla, New Mexico.
 Puyallup, Washington.
 Quapaw, Indian Territory.
 Rosebud, South Dakota.
 Round Valley, California.
 Sac and Fox, Iowa.
 Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.
 San Carols, Arizona.
 Santee, Nebraska.
 Seminole, Florida.
 Shoshone, Wyoming.
 Siletz, Oregon.
 Sisseton, South Dakota.
 Southern Ute, Colorado.
 Standing Rock, Montana.
 Tongue River, Montana.
 Tulalip, Washington.
 Uiantah and Ouray, Utah.
 Umatilla, Oregon.
 Union, Indian Territory.
 Walker River Reservation, Nevada.
 Warm Springs, Oregon.
 Western Shoshone, Nevada.
 White Earth, Minnesota.
 Yakima, Washington.
 Yankton, South Dakota.

Geological survey of Oklahoma begun.

Power of Snoqualmie Falls, Washington, brought by electricity to Seattle and Tacoma.

Salt Lake City, Utah, receives \$100,000 for grounds and buildings for library from John Q. Packard.

Anti-cigarette law of Tennessee declared constitutional.

School of Technology established at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Naval station at Port Royal, South Carolina, ordered removed to Charleston, South Carolina.

1901

January 1, E. B. Aycock, Governor of North Carolina.

Jan. 7, Samuel R. Van Sant, Governor of Minnesota.

Jan. 8, James B. Orman inaugurated Governor of Colorado.

Jan. 9, Charles H. Dietrich, Governor of Nebraska.

Jan. 14, Richard Yates inaugurated Governor of Illinois on the fortieth anniversary of the inauguration of his father, Richard Yates, Sr., in the same office.

Jan. 15, United States Senator James McMillan of Michigan re-elected.

Jan. 16, Ex-Governor James A. Mount, of Indiana, dies.

Jan. 17, The new torpedo boat "Bailey" on its trial trip develops and maintains 30.88 knots an hour.

Jan. 19, Hazing abolished at the West Point Military Academy.

Jan. 21, The United States Government surrenders the alleged postal defaulter Neely to the Cuban authorities.

Governor Odell, of New York, transmits to the legislature the report of the New York City charter revision with a message urging municipal economy.

Jan. 22, The United States purchases the islands of Sibutu and Cagayán for \$100,000.

Jan. 28, Filipinos petition for civil government.

Jan. 30, Sing Sing prison in New York is condemned by the state board of health.

February 2, The army reorganization bill signed by President McKinley.

The canteens closed by War Department orders.

Feb. 4, Saloons in Wichita and other Kansas cities wrecked by a fanatic, Carrie Nation, who is arrested.

The centenary of John Marshall's inauguration as Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court celebrated.

Feb. 12, The Michigan Supreme Court holds that public franchises are taxable. Act of Congress dividing Kentucky into two federal court districts passed.

Feb. 16, Russia retaliates on the advance of the United States duty on beet sugar by adopting additional duties on certain American goods.

Feb. 17, Mayor Van Wyck vetoes the New York Police Commission bill on the ground that the clause bestowing upon the Governor the power of removal is unconstitutional.

Feb. 19, The United States protests against further military expeditions in China.

Feb. 20, The first Hawaiian territorial legislature begins its session.

The New York legislature passes the Police Commission bill over the Mayor's veto and the bill is signed by Governor Odell.

Feb. 21, The Powers agree not to acquire Chinese territory without international consent.

The Cuban constitution signed by the delegates in the convention at Havana.

Incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation in New Jersey.

Feb. 22, The Pacific Mail steamship "Rio de Janeiro" sunk off the Golden Gate, San Francisco, and 128 lives lost.

Feb. 26, The eight-hour day law declared unconstitutional in New York by the Court of Appeals.

Feb. 27, The United States Supreme Court decides against the Bell Telephone Company in the Berliner case.

Feb. 28, William Maxwell Evarts, lawyer and statesman, dies in New York City.

March 1, Creek or Muscogu Indians in the Indian Territory agree to give each citizen member of the tribe 160 acres of the common land.

Twenty-one officers and many bolo men surrender to the American troops in the Philippines.

Mar. 2, Official announcement of the billion-dollar United States Steel Corporation, by J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York.

Mar. 3, The leasing of convicts in Louisiana to private contractors stopped.

Mar. 4, Commencement of the twenty-ninth Presidential administration under the Constitution, Republican, March 4, 1901-March 4, 1905.

Extra session of the senate called.

The river and harbor appropriation bill amounting to over \$28,565,696 fails to pass.

Mar. 11, Great Britain declines to accept the Senate's amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Mar. 13, Andrew Carnegie presents \$5,200,000 to the New York City libraries, provided the city will furnish sites and arrange maintenance.

Mar. 13, Benjamin Harrison dies of pneumonia at the age of sixty-seven years at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mar. 13, Governor Odell of New York signs the bill creating bi-partisan bureau of elections for New York City.

Mar. 13, Andrew Carnegie gives \$4,000,000 to the fund for disabled workmen of the Carnegie Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mar. 14, The New York legislature passes the bill for the repeal of the charter of the Ramapo Water Company.

Mar. 15, Governor Odell, of New York, transmits to the legislature a message advocating the submission of the people of the plan to complete the improvements of the canals at a cost of \$25,000,000.

Mar. 19, Governor Odell, of New York, approves the bill for the repeal of the charter of the Ramapo Water Company.

Mar. 23, Aguinaldo, the Filipino insurrectionary chief, captured by General Funston in the Province of Isabella, Luzón.

Mar. 23, The United States pays Spain for the Islands of Cagayán and Sibutu.

Mar. 25, Tornado at Birmingham, Alabama, with eighteen lives lost and \$250,000 worth of property destroyed.

Mar 28, The Kentucky Court of Appeals reverses the decision of the Scott County Circuit Court in the case of Caleb Powers and orders a new trial. It also reverses the decision of the Franklin County Circuit Court in the case of James Howard and orders a new trial.

The Rock Island Railroad enters northeastern New Mexico and inaugurates a period of great industrial development.

April 1, Tom L. Johnson elected Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio.

Apr. 2, Aguinaldo takes oath of allegiance to the United States.

Apr. 3, The Spanish Cabinet approves a treaty of friendship with the United States.

Apr. 5, Philander C. Knox appointed Attorney-General by President McKinley.

Apr. 12, George Q. Cannon, first counsellor to President Lorenzo Snow and prominent in the history of the state of Utah, dies.

Apr. 13, George H. Wallace, Territorial Secretary of New Mexico, dies.

Apr. 20, Filipino General Tinio surrenders.

Apr. 20, James Wallace Reynolds appointed Secretary of the territory of New Mexico.

Apr. 22, The New York City charter revision bill is passed by the New York legislature over the veto of Mayor Van Wyck and is signed by Governor Odell.

Apr. 22, Total sales on the New York Stock Exchange aggregate over 3,300,000 shares.

Apr. 26, President McKinley receives the Cuban Commissioners.

Apr. 29, J. P. Morgan & Co. purchase the Leyland Steamship Company in England.

May 1, The Pan-American Exposition formally opened at Buffalo, New York.

May 2, Erection of a monument at Champoege, Oregon, on the fifty-eighth anniversary of a meeting which voted for Oregon Territory to become a part of the United States.

May 3, Fire in Jacksonville, Florida, destroys almost all of the residence and business portion of the city with loss estimated at over \$15,000,000.

May 3, Civil government established at Manila in the Philippine Islands.

May 5, Peking evacuated by the American cavalry and artillery.

May 7, The United States Supreme Court renders a decision declaring duties collected prior to the Porto Rican tariff law illegal, and refundable, but the law itself constitutional.

May 9, The Powers demand of China a formal indemnity of about \$300,000,000 because of the Boxer uprising.

May 10, The Democrats of Greater New York issue a declaration of political principles.

May 11, Governor Odell, of New York, vetoes the New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill.

May 18, General Chaffee embarks from China for the Philippines.

May 22, Five cadets dismissed and six suspended at West Point for insubordination.

May 22, Alabama Constitutional Convention meets.

May 25, Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, resign their seats.

May 27, The Porto Rican tariff law declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court

May 28, Legislature provides free scholarships at De Funiak Springs, Florida.

May 30, Hall of Fame in New York City opened.

May 31, Governor McSweeney refuses to accept the resignations of United States Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina.

May 31, Assault upon any railroad train under the law of New Mexico with intent to commit murder or any other felony is punishable by death. The notorious "Black Jack" Ketchum is executed under this act at Clayton, New Mexico.

June 1, Announcement of John D. Rockefeller's proposition to establish the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City.

June 4, The United States Treasury Department interdicts the entrance of immigrants suffering with tuberculosis at the port of New York on the ground of its being a dangerous contagious disease.

June 5, William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippines.

June 7, The Scottish Universities receive a gift of \$10,000,000 in Steel bonds from Andrew Carnegie.

June 8, Tornado in Oklahoma destroys many lives and much property.

June 12, The Platt amendment adopted by the Cuban convention.

June 13, Mayor Ashbridge signs the Philadelphia street railway ordinances (John

Wanamaker offered to give \$2,500,000 for the franchise which was signed away without consideration).

June 14, A monument to Commodore Matthew C. Perry, U. S. N., unveiled at Kurihama, Japan.

June 15, Arellano appointed Chief-Justice for the Philippines, with six other Supreme Court Judges.

June 21, Promulgation establishing order and civil government in the Philippines and the appointment of William Howard Taft as first Governor.

June 22, General Chaffee appointed Military Governor of the Philippines.

M. A. Otero reappointed Governor of New Mexico by President McKinley and inaugurated amid brilliant ceremonies.

June 27, The Seventh National Bank of New York City fails.

June 30, New corporations filed with the Territorial Secretary of New Mexico represent for the fiscal year, \$89,735,925.

July 1, Congress passes an act relieving many articles from the war revenue tax bill, effective on this date.

July 1, United States Army reduced to its normal strength by act of Congress.

July 1, United States Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, dies.

July 1, Amendment to the North Carolina constitution regulating the suffrage goes into effect.

July 2, United States Minister to Turkey Leishman obtains a final settlement of indemnity claims from Turkey.

July 4, Civil government established in the Philippine Islands.

Major-General Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., Military Governor of the Philippines.

July 5, Jacob S. Rogers bequeaths his whole estate amounting to \$5,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York City.

July 6, International Christian Endeavor Convention meets at Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 7, Proclamation by President McKinley opening certain Indian reservations to settlers on August 6.

July 9, The National Educational Association meets at Detroit, Michigan.

July 11, Adoption of text-books for public schools for a period of six years authorized by the state of Oregon.

July 11, Governor Herreid, of South Dakota, appoints Alfred B. Kittredge, United States Senator.

July 15, Iron, steel, and tire workers of Amalgamated Association in Pennsylvania strike.

July 23, William H. Hunt appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

July 24, In response to the request of Rear Admiral Schley, the Secretary of the Navy orders a court of inquiry into his conduct in the Spanish-American War.

July 24, General Lunbano surrenders at Labayar with about six hundred men in the Philippines.

July 25, Porto Rico adopts resolutions providing for free trade with the United States.

July 27, The "Celtic," twin-screw White Star liner, leaves on her first trip for New York.

July 27, The new battleship "Maine" launched at Philadelphia.

July 30, Great strike of longshoremen at San Francisco begun.

July 30, The "Deutschland" on her maiden trip makes 601 knots, equivalent to 692 statute miles, in one day, or a little over 25 knots per hour.

August 10, A general strike involving fourteen hundred men by the employees of the United States Steel Corporation.

Aug. 19, Unveiling of marble slab in the plaza at Santa Fé, New Mexico, by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The inscription on the top facet of the monument follows:—"In this plaza, General S. W. Kearney, U. S. A., proclaimed the peaceful annexation of New Mexico, on August 19, 1846." On the face of the stone fronting toward the Old Palace is inscribed the following extract from General Kearney's address on that memorable day: "We come as friends to make you a part of the United States. In our government all men are equal. Every man has a right to serve God according to his heart."

Aug. 21, Grand Commandary Knights Templar organized at Santa Fé, New Mexico. (The records of the Civil War and the late war with Spain show that New Mexico furnished more troops in proportion to her population to uphold the na-

tional flag and to defend the dignity of the nation than any other state or territory in the Union.)

Aug. 29, Population of New Mexico according to the census bureau, 195,310 inhabitants.

Aug. 30, William H. Hunt appointed Governor of Porto Rico by the President.

Aug. 31, Railroad accident in Montana, in which about thirty persons are killed. One hundred towns in New Hampshire celebrate Old Home Week.

September 4, President McKinley visits the Pan-American Exposition.

Sept. 5, President McKinley makes an address on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York.

Sept. 6, William McKinley, President of the United States, shot in Buffalo, New York, by Czolgosz, while holding a reception at the Temple of Music.

Sept. 7, Treaty of Peace with the Powers concluded between China and the United States at Peking.

Sept. 12, Court of Inquiry for Admiral Schley meets.

Sept. 13, The release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, an American missionary, held for ransom by Bulgarian brigands.

The steamer "Erik" brings news to North Sydney, Cape Breton Island, of Lieutenant Peary's arctic discoveries.

Sept. 14, William McKinley dies.

Sept. 14, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, Vice-President, becomes President of the United States of America.

Sept. 16, Private funeral services for President McKinley in Buffalo, New York.

Sept. 16, Leon Czolgosz indicted in Buffalo, New York, for the murder of President McKinley.

Sept. 17, The American and Japanese troops in Peking hand over the "Forbidden City" to the Chinese government.

Sept. 19, Memorial services are held at Salt Lake City, Utah, in honor of President McKinley.

Sept. 19, President Roosevelt proclaims a day of mourning because of the assassination of President McKinley, whose body is taken to Washington, D. C., to lie in state in the Capitol. Appropriate ceremonies previous to burial at Canton, Ohio, are held in the Capital.

Sept. 23-24, Leon Czolgosz tried for the assassination of President McKinley, found guilty, and sentenced.

Sept. 26, The body of Ex-President Lincoln is entombed at Springfield, Illinois.

Sept. 29, Massacre of forty-eight Americans at Balangiga, Samar.

Sept. 29, Centennial anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster from Dartmouth College celebrated at Hanover, N. H.

October 3, The Cuban constitutional convention is dissolved by General Wood.

Oct. 10, President Lorenzo Snow, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Utah, dies.

Oct. 15, Ex-Governor Pillsbury, of Montana, dies.

Oct. 17, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Utah is reorganized with Joseph F. Smith as president and with John R. Winder and Anthon H. Lund, first and second councillors respectively.

Oct. 20-24, The Bi-Centennial of Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, celebrated.

Oct. 22, Pan-American Congress is opened in the City of Mexico, Mexico.

Oct. 29, Leon Czolgosz electrocuted at Auburn State's Prison, New York, for the assassination of President McKinley.

November 4, The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, officially closed.

Nov. 8, The Isthmian Canal treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote.

Nov. 11, New Constitution of Alabama ratified.

December 1, The South Carolina and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, South Carolina, opened.

Dec. 2, The fifty-seventh United States Congress meets at Washington, D. C. President Roosevelt in his first annual message to Congress highly praises the United States Plenipotentiary, William W. Rockhill, for his good judgment and energy in the conference of the Powers which induced China to sign a final protocol for the betterment of conditions in China and assurance of more desirable international relations.

Dec. 12, Marconi signals letter "S" across the Atlantic from England to Newfoundland.

Dec. 13, Admiral Schley exonerated from all blame by the Court of Inquiry relative to matter pertaining to his conduct in the Spanish-American War. Decision published.

Dec. 16, The Hay-Pauncefote treaty ratified by the United States.

William Howard Taft appointed the first Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands by President Roosevelt.

John F. Hall, Governor of Maine.

Chester B. Jordan, Governor of New Hampshire.

George P. McLean, Governor of Connecticut.

John Hunn, Governor of Delaware.

Albert B. White, Governor of West Virginia.

Robert M. La Follette, Governor of Wisconsin.

Winfield T. Durbin, Governor of Indiana.

Frank W. Hunt, Governor of Idaho.

W. D. Jelks, Governor of Alabama.

Joseph K. Toole, Governor of Montana.

Henry G. McBride, Governor of Washington.

A. M. Dockery, Governor of Missouri.

Frank White, Governor of North Dakota.

Joseph D. Sayers, Governor of Texas.

F. P. Savage, Governor of Nebraska.

Jefferson C. Davis, Governor of Arkansas.

William S. Jennings, Governor of Florida.

James B. Orman, Governor of Colorado.

Thomas B. Ferguson, Governor of Oklahoma Territory.

F. M. Simmons, United States Senator from North Carolina.

Joseph R. Burton, United States Senator from Kansas.

Robert J. Gamble and Alfred B. Kittredge, United States Senators from South Dakota.

J. C. S. Blackburn, United States Senator from Kentucky.

Murphy J. Foster, United States Senator from Louisiana.

Charles H. Dietrich and Joseph H. Millard, United States Senators from Nebraska.

William A. Clark and Paris Gibson, United States Senators from Montana.

Joseph W. Bailey, United States Senator from Texas.

Edward W. Carmack, United States Senator from Tennessee.

A. J. McLaurin, United States Senator from Mississippi.

Moses E. Clapp, United States Senator from Minnesota.

Thomas Kearns, United States Senator from Utah.

Thomas H. Patterson, United States Senator from Colorado.

Matthew S. Quay, United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

John H. Mitchell, United States Senator from Oregon.

McKinley and Roosevelt inaugurated President and Vice-President of the United States, electoral vote 292 out of a total of 447 in the Electoral College.

Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General.

John Hay, of Ohio, Secretary of State.

Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, first and Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa, second Secretary of the Treasury.

Elihu Root, of New York, Secretary of War.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture.

Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, and Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, Postmasters-General.

Grand Army of the Republic meets at Denver, Colorado; Eli Torrance, Commander-in-Chief.

National debt, \$2,151,685,743.89.

Maryland's state representatives in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol, Washington, D. C., are Charles Carroll and John Hanson.

West Virginia places in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol in Washington D. C., John E. Kenna as her representative.
Additional acquisition in the Philippines of sixty-eight square miles by the United States for \$100,000.

Telephone company organized in opposition to the American Bell Telephone Company.

The Hague Court of International Arbitration organized.

Alien immigration, 487,918.

Appropriations by Congress, \$457,152,742.

Pensions, \$138,531,483.84.

Interest bearing debt of the United States July 1, \$987,141,949.

Pay office of the United States Navy established at Seattle, Washington.

The coal and coke industry of New Mexico valued at \$60,000 for the fiscal year.
Port Orchard naval station, in Washington, enlarged and becomes Puget Sound navy-yard.

First contracts for work on the United States Government canal between Puget Sound and Lake Washington, in Washington State.

The state of Washington undertakes the work of making a geological survey.

Eighteen salmon fish-hatcheries established and maintained by the state of Washington.

Act creating food and dairy commissioner and enforcement of the pure food laws passed by the South Dakota legislature.

South Dakota State Historical Society established.

Circulating school library law enacted by South Dakota.

Judge Bartlett Tripp, J. M. Brown, and Ex-Senator G. C. Moody, of South Dakota, appointed by Governor Herreid as committee to codify the laws of the state.

Act passed by the South Dakota legislature providing for the State Board of Agriculture.

Act establishing law department of the State University of South Dakota passed.

Act giving Governor of South Dakota absolute and unlimited power of removal of certain constitutional and all appointive officers.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota renders a decision construing the constitutional amendment of the state on the initiative and referendum which practically abolishes the amendment.

The new state house at Providence, Rhode Island, completed.

1902

January 4, The Panama Canal property offered to the United States for \$40,000,000.

Jan. 9, Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, appointed Postmaster-General by President Roosevelt.

Jan. 14, Twenty-two Filipino officers surrender to the United States with about three hundred men.

Jan. 20, President Roosevelt sends his report of the Isthmian Canal Commission to Congress recommending the purchase of the rights of the Panama Canal Company for \$40,000,000.

Jan. 23, Denmark offers to transfer to the United States the Danish West Indies for \$4,000,000. (This treaty was never ratified by Denmark.)

Jan. 29, Andrew Carnegie gives to the United States \$10,000,000 for advanced study and original research.

Jan. 30, Schley's appeal from the decision in the Court of Inquiry rejected.

February 1, Leslie M. Shaw appointed Secretary of the Treasury by the President.

Feb. 2, Great fire at Waterbury, Connecticut, with loss of over \$4,000,000.

Feb. 9, Destructive fire at Paterson, New Jersey, with loss estimated at over \$7,000,000.

Feb. 17, The question of annexing the Danish West Indian Islands of St. Thomas, St. Johns, and St. Croix to the United States arouses international attention. A treaty with Denmark for the purchase of these islands is ratified by the United States Senate.

Feb. 19, President Roosevelt refuses to reopen the Sampson-Schley controversy.
Feb. 22, Affray between McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina, in the United States Senate.

Feb. 22, Prince Henry, representing the German Emperor Wilhelm II, arrives in New York.

Feb. 23, Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. Tislka, released by the Macedonian brigands upon demand of the government.

Feb. 23-Mar. 11, Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of the German Emperor, visits the United States to attend to the launching of the Emperor's yacht, "Meteor," which is christened by Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's daughter, at Shooter's Island, New York Bay, on February 25.

March 8, The Philippine tariff bill signed by the President.

Mar. 10, The United States Supreme Court declares the anti-trust law in Illinois unconstitutional.

Mar. 11, Prince Henry, having toured the United States, returns to Germany.

Mar. 22, Chief-Justice Roswell S. Taft, of Vermont, dies at St. Albans.

April 4, The provisions of the will of Cecil Rhodes relating to scholarships for American students at Oxford, England, made public.

Apr. 8, President Roosevelt visits the Charleston Exposition in South Carolina.

Apr. 15, Orders to rebuild West Point at a cost of \$6,000,000.

Apr. 20, Street railway strike at San Francisco, California.

Apr. 21, State of Washington brings suit to annul the Northern Pacific merger.

Apr. 29, William H. Moody appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Roosevelt.

Apr. 29, The United States Congress approves the reenactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1888.

Southern Educational Conference meets at Athens, Georgia.

May 1, John Davis Long, of Massachusetts, succeeded by William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, as Secretary of the Navy.

May 1, Louisiana International Exposition postponed to 1904.

May 5, The first Cuban Congress meets at Havana.

May 7-8, One of the world's most terrible disasters, the eruption of Mount La Soufrière at St. Vincent, British West Indies, in which two-thirds of the island is laid waste and two thousand lives lost. This is followed by the eruption of Mount Pelée, Martinique, destroying the city of St. Pierre with 30,000 people. The first relief afforded this distressed community comes from the United States.

May 10, Mine explosion at Coal Creek, Tennessee, in which twenty lives are lost.

May 10, The Boers turn to the United States for intervention in behalf of peace and cessation of hostilities. President Roosevelt conveys, through Secretary of State Hay, a petition to the British government offering his aid in a friendly manner for the promotion of these ends, the Transvaal Government being at the same time informed of the President's action in the matter. Great Britain declines to entertain any intervention and President Roosevelt notifies the Boer envoys that this government cannot press its claims further.

May 12, Strike of the anthracite miners in Pennsylvania.

May 12, Naphtha explosion at Sheraden, Pennsylvania. Twenty persons are killed and about two hundred injured.

May 18, Tornado at Goliad, Texas, in which ninety-two are killed and one hundred and three injured.

May 20, Cuban Republic inaugurates Thomas Estrada Palma as first President. The United States retires from Cuba upon establishment of a stable government by the Cubans.

May 21, Slight earthquake shock at St. Augustine, Florida.

May 24, The Rochambeau Statue dedicated at Washington, D. C., in the presence of a delegation of French notables.

May 27, The Rochambeau delegation from France received in New York by a great military parade and dine with the Society of the Cincinnati.

May 30, Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Monument unveiled in New York.

May 30, Union and Confederate veterans unite at Cumberland, Maryland, on Memorial Day.

May 30, The McKinley statue at Muskegon, Michigan, unveiled.

May 31, The United States Army reduced to 66,497 men.

May 31, Tablet marking the home of Daniel Webster in Franklin, New Hampshire, unveiled.

June 2, George E. Chamberlain, Democrat, elected Governor of Oregon.

June 4, Street-railway workers' strike in Rhode Island.

June 6, The constitutional convention of Virginia adopts the new constitution by a vote of 90 to 0.

June 7, A whaleback steamer sunk in collision off Duluth, Minnesota.

June 7, Strike in the bituminous coal-fields of West Virginia.

June 9, The celebration of the centennial anniversary of West Point Academy begun.

June 19, Silk-dyers in Paterson, New Jersey, strike.

June 24, The Populists' Party accepts the fusion plan of the Democrats in Kansas.

July 3, Peace and amnesty proclaimed in the Philippines by the President.

July 4, President Roosevelt issues orders establishing civil government in the Philippine Islands and granting amnesty for political prisoners.

July 9, The Vatican answers the note of Governor Taft concerning the friars in the Philippines.

July 16, Negotiations between the Vatican and the United States Government abandoned, the Pope being unable to consider the sale of the friars' lands in the Philippines.

July 30, Troops ordered out to put down rioting among anthracite coal miners at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania.

August 20, United States Naval manœuvres off the New England coast begin and continue for three weeks.

Aug. 25, Luke E. Wright, Civil Governor of the Philippines.

September 3, President Roosevelt narrowly escapes being killed near Pittsfield, Massachusetts, when his coach is struck by a trolley car. The President is slightly injured and Secret Service Agent Craig is killed.

Sept. 14, McKinley memorial services held throughout the United States.

Sept. 16, Speaker Henderson refuses to accept renomination to Congress because he disagrees with his constituents on the tariff question.

Sept. 17, Secretary Hay addresses a note to the Powers signatory to the Berlin treaty urging relief for the Rumanian Jews.

Sept. 19, Lieutenant Peary, American arctic explorer, arrives at Sydney, Cape Breton, having penetrated as far north as 84° 17' northwest of Cape Hekla.

Sept. 19, A stampede at Birmingham, Alabama, at the National Negro Baptist Convention results in the death of many persons.

October 2, The Danish Upper House, refused by one majority to cede the islands to the United States, after a plebiscite shows a large majority of the Danish West Indian Islands to be in favor of annexation to the United States.

Oct. 9, Supreme Court of Nebraska decides that Bible-reading in public schools is prohibited by the Constitution.

Oct. 10, Admiral Casey refuses to permit the transportation of soldiers across the Isthmus of Panama and the Colombian Government formally protests against his action.

Oct. 14, Hague Tribunal decides Pious Fund case in favor of the United States.

Oct. 16, President Roosevelt appoints a commission to investigate and settle questions involved in the coal strike.

Oct. 21, The great Pennsylvania coal region strike declared off.

Oct. 21, The Samoan controversy decided adversely to the United States and in favor of Germany by King Oscar of Sweden.

Oct. 27, Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, D. C., recalled.

November 4, Venezuelan revolution ended. General Mendoza having been defeated, President Castro reenters Caracas and issues his bombastic proclamation.

Nov. 8, The Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Newfoundland signed.

Nov. 26, England and Germany unite to press their claims against the Venezuelan Republic.

Nov. 29, The United States Supreme Court denies a petition for an injunction against the State Board of Canvassers of Virginia on behalf of negroes disfranchised by the new State Constitution.

December 9, The manœuvres of the United States Navy in the Caribbean result in the success of the "White Squadron," which represents the enemy.

Dec. 9, England and Germany issue their ultimatum, present it to Venezuela, and seize the Venezuelan fleet the same day.

Dec. 10, The British and German fleets land marines at La Guayas, Venezuela, and seize the customhouse.

Dec. 14, The British and German fleets bombard and demolish a Venezuelan fort at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

Dec. 15, The Venezuelan Government appeals through the United States for arbitration of European claims. Several warlike incidents in Venezuela result.

First wireless message sent across the Atlantic Ocean.

Great fire at Springfield, Ohio, with loss of over \$1,000,000.

Bill to admit Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma as States of the Union defeated in Congress.

Grand Army of the Republic meets at Washington, D. C., with Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Commander-in-Chief.

Benjamin Harrison's first wife, Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison, dies.

Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, New Jersey (1902-10).

Gold found in Thunder Mountain and Rainbow Mountain, in Idaho.

Great mining and agricultural prosperity throughout the state of Montana.

Great agricultural prosperity and growth of population in evidence in North Dakota.

National debt, \$2,175,246,186.89.

Alien immigration, 648,743.

Appropriations by Congress, \$479,365,657.

Pensions, \$137,504,267.99.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$931,070,340.

Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, Secretary of the Treasury.

William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, Postmaster General.

John F. Dryden, United States Senator from New Jersey.

Albert B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa.

Joseph M. Terrell, Governor of Georgia.

Franklin J. Murphy, Governor of New Jersey.

John G. McCullough, Governor of Vermont.

Charles D. Kimball, Governor of Rhode Island.

A. J. Montague, Governor of Virginia.

Oliver W. Holmes, of Massachusetts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

1903

January 22, The Panama Canal treaty between the United States and Colombia signed.

Jan. 27, The Rockefeller gift of \$7,000,000 to be used in research work for tuberculosis serum announced.

February 13, Great Britain, Germany, and Italy assigned as members of the mixed commission to settle the Alaskan boundary dispute.

Feb. 14, Department of Commerce and Labor created.

Feb. 16, George Cortelyou, of New York, appointed Secretary of Commerce and Labor by President Roosevelt.

Feb. 26-28, Protocols providing for the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy and for the settlement of the French, Mexican, and Dutch claims against Venezuela, signed at Washington, D. C.

March 11, The Cuban Senate ratifies the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Mar. 17, The Panama Canal treaty ratified by the United States Senate.

Mar. 19, The Cuban reciprocity treaty ratified with amendments at Washington, D. C.

Mar. 20, The Mississippi River at New Orleans highest ever known, being 19 feet and 8 inches above normal.

April 1, President Roosevelt starts on an extensive western trip.

Apr. 1, The New York legislature passes the bill for \$100,000,000 in canal improvements in the state.

Apr. 9, The United States Court of Appeals decides the Northern Securities Company merger illegal.

Apr. 10, The Moro fort at Bacólod, in the Philippines, captured by a force under Captain Pershing.

Apr. 20, Andrew Carnegie gives \$1,500,000 to erect a Temple of Peace for the Hague Court of Arbitration.

Apr. 23, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, receives a gift of \$600,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Apr. 27, The United States Supreme Court sustains the clause in the Alabama Constitution disfranchising the negroes.

The dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition buildings at St. Louis takes place with imposing ceremonies.

May 21, President Roosevelt assists at the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark at Portland, Oregon.

May 30, St. Gaudens' statue of General Sherman unveiled in New York City.

May 31, Floods at Topeka, Kansas, drown more than 200 persons, render about 8,000 homeless, and destroy \$4,000,000 worth of property.

June 1, Great loss of life and property at Gainesville, Georgia, by a tornado.

June 6, Cloudburst at Clifton, South Carolina, resulting in the loss of fifty lives and a property damage of \$3,500,000.

June 15, At Heppner, Oregon, 500 people lose their lives and property worth over \$1,000,000 is destroyed because of a cloudburst.

June 21, The Textile Council declares the strike at Lowell Mills, Massachusetts, at an end, the strikers having lost \$1,300,000 in wages.

June 23, The European Squadron of the United States arrives at Kiel and is received by the German Emperor.

June 30, An explosion in a coal mine near Hanna, Wyoming, kills 200 people.

July 2, Cuba cedes to the United States two naval stations and the government of the Isle of Pines is settled.

July 4, Pacific cable completed and President Roosevelt sends the first message to the Philippines. He sends the second around the world, time twelve minutes, on July 16.

July 16, The Russian Government refuses to receive or consider the Kishineff petition from America.

July 20, Pope Leo XIII, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, dies.

July 24, The time for the ratification of the St. Thomas treaty between Denmark and the United States having expired, the treaty providing for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States is dead.

July 26, The battleship "Kearsarge" completes her long distance run across the Atlantic of 2,885 miles in 9 days, 4½ hours, at an average speed of 13.1 knots per hour for the voyage.

August 5, Andrew Carnegie makes a gift of \$2,500,000 to his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland.

Aug. 7, Lieutenant-General Miles of the United States Army retires.

Aug. 11-13, A West Indian hurricane destroys over \$15,000,000 of property and many lives.

Aug. 29, Caleb Powers, former Secretary of State of Kentucky, convicted and sentenced to death for complicity in the assassination of Governor Goebel.

September 8, G. W. Beavers, A. W. Machen, and others indicted by the government for postal frauds.

Sept. 26-October 1, Chicago, Illinois, celebrates the hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of the place.

October 8, Commercial treaty between the United States and China signed.

Oct. 9-11, Floods in Paterson, New Jersey, causing over \$3,000,000 damage.

Oct. 17, The Alaskan Boundary Commission decides in favor of the United States.

November 3, The New York legislative bill to spend \$101,000,000 on canals ratified.

Nov. 3, The Republic of Panama proclaimed.

Nov. 6, The United States recognizes the independence of Panama.

Nov. 9, Congress meets in extraordinary session to consider the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

Nov. 11, The Cuban Naval Station at Guantánamo transferred to the United States.

Nov. 18, The Hay-Varilla Isthmian treaty signed.

Nov. 19, The House of Representatives passes the Cuban reciprocity bill by a vote of 335 to 21.

Nov. 28, Grover Cleveland announces that he will not accept a renomination for the Presidency.

Nov. 29, The report on the postal frauds made public by the President, who urges extension of statute of limitations for government employees.

December 7, Fifty-eighth Congress meets in regular session at Washington, D. C.

Dec. 17, Reciprocity treaty agreement with Cuba signed.

Dec. 27, Reciprocity treaty with Cuba goes into effect.

Dec. 30, Burning of the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago, Illinois, with loss of 573 lives.

Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker in the House of Representatives.

William B. Day, of Ohio, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Francis G. Newlands, United States Senator from Nevada.

Lee S. Overman, United States Senator from North Carolina.

Chester I. Long, United States Senator from Kansas.

Weldon B. Heyburn, United States Senator from Idaho.

Albert J. Hopkins, United States Senator from Illinois.

J. B. McCreary, United States Senator from Kentucky.

A. C. Latimer, United States Senator from South Carolina.

James P. Clarke, United States Senator from Arkansas.

Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah.

Levi Aukeny, United States Senator from Washington.

Arthur P. Gorman, United States Senator from Maryland.

Lewis H. Ball and James F. Aller, United States Senators from Delaware.

Charles W. Fulton, United States Senator from Oregon.

John L. Bates, Governor of Massachusetts.

John H. Mickey, Governor of Nebraska.

W. J. Bailey, Governor of Kansas.

John T. Morrison, Governor of Idaho.

Duncan C. Heyward, Governor of South Carolina.

George R. Carter, Governor of Hawaii.

Russell A. Alger, United States Senator from Michigan.

N. J. Bachelder, Governor of New Hampshire.

Abram Chamberlain, Governor of Connecticut.

James H. Peabody, Governor of Colorado.

Lucius F. C. Garvin, Governor of Rhode Island.

James B. Frazier, Governor of Tennessee.

Alexander O. Brodie, Governor of Territory of Arizona.

Samuel W. T. Lanham, Governor of Texas.

Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania.

George E. Chamberlain, Governor of Oregon.

Republic of Panama established.

Fifty-eighth session of the United States Congress.

Grand Army of the Republic meets at San Francisco, California, with John C.

Black, of Illinois, Commander-in-Chief.

Colorado state troops ordered out to suppress miners' riots.

Aeroplanes invented by Wright brothers.

West Virginia places Francis H. Pierpont as one of her quota of illustrious sons in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol in Washington, D. C.

Alien immigration, 357,046.

Basis for Congressional Representation of states in Congress, 194,182.

Appropriation by Congress, \$486,439,306.

Pensions, \$137,759,653.71.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$914,541,410.

National debt, \$2,218,883,772.89.

1904

January 4, The United States Supreme Court decides that Porto Ricans are not aliens.

Jan. 13, Commercial treaty between the United States and China ratified at Washington, D. C., and President Roosevelt issues a proclamation to that effect.

February 1, William H. Taft succeeds Elihu Root as Secretary of War.

Feb. 14, Supreme Court of Montana reverses former decision of injunction granted to F. A. Heinze.

Feb. 7, Great fire in Baltimore, Maryland, with a loss of \$70,000,000 in property,—140 acres burned, over 75 blocks destroyed, and 2,500 buildings wiped out.

Feb. 11, The United States declares neutrality in the Russo-Japanese War and Secretary Hay makes proposals which result in the belligerent powers agreeing to confine war operations to Manchuria and to respect other Chinese territory.

Feb. 22, The Hague Arbitration Tribunal decides unanimously that Great Britain, Germany, and Italy have right to a preference of 30% of the customs duties of Venezuela in settlement of claims.

Feb. 23, The United States Senate ratifies the Panama Canal treaty. The canal zone is ten miles wide, extending across the Isthmus of Panama from ocean to ocean, extending to the distance of five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal, beginning and extending three miles from low water mark.

Feb. 26, The business district of Rochester, New York, suffers a fire loss of \$3,000,000.

Feb. 27, The state capitol at Madison, Wisconsin, destroyed by fire, at a loss of \$300,000.

March 11, Tunnel under the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey completed.

Mar. 14, The United States Supreme Court decides that the Northern Securities Company is a trust and therefore illegal.

Mar. 16, President Roosevelt rules Civil War pensioners 62 years of age or over are "disabled."

Mar. 28, United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, convicted at St. Louis, of accepting a bribe.

Apr. 5, Chicago votes overwhelmingly for municipal ownership of street railways.

Apr. 6, President Smith officially reaffirms the order of the Mormon church of October 6, 1890, prohibiting polygamy in Utah.

Apr. 13, An explosion of powder on the United States battleship "Missouri" kills twenty-nine men and injures five.

Apr. 15, The National Farmers' Exchange incorporated in South Dakota with a capital of \$50,000,000 with headquarters at Pierre.

Apr. 15, Andrew Carnegie establishes a fund of \$5,000,000 to provide for those who risk their lives for others and for the widows and orphans of those who sacrifice their lives in so doing.

Apr. 22, The contract for the transfer of the Panama Canal property to the United States signed at Paris.

Apr. 23, Beekman Winthrop, Civil Governor of Porto Rico.

Apr. 30, The Louisiana Purchase Exposition opened at St. Louis.

May 20, The United States squadron ordered to Tangier in consequence of the kidnapping of Ion Perdicaris.

May 25, Fire loss of over \$2,000,000 at Yazoo City, Mississippi.

June 8, After Admiral Togo's victory, the United States intervenes, through President Roosevelt, to end the Japanese-Russian War. The President addresses the Russian and Japanese governments, urging immediate and direct peace negotiations between the belligerents and proffering his friendly assistance.

June 12, Russia and Japan accept President Roosevelt's offer of mediation and agree to appoint plenipotentiaries to discuss the terms of peace. These meet at Washington and are escorted to Osyter Bay, the President's summer home, where on August 5 the envoys are introduced by the President on the government yacht "Mayflower."

June 15, Steamer "General Slocum" burns near Hell Gate, New York Harbor, and nearly 1,000 lives lost.

June 21, The Republican Convention at Chicago, Illinois, nominates Roosevelt and Fairbanks for President and Vice-President of the United States.

June 24, Perdicaris released by the bandit Raisuli.

June 30, The Prohibition Party nominates Dr. Silas C. Swallows, of Pennsylvania, for President, and George W. Carroll, of Texas, for Vice-President.

June 30, The Democratic National Convention meets at St. Louis, Missouri, and Alton B. Parker, of New York, is nominated for President, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for Vice-President.

July 1, Paul Morton, of Illinois, Secretary of the Navy, Roosevelt Cabinet.

William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General, Roosevelt Cabinet.

Victor H. Metcalf, of California, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Roosevelt Cabinet.

July 4, The centennial anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne observed at Concord, Massachusetts.

July 5, The People's Party nominate Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President and Thomas H. Tebbler, of Nebraska, for Vice-President.

July 12, A strike of 45,000 employees in the meat packing establishments of Chicago, Illinois.

July 24, Strike involving 24,000 operators in the textile mills begun at Fall River, Massachusetts.

July 29, Sea-wall at Galveston, Texas, 17,593 feet long, 16 feet wide, completed, at a cost of over \$1,200,000.

August 1, The United States protests against the seizure by Venezuela of asphalt properties.

Aug. 8, The collapse of a railroad bridge at Dry Creek, Pueblo, Colorado, causes a wreck in which 76 persons are killed and many injured.

Aug. 9, The Russian and Japanese envoys are conveyed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the first peace conference is held at the United States Navy Yard.

Aug. 14, Turkey consents to give American schools equal rights with those of other powers.

September 7, Military maneuvers on the battlefield at Bull Run, Virginia.

Sept. 24, In a collision on the Southern Railway, near Knoxville, Tennessee, 70 persons killed and 125 injured.

October 3, The thirteenth International Peace Conference opened in Boston, Massachusetts.

Oct. 10, Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania, appointed Postmaster-General.

Oct. 19, The President directs Secretary Taft to go to Panama to reassure the people there of the pacific intentions of the United States.

Oct. 20, The President invites the signatory powers to a second peace conference at The Hague.

Oct. 24, A new divorce canon agreed upon at the triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Oct. 27, The New York subway opened from City Hall to 145th Street.

November 1, Secretary of State Hay and the French Ambassador sign an arbitration treaty at Washington, D. C.

Nov. 2, Miss Eva Booth appointed Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States.

Nov. 3, J. Pierpont Morgan presents the stolen Ascoli cope to the Italian Government.

Nov. 8, Republican national candidates, Roosevelt and Fairbanks, elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

Roosevelt receives 2,541,635 popular votes against Parker's 1,729,809 in the election with a Republican electoral vote of 336 against 140 for the Democrats.

Nov. 15, Arbitration treaty between Germany and the United States signed.

Nov. 19, Statue of Frederick the Great, presented to the United States by Emperor William, unveiled at the Army War College in Washington, D. C.

December 2, All differences between the United States and Panama adjusted by Secretary Taft and President Amador.

Dec. 5, The fifty-eighth Congress meets in regular session at Washington.

Dec. 23, The Hay note suggesting a second Hague Conference made public.

Dec. 27, The United States Attorney-General decides that the United States laws do not apply to the Panama Canal zone.

Francis W. Higgins, Governor of New York.

Myron T. Herrick, Governor of Ohio.

Edwin Warfield, Governor of Maryland.

Fenimore Chatterton, Acting Governor of Wyoming.

Frederick M. Warner, Governor of Michigan.

James K. Vardaman, Governor of Mississippi.

Newton C. Blanchard, Governor of Louisiana.

Charles Dick, United States Senator from Ohio.

Winthrop M. Crane, United States Senator from Massachusetts.

Philander C. Knox, United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Grand Army of the Republic meets at Boston, Massachusetts, W. W. Blackmar, of Massachusetts, Commander-in-Chief.

Deadlock in the United States senatorial election in Delaware broken by the election of Lewis H. Ball and James F. Allen.

Texas state represented in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol in Washington, D. C., by Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston.

Kansas state represented in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol in Washington, D. C., by John J. Ingalls.

William Howard Taft, of Ohio, Secretary of War.

Victor H. Metcalf, of California, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General.

William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General.

National debt, \$2,264,003,585.14.

Alien immigration, 812,870.

Appropriations by Congress, \$464,846,770.

Pensions, \$141,093,571.49.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$895,157,440.

Total territory acquired by the United States since 1800, 2,937,613 square miles at the cost of \$87,039,768.

1905

January 1, American Bell Telephone Company statistics show 2,983,719 miles of wire, 798,901 circuits, 1,525,167 stations, 3,779,517 instruments in use under lease with 9,876,402 average daily connections of exchanges and a capital of \$154,179,300.

Jan. 19, Secretary Hay receives assurance from the powers that they will respect Chinese territorial integrity at the close of the war.

Jan. 22, Secretary Hay publishes a statement concerning the agreement of the United States with Santo Domingo.

Jan. 28, Santo Domingo agrees that the United States should preserve order and assume charge of finances in the Dominican Republic while guaranteeing territorial integrity. In pursuance with this agreement, United States Minister Dawson arranges with Santo Domingo for the temporary collections of revenue by the United States Commissioner.

Jan. 30, The United States Supreme Court declares the Beef Trust illegal.

February 1, Attorney-General Miller decides that 99% of the duty on imported wheat may be allowed as a drawback on exports of flour.

Feb. 3, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad declared guilty of violation of law in making rebates.

Feb. 8, In the revised protocol between the United States and Santo Domingo, the former agrees to respect the territorial integrity of the latter.

Feb. 17, Parcel post treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed.

Feb. 26, Docks in New Orleans, Louisiana, destroyed by fire at a loss of \$5,000,000.

Feb. 26, Engineering committee of the Panama Canal Commission recommend a sea-level canal at a cost of \$230,500,000.

Feb. 27, The Anti-Trust Act in Kansas declared constitutional by the courts.

Feb. 27, Judge Swayne acquitted by the United States Senate.

March 4, Beginning of the thirteenth Republican Administration, with Theodore

Roosevelt, New York, President, and Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana, Vice-President.

Mar. 4, The United States Senate meets in special session.

Mar. 5, Ethan Allen Hitchcock reappointed Secretary of the Interior by President Roosevelt.

Mar. 6, United States Supreme Court decides in favor of James J. Hill, in the Northern Securities case.

Mar. 6, William H. Taft, of Ohio, reappointed Secretary of War by President Roosevelt.

Mar. 6, James Wilson appointed Secretary of Agriculture.

Mar. 6, George B. Cortelyou, of New York, Postmaster-General.

Mar. 16, Secretary Taft announces indefinite retention of the Philippine Islands as the policy of the administration.

Mar. 16-17, Governor Adams, of Colorado, replaced by Governor Peabody, who in turn resigns and is succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor McDonald.

Mar. 18, United States Senate adjourns without deciding the Santo Domingo problem.

Mar. 22, Investigation of the Beef Trust of Illinois by the Federal Grand Jury.

Mar. 23, Supreme Court of Maryland orders constitutional amendment disfranchising negroes submitted to the voters.

Mar. 24, Arrangement made by the United States Minister Dawson with Santo Domingo for collection of revenues by the United States commissioner.

Mar. 24, President Castro refuses the United States demand for arbitration of asphalt controversy.

Mar. 28, Louisville, Kentucky, indicted for peonage by the Federal Grand Jury.

Mar. 30, Plan of New York City's new subway which is to cost \$250,000,000 or more.

Mar. 30, President Castro declares French and Bermudez cable companies in league with revolutionists.

April 3, The investigation into the affairs of life insurance companies in New York begun, the Equitable being the first company investigated.

President Roosevelt leaves Washington, D. C., for two months' vacation in visits to Texas and Colorado.

Apr. 4, Extradition treaty between the United States, Norway and Sweden.

Apr. 4, E. F. Dunne elected Mayor of Chicago, Illinois.

Apr. 10, Right of trial by common law jury affirmed in Alaska.

Apr. 10, New Panama Canal Commission appointed.

Apr. 10, American Ambassador Joseph H. Choate to England, elected Bencher of the Middle Temple, London.

Apr. 14, The body of John Paul Jones discovered in Paris by General Horace Porter.

Apr. 27, Andrew Carnegie gives \$10,000,000 for a college professors' fund in the United States.

May 3, The International Railway Congress opened at Washington, D. C.

May 4, Investigation of rebates to private car lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered.

May 5, United States Attorney-General decides Congress has power to fix railroad rates and to delegate that power.

May 8, United States Supreme Court decides that dealing in futures is not gambling.

May 11, Dynamite causes the death of twenty people and injures one hundred others in railroad wreck near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

May 11, A tornado at Snyder, Oklahoma, kills one hundred people and injures one hundred and forty-one others.

May 28, The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition opens at Portland, Oregon.

June 15, Mayor Weaver begins municipal reform movement in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

June 20, Herbert W. Bowers, Minister to Venezuela, dismissed by the President for circulating alleged unfounded charges against Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State.

June 28, John D. Rockefeller gives \$1,000,000 to the permanent endowment fund of Yale University.

June 30, John D. Rockefeller gives \$10,000,000 to the General Education Board for the endowment of small colleges.

July 1, Charles J. Bonaparte succeeds Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy.

July 4, Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, found guilty in the land fraud cases, and recommended to leniency.

July 6, Elihu Root appointed to succeed the late John Hay as Secretary of State.

July 16, Robert E. Peary sails from New York for the North Pole.

July 19, A Chinese boycott against American goods declared.

July 20, The yellow fever breaks out in New Orleans and subsequently extends to neighboring cities.

July 21, A boiler explosion occurs on the United States steamship "Bennington," in the harbor at San Diego, California, killing twenty-eight seamen and injuring one hundred others.

August 10, President Roosevelt addresses a large meeting of miners at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

October 9, President Roosevelt confers with leaders in various college athletics with a view of improving standards.

Oct. 18, President Roosevelt departs from Washington, D. C., on a tour of the Southern States.

Oct. 26, President Roosevelt enthusiastically received at New Orleans, Louisiana.

November 1, Prince Louis of Battenburg arrives at Annapolis, Maryland, with the British cruiser squadron on a visit to American waters.

Nov. 9-15, Prince Louis of Battenburg visits New York with the British squadron, where he is warmly welcomed.

December 30, Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho, assassinated.

Fifty-ninth session of the United States Congress.

William L. Douglas, Governor of Massachusetts.

John McLane, Governor of New Hampshire.

George N. Utter, Governor of Rhode Island.

Henry Roberts, Governor of Connecticut.

Edward S. Stokes, Governor of New Jersey.

Preston Lea, Governor of Delaware.

Isidor Rayner, United States Senator from Maryland.

J. Frank Hanly, Governor of Indiana.

W. M. O. Dawson, Governor of West Virginia.

Henry B. Glenn, Governor of North Carolina.

John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota.

C. S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois.

E. Y. Searles, Governor of North Dakota.

Joseph W. Folk, Governor of Missouri.

A. E. Mead, Governor of Washington.

John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota.

Napoleon B. Broward, Governor of Florida.

Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator from Wisconsin.

John C. Cutler, Governor of Utah.

Frank R. Gooding, Governor of Idaho.

Edward W. Hoch, Governor of Kansas.

The state representative of Illinois in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol, Washington, D. C., is Frances E. Willard.

Alien immigration, 1,027,421.

Pensions, \$141,142,861.33.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$895,158,340.

1906

February 17, White House wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's eldest daughter, to Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, attracts much attention at the Capitol.

March 4, The fifty-ninth Congress expires.

Mar. 4, Meridian, Mississippi, visited by a destructive cyclone.

Mar. 8, Six hundred Moros killed in battle with American troops and constabulary near Jol6, Philippines.

- Mar. 12, The United States Supreme Court decides that witnesses in anti-trust proceedings cannot be excused from testifying against their corporation.
- Mar. 27, The Moroccan conference at Algeciras reaches an agreement on policing Morocco.
- Mar. 31, The anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania begin a strike.
- April 12, Greene and Gaynor, government embezzlers, found guilty at Savannah, Georgia.
- Apr. 14, President Roosevelt makes an address at Washington, D. C., on "The Man with the Muck-Rake," advocating an inheritance tax.
- Apr. 18-19, An earthquake and fire destroy a large part of San Francisco, California, causing a loss of over \$400,000,000, and 4,000 lives.
- Apr. 24, The remains of John Paul Jones reinterred at Annapolis, Maryland.
- Apr. 27, The bi-centenary of Benjamin Franklin celebrated at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Apr. 29, The International Exhibition at Milan, Italy, opened.
- May 8, The anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania ends by strikers accepting the operators' terms.
- May 26, The International Postage Congress adjourns.
- June 11, The President signs the Oklahoma and Arizona statehood bills.
- June 11, Public schools with half a million pupils are opened in the Philippine Islands.
- June 21, The United States Senate approves the lock canal for Panama.
- July 1, A railway wreck at Salisbury, England, in which twenty-three American passengers are killed.
- July 16, Japanese seal poachers killed in Alaskan waters.
- July 23, The Pan-American Conference of American Republics is opened at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- July 27, Secretary Root addresses the Conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- August 8, The Standard Oil Company indicted at Chicago, Illinois, for receiving rebates.
- Aug. 20, An insurrectionary movement begun in Cuba.
- Aug. 24, The Standard Oil Trust indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Jamestown, New York, for accepting unlawful concessions in railroad rates.
- Aug. 30, William J. Bryan arrives in New York from a long trip abroad and is given a popular reception.
- September 8, President Palma, of Cuba, appeals to the United States for intervention on account of the insurrectionary movement in the island.
- Sept. 8, A great naval demonstration off Oyster Bay, Long Island, reviewed by the President.
- Sept. 10, Contractors invited to submit proposals for the completion of the Panama Canal.
- Sept. 13, American marines land at Havana, Cuba, to quiet threatened insurrection.
- Sept. 15, A statue of George Washington unveiled at Budapest.
- Sept. 20, General James F. Smith installed as Governor of the Philippine Islands.
- Sept. 22, Anti-negro riots at Atlanta, Georgia, result in lynchings and the city is placed under martial law.
- Sept. 28, American marines withdraw from Havana, Cuba, quiet being restored.
- Sept. 29, President Palma, of Cuba, resigns and Secretary Taft proclaims United States intervention in Cuba and himself as Provisional Governor.
- October 2, The Sugar Trust indicted at New York for accepting railroad rebates.
- Oct. 12, Mr. Taft succeeded by Charles E. Morgan, as Provisional Governor of Cuba.
- Oct. 15, A rehearing in the case of Senator Burton, of Kansas, denied by the United States Supreme Court and his imprisonment is begun.
- Oct. 15, The Japanese excluded from the regular public schools of San Francisco, California.
- Oct. 17, The New York Central Railroad convicted at New York of rebating rates in violation of law.
- Oct. 19, The Standard Oil Company convicted at Findlay, Ohio, of violating the Ohio Anti-Trust law.

Oct. 28, A drawbridge railway accident near Atlantic City, New Jersey, causes the loss of seventy lives.

November 8, President Roosevelt departs on a visit to the Isthmus of Panama.

Nov. 15, President Roosevelt reaches the City of Panama on his inspection of the progress of the canal. This is said to be the first instance of the President of the United States passing beyond the jurisdiction limits of its flag while in office.

Nov. 21, Riot at Brownsville, Texas, involving several negro soldiers of the 25th battalion of the United States Infantry, causing the death of a number of persons. After investigating the matter, President Roosevelt issues an order disbanding the regiment "without honors" for complicity in the rioting.

Nov. 21, President Roosevelt lands in Porto Rico *en route* from his visit to Panama.

Nov. 26, President Roosevelt arrives in Washington, D. C., on his return from the Panama zone and his visit to Porto Rico.

December 14, President Roosevelt orders a simplified form of spelling in the Government Printing Office. Since official complications and much adverse criticism ensue, the President is forced to withdraw the order.

Theodore Roosevelt is awarded the Nobel Prize as a peace advocate.

Alabama's state representative in the National Statuary Hall is J. L. M. Curry. Chinese restriction of the opium traffic.

Peary reaches 87° 6' north latitude, within 200 miles of the North Pole.

Alien immigration, 1,100,725.

Pensions, \$139,000,288.25.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, July 1, \$895,159,140.

1907

January 1, The Pure Food Law goes into effect.

Jan. 14, An earthquake destroys a large part of Kingston, Jamaica.

Jan. 23, Tehuantepec National Railway opened by President Diaz of Mexico.

Jan. 24, John F. Stevens succeeds Theodore P. Shonts as head of the Panama Canal Commission.

February 7, John D. Rockefeller gives \$32,000,000 to the General Educational Board.

Feb. 11, Joy Line steamer "Larchmont" sinks in Long Island Sound, drowning over one hundred people.

Feb. 12, Ex-Governor Frank W. Higgins, of New York, dies.

Feb. 16, Accident on the New York Central Railroad at Williamsbridge, New York, killing twenty and injuring one hundred and fifty others.

Feb. 20, The United States Senate votes in favor of seating Reed Smoot, Mormon, as Senator from Utah.

Feb. 25, Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, presents his credentials as Ambassador at the White House, Washington.

Feb. 26, Major Goethals appointed by the President as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal construction.

March 1, A suit for an accounting of the affairs of Mary Baker Eddy, Christian Science leader, begun at Concord, New Hampshire.

Mar. 12, Mrs. Russell Sage creates the Sage Foundation with \$10,000,000 for philanthropic work.

Mar. 14, Great floods at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mar. 19, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, author, of Boston, Massachusetts, dies.

Mar. 21, American marines land at Honduras, Central America.

Mar. 28, A derailment on the Southern Pacific Railroad, near Colton, Colorado, results in the death of twenty-six persons with others injured.

April 2, Fred A. Busse, Republican, defeats Edward F. Dunne, Democrat, for Mayor of Chicago, Illinois. The traction ordinance is adopted in the same election.

Apr. 14, A National Arbitration and Peace Congress is opened in New York.

Apr. 15, Andrew Carnegie gives \$6,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

- Apr. 18, The United States Supreme Court decides that the Isle of Pines is not American Territory.
- Apr. 19, Iloilo Island of Pansy, P. I., destroyed by fire and 20,000 made homeless.
- Apr. 26, The Jamestown Tricentenary Exposition in Virginia formally opened by President Roosevelt.
- May 4, Ernest W. Huffcut, legal adviser to the Governor of New York, commits suicide.
- May 29, The widow of President McKinley buried at Canton, Ohio.
- June 6, Governor Hughes, of New York, signs the Public Utilities Bill.
- June 13, Mayor Eugene Schmitz, of San Francisco, found guilty of extortion.
- June 15, The second peace conference at The Hague opened.
- June 20, The Mayor of New York turns the first sod in the construction of the Catskill Water Supply.
- June 30, The United States fiscal year closes with a surplus of \$87,000,000.
- July 15, Ten people killed by an explosion in a turret of the United States battleship "Georgia."
- July 18, Heat prostrates over 3,000 people at a parade of Elks in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- July 20, Wreck of the Père Marquette Railroad near Salem, Michigan, with thirty killed and seventy injured.
- July 21, The steamer "Columbia" sunk off the California coast and fifty persons drowned.
- July 27, United States Senator Edward W. Pettus, of Alabama, dies.
- July 28, William D. Heywood acquitted at Boise City of the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho.
- July 28, A \$1,500,000 fire at Coney Island, New York.
- July 30, The foundation stone of the Carnegie Palace of Peace at The Hague laid.
- August 3, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor, dies.
- Aug. 3, The Standard Oil Company fined \$29,240,000 in the United States District Court at Chicago, Illinois, for accepting rebates.
- Aug. 7, The north tube of the Belmont tunnel from 42nd Street, New York, to Long Island City opened with a parade by 2,000 workmen through it.
- September 13, The "Lusitania" completes her maiden voyage to New York from Queenstown, England, in 5 days, 54 minutes.
- Sept. 17, Oklahoma ratifies the new constitution and elects a Democratic state ticket and legislature.
- Sept. 26, Cuban agitators arrested near Havana.
- Sept. 29, President Roosevelt starts on his western and southern tour.
- October 8, Secretary Taft welcomed at Shanghai, China.
- Oct. 16, The Philippine Assembly opened by Secretary Taft.
- Oct. 17, The President kills a bear in Louisiana.
- Oct. 17, First regular wireless despatch over the Atlantic Ocean for commercial purposes.
- Oct. 18, The Hague Peace Conference closes.
- Oct. 21-30, Financial stringency in New York. The Knickerbocker Trust Company and several banks suspend business.
- November 14, Charles T. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York, commits suicide.
- Nov. 17, Secretary Root opens the Central American Peace Conference.
- December 4, Secretary Taft visits the Emperor Nicholas, at St. Petersburg, Russia.
- Dec. 11, The President announces his determination to refuse a third term.
- Dec. 16, The American battleship fleet departs for the Pacific coast.

Sixtieth session of the United States Congress.

Ground broken for the Cape Cod Canal.

The Interstate Commerce Commission arraigns a number of corporations for violation of the anti-trust laws.

Great frauds discovered in the furnishing of the Capitol at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Much progress in forest reserves and in irrigating the arid regions under government supervision.

Two cent railroad fare bills, passed in many states, vetoed in New York.
Law passed excluding Japanese from the United States except under passport.
George B. Cortelyou, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.
James R. Garfield, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.
Victor H. Metcalf, of California, Secretary of the Navy.
George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, Postmaster-General.
Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland, Attorney-General.
Oscar S. Straus, of New York, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.
Alien immigration, 1,285,349.
Pensions, \$138,155,412.46.
Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$894,834,280.

1908

January 1, The law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages effective in Georgia.
Jan. 4, George A. Pettibone acquitted of the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenburg, of Idaho.
Jan. 9, East River Tunnel from the Battery, Manhattan, to Brooklyn, New York.
Jan. 12, American battleship fleet visits Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Jan. 13, Theatre fire at Boyerstown, Pennsylvania; about 200 persons perish.
Jan. 15, United States Senate passes a joint resolution remitting \$13,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity to China.
Jan. 20, The Pennsylvania two cent railroad fare law declared unconstitutional by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.
Jan. 21, Claims of the French government against the Panama Canal Company and Colombia adjusted by the payment of \$1,600,000.
Jan. 27, The prohibitory law against discriminating against members of labor organizations declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.
February 1, Harry K. Thaw, acquitted of the murder of Stanford White, architect, on the grounds of insanity and is committed to Matteawan.
Feb. 10, Arbitration treaty between the United States and France, signed at Washington, D. C.
Feb. 20, The United States battleship fleet arrives at Calao, Peru.
Feb. 25, First tunnel under the Hudson opened between New York and New Jersey.
March 4, Death of Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont.
Mar. 4, About 100 children perish in the burning of a school house at North Collinwood, near Cleveland, Ohio.
Mar. 12, The United States battleship fleet arrives off Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
Mar. 13, In the Pennsylvania Capitol frauds, four of the defendants are found guilty.
Mar. 18, Judge Wood of Boise, Idaho, sentences Harry Orchard to death for murder, recommending leniency to the governor, however.
Mar. 23, Durham W. Stevens, an American member of the Japanese council, killed at San Francisco, California, by a Korean.
Mar. 23, The United States Supreme Court declares the railroad rate law in Minnesota and North Carolina unconstitutional.
Mar. 20, The German Emperor withdraws his objections to the appointment of David J. Hill as United States Ambassador.
April 12, Loss of over \$6,000,000 by fire in Chelsea, Massachusetts.
May 13, Conference of state governments at the White House in Washington, D. C., on conservation of national resources.
May 15, Admiral Sperry takes command of the Atlantic fleet at San Francisco, California.
May 30, The body of General Clinton, first state Governor of New York, removed from Washington, D. C., to Kingston, New York.
June 4, The jury disagrees on the fourth trial of Caleb Powers for the murder of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky.
June 5, Explosion on the United States battleship "Tennessee," killing five of her crew.

June 8, President Roosevelt appoints a national committee on the conservation of national resources.

June 23, Secretary of the United States legation at Caracas, Venezuela, also the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires, leave Washington, D. C., severing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

June 24, Death of Ex-President Cleveland at Princeton, New Jersey.

June 30, The New York mayoralty contest ends with George B. McClellan elected by a plurality of 2,791 over his opponent, William Randolph Hearst.

June 30, William H. Taft resigns as Secretary of War.

July 1, The Norfolk and Southern Railroad, insolvent, goes into the hands of receivers.

July 6, Commander Peary, in the ship "Roosevelt," starts on a Polar expedition.

July 11, Launching of the battleship "South Carolina" at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

July 16, The United States battleship fleet reaches Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

July 22, The Standard Oil Company fine of \$29,400,000 set aside by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

July 24, Hayes, an American, wins the Marathon race in London, England.

August, Race riots in Springfield, Illinois, accompanied by the lynching of negroes and wrecking of property.

Aug. 8, Death of William B. Allison, Ex-United States Senator from the state of Iowa.

Aug. 8, The United States battleship fleet arrives at Auckland Harbor, New Zealand.

Aug. 19, The United States battleship fleet arrives at Sydney, New South Wales.

Aug. 23, Death of the German Ambassador to the United States, Baron Speck Von Sternberg, in Germany.

Aug. 30, Fire losses to the amount of \$1,500,000 in New Orleans, Louisiana.

September 4, The United States battleship fleet arrives at Melbourne, Australia.

Sept. 17, William Randolph Hearst publishes correspondence attempting to show Senator Joseph B. Foraker's, of Ohio, connection with the Standard Oil Company.

Sept. 20, Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, signs the bill terminating by law the conviction system of the state.

October 2, The United States battleship fleet reaches Manila, Philippine Islands.

Oct. 7, Harry A. Garfield (son of ex-President Garfield) inaugurated President of Williams College.

Oct. 8, A treaty of arbitration between the United States and China, signed at Washington, D. C.

Oct. 25, The United States battleship fleet received with honors by the Japanese government.

Oct. 29, The United States battleship fleet arrives at Amoy, China.

November 3, Presidential election in the United States.

For President:

	Popular Votes
William H. Taft, Ohio, Republican	7,678,908
William J. Bryan, Nebraska, Democrat	6,409,104
Eugene V. Debs, Indiana, Socialist	420,793
Eugene W. Chafin, Arizona, Prohibitionist	253,840
Thomas E. Watson, Georgia, Peoples	29,100
August Gillhans, New York, Socialist Labor	13,825
Thomas L. Hisgen, Massachusetts, Independent	82,872

Electoral Votes

Taft, Plurality, 1,269,804.....	321
Bryan	162

483

For Vice-President:

James S. Sherman, New York, Republican. Electoral Votes	321
John W. Kern, Indiana, Democrat. Electoral Votes	162

483

Nov. 4, President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, resigns.

Nov. 9, As a result of a political feud, Ex-Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, shot and killed.

Nov. 12, Launching of the United States battleship "North Dakota," at Quincy, Massachusetts.

Nov. 13, An attempt made in court to assassinate Francis J. Heney, prosecutor of the San Francisco, California, political grafters.

Nov. 13, Resignation of Secretary of the Navy Victor H. Metcalf, of California.

Nov. 14, General José Miguel Gomez elected President of Cuba by the Liberal Party.

Nov. 23, The militia is called out to suppress rioters among the pottery employees at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Nov. 28, Explosion at Monongahela, Pennsylvania. Mine wrecked and miners entombed.

Nov. 30, Agreement between the United States and Japan relative to Pacific Ocean affairs.

Alien immigration, 782,870.

Pensions, \$153,093,086.27.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$897,503,990.

Virginia places statues of George Washington and Robert E. Lee as her representatives in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol in Washington, D. C.

The American battleship fleet nearly circumnavigates the globe.

President Roosevelt appoints Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, as his Secretary of War.

Truman H. Newbury, of Michigan, Secretary of the Navy.

Democratic National Convention held at Denver, Colorado, in June. William J. Bryan nominated on the first ballot, receiving 892½ votes against 46 for his nearest competitor, John A. Johnson, of Minnesota.

Republican National Convention held at Chicago, Illinois, in June. William H. Taft nominated on the first ballot, receiving 702 votes against 68 for his nearest competitor, P. C. Knox, of Pennsylvania.

1909

January 3, The United States battleship fleet reaches Suez.

Jan. 4, United States Supreme Court refuses government rehearing in the Standard Oil case.

Jan. 9, Six night-riders sentenced to death at Union City, Tennessee.

Jan. 10, Mine explosion kills many miners at Ziegler, Illinois.

Jan. 11, Signing of the treaty providing for the settlement of points in dispute between the United States and Canada by Secretary of State Root and Ambassador Bryce of England.

Jan. 12, State-wide prohibition bill passed by the Tennessee legislature.

Jan. 12, Lick Branch, West Virginia, colliery explosion, burying 100 miners.

Jan. 13, Professor Abbott Lawrence Lowell succeeds Dr. Charles W. Eliot as President of Harvard University.

Jan. 18, Secretary Garfield discovers western land frauds involving over \$110,-000,000.

Jan. 23, The White Star steamship "Republic" rammed by the "Florida" off the Nantucket Lightship and sinks.

Jan. 25, Robert Bacon succeeds Elihu Root as Secretary of State.

Jan. 25, President-elect Taft sails for Panama from Charleston, South Carolina.

Jan. 27, The Newfoundland Fisheries Treaty signed by Secretary of State Root and Ambassador Bryce.

February 6, Launching of the battleship "Delaware" at Newport News, Virginia. This is the largest war vessel yet constructed.

Feb. 6, The United States battleship fleet leaves Gibraltar for Hampton Roads, Virginia.

Feb. 10, Congress counts the electoral vote of the country and declares Taft and Sherman, President and Vice-President of the United States, respectively.

- Feb. 12, Centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln celebrated throughout the United States.
- Feb. 17, Tariff convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, demands a permanent commission to adjust schedules.
- Feb. 18, Meeting of the National Conference on the conservation of natural resources at Washington, D. C.
- Feb. 21, The United States battleship fleet anchors in Hampton Roads, Virginia, and is reviewed the following day by President Roosevelt.
- Feb. 23, Patent agreement between the United States and Germany signed at Washington, D. C.
- Feb. 25, New code for naval warfare agreed upon at an international conference held in London, England.
- Feb. 25, Doctor E. S. Bailey, of Chicago, Illinois, announces the discovery of a substitute for radium.
- March 2, The President appoints a commission to investigate conditions in Liberia, Africa.
- Mar. 4, William H. Taft takes the oath of office as President of the United States, while a great blizzard rages in Washington, D. C.
- Mar. 9, Missouri Supreme Court confirms the decree barring the Standard Oil Company from the state.
- Mar. 13, Lieutenant Petrosino, New York City detective, assassinated in Palermo, Sicily.
- Mar. 15, Special session of the United States Congress convenes.
- Mar. 16, Prompt revision of the tariff urged by the President in a special message to Congress.
- Mar. 17, Mr. Payne introduces the new tariff bill in the House of Representatives.
- Mar. 20, Colonel Duncan B. Cooper and son sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment on being found guilty of killing Senator Carmack of Tennessee.
- Mar. 23, Theodore Roosevelt starts for Africa, sailing from New York.
- Mar. 23, Governor Hughes dismisses the charges against District Attorney Jerome of New York.
- Mar. 30, New Queensboro Bridge in New York City opened.
- Mar. 31, Last of the United States troops in Cuba evacuate.
- April 2, A \$5,000,000 fire devastates Fort Worth, Texas.
- Apr. 4, Dr. Saenz Pena, of Argentina, chosen by Venezuela to arbitrate questions at issue with the United States government.
- Apr., Ex-President Roosevelt met at Messina, Italy, by King Humbert and sails for Mombasa, Africa.
- Apr. 9, The Payne Tariff Bill passes the House of Representatives.
- Apr. 23, Governor Wilson, of Kentucky, pardons Ex-Governor Taylor, who was charged with five others of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel in 1900.
- Apr. 28, The body of Major L'Enfant, the man who planned Washington, D. C., reburied with distinguished honors in Arlington Cemetery, Virginia.
- May 4, The court finds Captain Peter C. Hains, United States Army, guilty of the murder of William E. Annes.
- May 19, Death of Henry H. Rogers, financier, at Fairhaven, Massachusetts.
- May 22, Many thousand acres of government lands in Idaho, Montana, and Washington opened for settlement.
- May 25, Andrew Carnegie gives \$1,000,000 for a heroes' fund in France.
- May 26, William Lorimer elected United States Senator from Illinois.
- May 27, New indictment returned against Governor Haskell in the Oklahoma land frauds.
- May 30, Great street-car strike begins in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- June 1, Opening of the Alaska, Yukon, Pacific Exposition, at Seattle, Washington.
- June 10, Wright brothers presented with gold medals by President Taft, as inventors and builders of the Wright aeroplanes.
- June 11, Monument unveiled to Confederate General Stephen D. Lee at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- June 22, The Cape Cod Canal on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, formally begun.
- June 26, Hoke Smith succeeded by Joseph M. Brown as Governor of Georgia.

June 30, Tennessee state prohibition law goes into effect.

July 5, The United States, Great Britain, and Austria decline to approve the Russo-Chinese Railroad agreement.

July 6, President Taft and the British and French Ambassadors participate in the Champlain tricentenary celebration at Ticonderoga, New York.

July 8, The United States Senate passes the tariff bill.

July 12, The United States Senate adopts a resolution to submit to the states a draft for an income tax amendment.

July 13, Restoration of peace in Colombia, South America.

July 22, President Emeritus Eliot, of Harvard University, predicts a new religion without creed.

August 2, The legislature of the state of Alabama is the first to approve the income tax amendment to the Constitution.

Aug. 5, The United States Senate passes the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill and it is signed by President Taft.

Aug. 11, Secretary Ballinger severely criticized by the Irrigation Convention at Seattle, Washington.

Aug. 15, United States army and state militia maneuvers in Massachusetts.

Aug. 19, President Taft dismisses a number of cadets from West Point Military Academy for hazing.

Aug. 27, Delegates from thirty-seven states meet at Seattle for the National Conservation Congress.

September 1, Doctor Frederick A. Cook telegraphs that he reached the North Pole April 21, 1908.

Sept. 6, Commander Peary announces, from Indian Harbor, Labrador, his discovery of the North Pole.

Sept. 9, Death of Edward H. Harriman, railroad magnate.

Sept. 14, President Taft starts on his tour of the West and South.

Sept. 23, President Taft opens the great Gunnison tunnel in Colorado.

Sept. 25, The Hudson-Fulton naval celebration in New York led by the "Half Moon" and "Claremont."

Sept. 30, President Taft attends the International Exposition at Seattle, Washington, while on his 13,000-mile trip.

October 6, Professor Lowell installed as President of Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Oct. 11, Charles R. Crane, Minister to China, resigns on account of a controversy with Secretary Knox.

Oct. 11, Judge Anderson of the Indianapolis United States Circuit Court refuses to order C. R. Williams and D. Smith, of Indianapolis, to Washington for trial on charge of the Panama libel case.

Oct. 15, Doctor Cook, arctic explorer, given the freedom of New York City.

Oct. 16, Presidents Taft and Diaz, of the United States and Mexico, meet at El Paso, Texas, and exchange greetings.

Oct. 17, Death of William I. Buchanan, United States diplomat, in London, England.

Oct. 17, Alaska, Yukon, Pacific Exposition, at Seattle, closed.

Oct. 30, President Taft visits New Orleans, Louisiana.

Nov. 2, The District of Columbia Court of Appeals sentences leaders of the American Federation of Labor for contempt of court.

Nov. 3, Polar records of Commander Peary's expedition examined and approved by the National Geographical Society.

Nov. 4, The United States battleship "North Dakota," on her trial trip, proves to be the fastest of the dreadnaught type afloat.

Nov. 10, President Taft arrives in Washington, D. C., after his journey to the South and West.

Nov. 11, State troops sent to Cairo, Illinois, to preserve order. A negro and white man were lynched by a mob for murder.

Nov. 11, It is announced that the government had been deprived of millions of dollars by the Sugar Trust.

Nov. 12, Cannon and Croce, two American citizens, executed as revolutionists by order of President Zelaya of Nicaragua.

Nov. 18, Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels connecting New Jersey and Long Island opened.

Nov. 18, United States warships ordered to Nicaragua following receipt of report that two Americans had been shot on the order of the President, with others accused of being revolutionists.

Nov. 19, Search made in the West India waters for the missing yacht "Nourmahal," owned by Colonel John Jacob Astor, who was on board with his son.

Nov. 20, The Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, dissolved by decree of the United States Circuit Court.

Nov. 23, Congressman David A. De Armond loses his life in his endeavor to save his grandson when his home at Butler, Montana, is destroyed by fire.

Nov. 30, Extensive railway strike in the Northwest by railroad employees.

Dec. 2, The Government of the United States dismisses the Nicaraguan Minister and orders the naval and military forces to land.

Dec. 2, Majority of stock of the New York Equitable Life Assurance Society secured by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Dec. 8, Copenhagen receives Doctor Cook's arctic records for examination.

Dec. 10, Ice trust fined after conviction of violating the Anti-Monopoly law of New York state.

South Carolina represented in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol in Washington, D. C., John C. Calhoun.

Indiana state representative in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol, Washington, D. C., Lewis Wallace.

Iowa state representative in the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol, Washington, D. C., James Harlan.

Sixty-first session of Congress.

Idaho state representative in the National Statuary Hall in Washington, D. C., George L. Shoup.

Alien immigration, 751,786.

Pensions, \$161,973,703.77.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$913,317,490.

Roosevelt appoints Robert Bacon, of New York, as his third Secretary of State.

Taft appoints Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of State; Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois, as Secretary of the Treasury; Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, as his first Secretary of War; Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington, first appointment as Secretary of the Interior; George Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture; Frank K. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, Postmaster-General; George W. Wickersham, of New York, Attorney-General; Charles Nagel, of Montana, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

James A. Garfield's widow, Loretia Randolph Garfield, dies.

John D. Rockefeller gives \$1,000,000 to fight the hook-worm disease.

1910

January 1, President Taft and wife hold their first White House New Year's reception.

Jan. 3, Charles W. Morse, financier, begins his fifteen year sentence in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

Jan. 5, Proposal to the Powers by Secretary Knox that The Hague international peace court be extended, making it a court of arbitral justice.

Jan. 7, President Taft removes Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service.

Jan. 14, Special conservation message to Congress by President Taft.

Jan. 16, The Anti-Food Trust in Washington starts an extensive boycott on meat.

Jan. 17, The House of Representatives passes the separate statehood bills for admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union.

Jan. 19, Organization of the Southern Health Conference at Atlanta, Georgia, to fight the hook-worm disease prevalent throughout the South.

Jan. 22, France and Great Britain reject Secretary Knox's Manchurian plan.

Jan. 23, The National Conservation Association elects Gifford Pinchot as President.

- Jan. 24, John A. Kasson (public official and diplomat) dies at Martinsville, Indiana.
- Jan. 24, The Beef probe started in Chicago, Illinois, by Judge Landis.
- Jan. 26, The Government Panama libel suit against the New York *World* dismissed by United States Judge Hough.
- Jan. 26, The United States Banking Company of Mexico City suspends after a heavy run.
- February 1, Mine disaster at Trinidad, Colorado.
- Feb. 5, The German Reichstag approves the tariff agreement with the United States.
- Feb. 9, Forest reserve lands opened to settlement by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.
- Feb. 10, Jonathan P. Dolliver (United States Senator from Iowa) dies at Fort Dodge, Iowa.
- Feb. 17, Over 2,000,000 acres of public lands withdrawn for conservation purposes by Secretary Ballinger.
- Feb. 18, Race rioting at Cairo, Illinois.
- Feb. 19, Street car strike begun in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, resulting in rioting, wrecking of property and injuries to persons.
- Feb. 23, National City Bank of Cambridge, Massachusetts, embezzlement of over \$144,000.
- Feb. 27, Submittance to the Powers by the Russian Foreign Minister an alternative proposition to that of Secretary Knox relative to the Soigun-Chin Chow Railroad construction.
- March 4, Meeting at Ottawa, Canada, of the United States-Canadian Tariff Commission.
- Mar. 6, Death of Thomas Collier Platt (former United States Senator from New York) at New York City.
- Mar. 13, Nicaragua, through President Madriz, declines to accept the United States as mediator.
- Mar. 14, Ex-President Roosevelt arrives at Khartoum.
- Mar. 16, Decision on a point of order by Speaker Cannon overruled by Republican insurgents combining in a vote with Democrats.
- Mar. 22, Great concern manifest in Washington relative to the demonstration against Americans at Bogotá, Colombia.
- Mar. 28, Death of Josiah David Brewer (Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States) at Washington, D. C.
- Mar. 28, A number of the crew of the United States cruiser "Charleston" killed during a gun practice off the coast of Luzon.
- April 4, The Pope declines to meet Colonel Roosevelt.
- Apr. 4, The United States Supreme Court in the Nebraska and Arkansas cases uphold the rights of the railroad against the laws of the state.
- Apr. 5, Milwaukee municipal election carried by the Socialists.
- Apr. 6, Negroes of the 25th Infantry at Brownsville found guilty by a military court of inquiry in the shooting affair that took place in that town.
- Apr. 10, Pullman Car rates by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission reduced.
- Apr. 13, Governor Patterson pardons Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, involved in the murder of Ex-United States Senator Carmack in Tennessee.
- Apr. 20, The Federal income tax amendment defeated by the New York Assembly.
- Apr. 21, Ex-President Roosevelt visits President Falheres of France in Paris.
- Apr. 23, Estimated loss of over \$30,000,000 caused in the Middle West by a cold storm.
- Apr. 25, President Taft appoints Governor Hughes, of New York, a justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- Apr. 26, Professional bookmaking in New York doomed by the passage of the New York Senate of the Anti-Race Gambling Bill.
- Apr. 27, The Venezuela Congress elects Juan Vincente Gomez, President.
- Apr. 29, Bituminous coal miners return to work in Pennsylvania.
- May 4, The Royal Geographical Society of London presents Commander Peary the gold medal of that Society.
- May 10, Emperor William, at Potsdam, receives Colonel Roosevelt and family.

- May 12, Launching of the United States battleship "Florida."
- May 30, Colonel Roosevelt, in London.
- June 4, Mediation of the United States, Brazil, and Argentina accepted by Peru and Ecuador, and troops withdrawn from their respective frontiers.
- June 10, The Federal Grand Jury indicts the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Washington, D. C., for violation of the bucket shop laws.
- June 15, The Bethlehem Steel Company, also the Reading and Lehigh Railroads, are found guilty of rebating.
- June 18, Colonel Roosevelt given a public reception in New York.
- June 20, The President signs the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bills.
- June 21, Discovery of an anti-typhoid vaccine by the Paris Academy of Medicine.
- June 25, The United States Congress adjourns.
- June 28, Samuel Douglas McEmery (former Governor and United States Senator of Louisiana) dies at New Orleans, Louisiana.
- June 29, John Warwick Daniel (United States Senator from West Virginia) dies at Lynchburg, West Virginia.
- July 4, President Taft addresses the opening of the National Educational Association in Boston, Massachusetts.
- July 4, Death of Melville W. Fuller (Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court) at Sorrento, Maine.
- July 9, Governor Harmon, of Ohio, removes Mayor Atherton, of Newark, from office.
- July 12, The Pan-American Congress at Buenos Ayres opens.
- July 21, Great fires wiping out many towns in Montana, Washington, Michigan, and Wisconsin.
- July 21, A number of officers and privates at Fort Monroe killed by gun explosion.
- July 30, Many negroes and several whites killed at Palestine, Texas, in a race war.
- July 31, John Griffin Carlisle (statesman and former Secretary of the Treasury) dies in New York City.
- August 15, Meeting at Washington, D. C., of the Sixth International Esperanto Convention.
- Aug. 16, State troops ordered out at Columbus, Ohio, during a street car strike.
- Aug. 18, Unveiling at Paris, France, of a bronze statue of George Washington, presented by the state of Virginia.
- Aug. 23, Gubernatorial nomination in Georgia: Hoke Smith wins over Governor Brown, in the primaries.
- Aug. 30, Adjournment of the Pan-American Congress at Buenos Ayres.
- Aug. 31, "New Nationalism" proclaimed by Theodore Roosevelt, at Osawatimie.
- September 1, Insurrection in the Philippines started by a deposed governor, is suppressed.
- Sept. 3, President Taft opens the National Conservation Congress at St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Sept. 7, The Hague hands down a decision in the Newfoundland Fisheries case by the International Court of Arbitration.
- Sept. 8, A number of sailors killed by an explosion on the United States battleship "North Dakota."
- Sept. 12, Indictment of Armour, Swift, and Morris companies by the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois.
- Sept. 27, Assistant Postmasters put under the civil service by the President.
- Sept. 27, The New York State Republican Convention chooses Col. Roosevelt temporary chairman of the convention, defeating Vice-President Sherman.
- October 2, A number of the crew of the United States battleship "New Hampshire" drowned by capsizing of their small boat in the Hudson River, New York.
- Oct. 10, Charles E. Hughes takes oath of office and is sworn in as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- Oct. 14, Indictment of ex-state senator Frank J. Gardner, for attempted bribery, New York.
- Oct. 20, Death of David Bennett Hill (former governor of New York and United States Senator), at Albany, New York.

November 8, Loan of \$6,500,000 authorized by the Louisiana Legislature for the New Orleans Panama Exposition.

Nov. 9, Agreement signed by the English, French, and German bankers to participate in a syndicate with the United States to furnish China a loan of \$50,000,000.

Nov. 10, President Taft starts for an inspection of the Panama Canal, sailing from Charleston, South Carolina.

Nov. 10, On account of the lynching of Mexicans in Texas, marked anti-American demonstrations break out in Mexico.

Nov. 13, Alexander Stephen Clay, of Georgia (United States Senator) dies at Atlanta, Georgia.

Nov. 19, Premature gun explosion at Indian Head, Maryland, causes deaths of Lieutenant A. C. Caffee, U. S. N., and three of his men.

Nov. 22, Following the Revolutionary outbreak in Mexico, Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself President of the Provisional Government.

Nov. 30, Dr. Cook admits, according to his own story, that he was not absolutely sure that he reached the North Pole on his expedition.

December 1, Inauguration of Porfirio Diaz, as President of Mexico, for the eighth term.

Dec. 7, In the Ballinger-Pichont case, Ballinger (Secretary of the Interior) is vindicated of all charges against him, by a Congressional committee appointed to investigate.

Dec. 12, Sugar Trust officers tried for conspiracy against the government by orders of the United States Supreme Court.

Dec. 12, Edward Douglass White, of Louisiana, nominated by President Taft to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Thirteenth Census, 48 states in the Union, Population 92,757,702.

Alien immigrants, 1,041,570. (An estimated total of 28,153,420, since 1821, with an estimate of approximately 259,127, between 1789 and 1821, the beginning of the current records.)

Government Pensions, \$159,974,056.08.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$913,317,490.

Total National Debt, \$2,704,142,281.69.

Estimated national wealth, \$220,000,000,000.

Population of New York City, 4,766,883.

Population of Chicago, 2,185,000.

Population of Philadelphia, 1,185,000.

Population of St. Louis, 687,000.

Population of Boston, 671,000.

Population of Cleveland, 561,000.

Population of Baltimore, 558,000.

Population of Pittsburgh, 534,000.

The Morris Plan, Industrial Loans and Investments in operation in Norfolk, Virginia.

Center of population of the United States in the city of Bloomington, Indiana.

Hydro-Aeroplanes invented by Curtiss.

Braxton B. Comes, Governor of the state of Alabama.

George W. Donaghey, Governor of the state of Arkansas.

Richard E. Sloan, Governor of the state of Arizona.

Walter E. Clark, Governor of the territory of Alaska.

James N. Gillett, Governor of the state of California.

John F. Shafroyd, Governor of the state of Colorado.

Frank B. Weeks, Governor of the state of Connecticut.

S. S. Penniwell, Governor of the state of Delaware.

Albert W. Gilchrist, Governor of the state of Florida.

Joseph N. Brown, Governor of the state of Georgia.

Walter F. Freas, Governor of Hawaii.

James H. Bradley, Governor of the state of Idaho.

Charles S. Deneen, Governor of the state of Illinois.

Thomas E. Marshall, Governor of the state of Indiana.

Beryll F. Carroll, Governor of the state of Iowa.
Walter R. Stubbs, Governor of the state of Kansas.

1911

- January 3**, The government opens experimental postal savings banks in every state and territory in the Union.
- Jan. 3**, The state banking officials close the Carnegie Trust Company in New York City.
- Jan. 12**, In a special message to Congress, President Taft asks for an appropriation for fortifications of the Panama Canal Zones.
- Jan. 17**, Eight men killed in the United States battleship "Delaware," caused by an explosion.
- Jan. 19**, Death of Paul Morton (Ex-Secretary of the Navy, and President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society), at New York City.
- Jan. 20**, Funds of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, D. C., increased to \$25,000,000 by a gift of \$10,000,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
- Jan. 20**, Agreement reached by the American and Canadian Reciprocity Commissioners.
- Jan. 26**, President Taft submits the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement to Congress.
- February 1**, Thirty people killed by the explosion of twenty-five tons of dynamite in New York harbor.
- Feb. 5**, State Capitol at Jefferson City, Missouri, burned.
- Feb. 7**, Mayor Gill in Seattle, Washington, was ousted in a recall election in that city.
- Feb. 14**, The Canadian Reciprocity Bill passed by the House of Representatives.
- Feb. 15**, First session of the Commerce court held in Washington, D. C.
- Feb. 24**, Treaty with Japan ratified by the United States Senate.
- Feb. 28**, First direct primary for nomination of Mayoralty candidates in Chicago, Illinois, held.
- March 1**, The United States Senate refuses to unseat Senator Lorimer.
- Mar. 3**, Congress by a vote of both branches passes a bill retiring Captain Peary with the rank of Rear Admiral.
- Mar. 4**, President Taft at the expiration of the Sixty-first Congress calls an extra session of the Sixty-second to convene April 4.
- Mar. 7**, 20,000 United States troops dispatched to Texas to patrol the Mexican border.
- Mar. 7**, Resignation of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger.
- Mar. 10**, Limitation of armaments proposed by the United States to the International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland, concurred in, and circular sent to the leading powers.
- Mar. 14**, President Taft's wish for a general Anglo-American arbitration treaty cordially reciprocated by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in the British House of Commons.
- Mar. 23**, Mexicans warned at the battle of Sonora that Mexican troops must not cross the United States border.
- Mar. 24**, The New York court of appeals declares the Workmen's Compensation Law unconstitutional.
- Mar. 26**, Magazines after July 1 to be transported as freight as announced by Postmaster-General Hitchcock.
- Mar. 29**, New York state capitol building at Albany damaged by fire.
- April 4**, Congress convenes (extra session of the Sixty-second Congress), Champ Clark, Democrat, elected Speaker.
- Apr. 5**, President Taft's message urging reciprocity with Canada read in Congress.
- Apr. 10**, Death of Tom L. Johnson (political leader, ex-mayor of Cleveland, and ex-congressman), at Cleveland, Ohio.
- Apr. 14**, Death of Denman Thompson (actor) at West Swanzey, New Hampshire.
- Apr. 14**, Mexicans notified by President Taft, through the State Department, that fighting on the United States border must cease.

Apr. 15, A loan to China of \$50,000,000 signed.

Apr. 21, The House of Representatives passes the Canadian Reciprocity bill.

May 9, Death of Thomas Wentworth Higginson (historian and former abolitionist agitator), at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

May 12, Henry L. Stimson, of New York, succeeds Secretary of War Dickinson, who resigned.

May 15, The Standard Oil Company ordered to dissolve within six months by decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States.

May 28, The Tobacco Trust case in the United States Supreme Court decided against that company.

June 3, Gunboat "Yorktown," U. S. N., proceeds to Nicaraguan waters to safeguard and protect American interests.

June 6, Treaty signed with Nacaragua by Secretary Knox, providing for the refunding of the debt of Nicaragua.

June 12, Bill passed for the direct election of Senators of the United States with an amendment attached requiring Federal supervision.

June 18, Death of James Proctor Knott (statesman, former governor of Kentucky) at Lebanon, Kentucky.

June 19, President and Mrs. Taft celebrate their silver wedding at the White House, Washington, D. C., receiving world-wide congratulations.

June 21, The "Olympic," White Star steamship, the largest ocean-going vessel, arrives in the port of New York on her maiden voyage.

June 21, Arrival of the Second Division of the United States war fleet at Kiel.

June 21, Triennial meeting at Newport, Rhode Island, of the General Society of the Cincinnati, begun.

July 1, Sweeping investigation ordered of express companies doing interstate business by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

July 7, Treaty abolishing pelagic sealing for a term of 15 years signed by the Representatives of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, at Washington, D. C.

July 11, On the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, the Federal Express train *en route* between Washington, D. C., and Boston, Massachusetts, wrecked at Bridgeport, Connecticut, injuring many and killing twelve persons.

July 14, A congressional investigation ordered of charges against Doctor Wiley.

July 21, The Reciprocity bill with Canada passed by the United States Senate.

July 23, State-wide Prohibition defeated in Texas by over 6,000 majority.

August 3, Arrival at New York City of Admiral Togo of the Japanese navy on a visit to the United States.

Aug. 8, Death of Senator Frye, of Maine, at home.

Aug. 15, Many millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed at Charleston, South Carolina, by a heavy wind storm.

Aug. 17, President Taft vetoes the Wool Bill, and passage over veto failed by Congress.

Aug. 21, Statehood Bill signed by President Taft with the Arizona Judiciary recall clause eliminated from it.

Aug. 21, The United States Congress adjourns.

Aug. 26, Launching at Quincy, Massachusetts, of the battleship "Rivadavia," the largest ship in the world, for the Argentine Navy.

September 2, Death of Roger Charles Mills (former United States Senator from Texas and author of the Mills tariff bill), at Corsicana, Texas.

Sept. 3, The United States Ambassador to Germany, Doctor David J. Hill, retires.

Sept. 11, Maine votes to repeal the state constitution prohibitory liquor law, with result close.

Sept. 15, Charges against Doctor Wiley of the Department of Agriculture dismissed by order of President Taft.

Sept. 15, President Taft starts on a visit of the Western States.

Sept. 16, Conference of Governors at Spring Lake, New Jersey, adjourned, next meeting place decided on, Richmond, Virginia.

Sept. 18, Supreme Court Trust decision defended by the President at Detroit.

Sept. 21, In the Canadian Parliamentary elections, Reciprocity with the United States is defeated.

Sept. 29, Death of Charles Frederick Manderson (former United States Senator from Nebraska) on board the steamer "Cedric."

October 2, Death of Winfield Scott Schley (Rear Admiral United States Navy, retired), at New York City.

Oct. 10, By popular vote in California, amendments to the constitution including one for woman-suffrage, are adopted.

Oct. 12, Sweeping decree handed down by the United States Circuit Court at Toledo, Ohio, dissolving the Electric Trust.

Oct. 14, John M. Harlan, Associate Justice of the United States, dies.

Oct. 14, Ground broken by President Taft for the Panama Pacific Exposition of 1915, at San Francisco, California.

Oct. 19, Bill providing equal pay for woman school teachers in Greater New York, signed by Mayor Gaynor.

Oct. 24, Doctor Frederick A. Cook, in an attempt in Copenhagen, in a lecture to vindicate himself as discoverer of the North Pole, is hooted from the place.

Oct. 26, Suit begun in the United States Circuit Court for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation.

Oct. 29, Death of Joseph Pulitzer (proprietor of the New York *World* and St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*) at Charleston, South Carolina, on board his yacht in the harbor.

November 7, Elections held in eighteen states of the Union.

Nov. 9, Monument dedicated at Frankfort, Kentucky, memorial to Abraham Lincoln at his birthplace. President Taft makes principal speech.

Nov. 10, Strike of drivers in the street cleaning department of New York City, where serious riots ensue.

Nov. 12, President Taft reaches Washington, D. C., after his trip to the Pacific Coast.

Nov. 15, Standard Oil Company's plan for its dissolution made public.

Nov. 24, Death of John F. Dryden (founder of the Prudential Insurance Company and former United States Senator from New Jersey) at Newark, New Jersey.

December 4, Resignation of John D. Rockefeller, as president of the Standard Oil Company.

Dec. 14, The South Pole discovered by Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer.

Alien immigration, 878,587.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, July 1, \$915,353,190.

Pensions, \$157,325,160.35.

New York City's new \$10,000,000 library opened by President Taft. After ten years' labor the great structure is ready for use.

Woodrow Wilson elected Governor of New Jersey for term of 1911-1914. (As Governor he fought successfully the party machine leaders to uphold the expressed will of the people, until his methods soon became regarded as promising qualifications as a Presidential nomination possibility.)

President Taft appointed Henry L. Stimson, of New York, as his second Secretary of War and Walter L. Fisher, of Illinois, his second appointment as Secretary of the Interior.

Over 1,400 persons in Adams County, Ohio, are indicted for selling their votes at the November elections.

Representatives of the United States and Canada meet in Washington, D. C., settling by agreement the long standing fisheries controversy.

1912

January 3, Death of Robley Dunglison Evans (Rear Admiral United States Navy, retired), at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 4, Proclamation issued by President Taft recognizing the admission of New Mexico as a State of the Union.

Jan. 9, United States troops ordered from Manila to China to guard railroads.

Jan. 11, Princeton University elects Dr. Jacob Stuart Hibben president.

Jan. 12, Textile mill workers strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts. Rioting results.

Jan. 14, Employers' Liability Law declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

- Jan. 16, The Cuban government warned by President Taft that the United States would intervene if military interference in political affairs continues.
- Jan. 18, President Taft pardons Charles W. Morse, banker, convicted and imprisoned for misappropriation of trust funds.
- Jan. 22, Tien-Tsin, China, occupied by United States troops.
- Jan. 25, President Taft receives the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, at the White House.
- February 6, Death of James Bird Weaver (People's Party Presidential Candidate in 1880), at Des Moines, Iowa.
- Feb. 10, Senator Stephenson exonerated of charges of corruption in his election, by United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.
- Feb. 14, Arizona proclaimed admission to statehood in the Union by President Taft.
- Feb. 15, President Taft removes Adjutant-General Ainsworth, U. S. A., for insubordination.
- Feb. 20, Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, nominated by President Taft, for Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed Justice Harlan.
- Feb. 21, Property valued at \$7,000,000 destroyed by fire at Houston, Texas.
- Feb. 25, Governors of several of the states assured by Colonel Roosevelt that he would accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency.
- March 2, Proclamation issued by President Taft, warning Americans to observe the neutrality laws of the Republic of Mexico.
- Mar. 7, The arbitration treaty with Great Britain and France with amendments, ratified by the United States Senate.
- Mar. 12, Funeral services are held over the last victims recovered from the battleship "Maine," at the Arlington Cemetery.
- Mar. 12, Suit begun against the Sugar Trust in the courts of the Federal Government.
- Mar. 14, Suit begun for the dissolution of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad merger, brought by the Department of Justice, at Washington, D. C.
- Mar. 15, Resignation of Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C.
- Mar. 17, Death of George Wallace Melville (Rear Admiral, U. S. N., retired), at Philadelphia.
- Mar. 27, Secretary of State Knox leaves the United States on a visit to Central American Republics.
- April, Mississippi Valley floods cause a loss of property of over \$50,000,000, and devastate over 200 square miles of territory, rendering about 30,000 inhabitants homeless.
- Apr. 14, Steamship "Titanic" wrecked by striking icebergs in mid-ocean, 1,595 lives lost.
- Apr. 18, Survivors of the "Titanic" disaster arrive in New York on the steamship "Carpathia."
- Apr. 19, The United States Senate directs a sweeping investigation of the "Titanic" disaster.
- Apr. 25, The anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania settled by an increase in wages.
- Apr. 26, The bodies of John Jacob Astor and Isidor Straus, victims of the "Titanic" disaster, are recovered at sea.
- Apr. 26, General Frederick D. Grant funeral in New York City.
- Apr. 29, Prosecution of the Harvester Trust ordered by the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C.
- May 1, Denial by the President in a message to Congress that Japan was seeking a naval base in Magdalena Bay.
- May 3, Celebration at Crown Point with ceremonies in commemoration of Lake Champlain.
- May 7, Ninth International Red Cross Conference at Washington, D. C., opens.
- May 7, The Supreme Court of the state of New Hampshire decides that the trust estate of Mary G. Baker Eddy to the Christian Science Church in Boston is valid.
- May 13, The Senate resolution passes the House of Representatives for direct election of United States Senators by the people of the states.

May 15, Anarchists tarred and feathered by vigilantes at San Diego, California.
May 17, The National Socialist Convention meets at Indianapolis, Indiana, and nominates Eugene V. Debs for President, and Emil Seidel for Vice-President of the United States.

May 19, Execution of Rev. C. T. V. Richeson, at Boston, Massachusetts, for the murder of Avis Linnell, by administration of poison.

May 19, The super-dreadnaught battleship "Texas" launched at Newport News, Virginia.

May 21, The legislature of Massachusetts was the first to adopt the direct vote system for the election of United States Senators, submitted as a constitutional amendment.

May 25, Observation fleet of United States ships ordered to the neighborhood of Cuba.

June 2, The House of Representatives orders Beef Trust investigation.

June 3, The German fleet welcomed by the President of the United States at Fortress Monroe.

June 5, United States Marine force lands in Cuba.

June 8, Unveiling at Washington, D. C., of a statue of Christopher Columbus.

June 17, Army bill which would have retired General Wood, vetoed by the President.

June 18, The National Republican Convention at Chicago, Illinois, renominates President Taft and Vice-President Sherman.

June 24, The National Democratic Convention meets at Baltimore, Maryland, and nominates Woodrow Wilson for President and Thomas R. Marshall for Vice-President.

July 4, Wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, killing over forty persons and injuring about sixty more.

July 11, Great Britain protests against the toll provisions of the Panama Canal bill.

July 12, National Prohibition Convention meets at Atlantic City, and nominates Eugene W. Chafin for President and Aaron L. Watson for Vice-President of the United States.

July 13, William Lorimer's seat in the United States Senate declared vacant for corrupt election methods.

July 13, Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden. Many events won by Americans.

July 15, Case of United States Circuit Judge Archibald articles of impeachment were presented before Congress.

July 26, Decision rendered by Supreme Court Justice of New York that Harry K. Thaw is insane.

July 26, Arrest of eight aldermen in Detroit, Michigan, accused of taking bribes.

July 29, Indictment of Lieutenant Charles Becker, of the New York City police force, for the Rosenthal murder.

August 7, National Progressive Party Convention meets at Chicago and nominates Theodore Roosevelt for President and Hiram W. Johnson for Vice-President.

Aug. 13, The President of the United States appoints President Schurman, of Cornell, Minister to Greece.

Aug. 18, Earthquake shakes Williams, Arizona.

Aug. 20, United States cruisers ordered to Nicaragua to protect American interests.

Aug. 26, First session of the Sixty-second United States Congress (regular) adjourned.

Aug. 28, Second protest filed by Great Britain against the Panama Canal bill.

September 3, United States Marines reopen railroad and telegraph communications between the United States and Nicaragua.

Sept. 3, Ohio election held, adopting forty-one amendments to the State Constitution, defeating Woman Suffrage.

Sept. 3, Vermont State election electing a Republican governor and legislature.

Sept. 4, Opening at Washington, D. C., of the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

Sept. 5, Death of Arthur MacArthur (Lieutenant-General, United States Army, retired), at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Sept. 9, Republicans carry the state of Maine in the election for Governor.
 Sept. 13, Secretary of State Knox, representative for the United States at the funeral, at Tokio, of the late Emperor.
 Sept. 23, Opening in Washington, D. C., of the Fiftieth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. Thirty countries represented by delegates.
 Sept. 28, Proclaiming of martial law at Augusta, Georgia, on account of street railway strike disturbance.
 October 3, Boston express train derailed on the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad near Westport, Connecticut, killing seven and injuring about forty.
 Oct. 6, Revolutionists surrender the town of Leon in Nicaragua to the United States forces.
 Oct. 12, The United States District court awards the Danbury hatters damages against the United Hatters' Union at Hartford, Connecticut.
 Oct. 14, Convicts break out of the penitentiary in Wyoming and terrorize the inhabitants of the surrounding country.
 Oct. 14, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is shot by John Schrank, a lunatic, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Oct. 14, Great fleet of 123 United States warships reviewed by President Taft on the Hudson River, New York City.
 Oct. 18, Dedication of the Saratoga Battle Monument at Schuylerville, New York.
 Oct. 24, Lieutenant Charles Becker convicted as instigating the Rosenthal murder.
 Oct. 30, The United States dreadnaught "New York" launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.
 Oct. 30, Death of Vice-President James S. Sherman, at Utica, New York.
 November 10, British Ambassador Bryce resigns.
 Nov. 11, One thousand foot pier at Hoboken prohibited by the Secretary of War.
 Nov. 13, Convening at New York of the second Clinical Congress of Surgeons.
 Nov. 16, President-Elect Woodrow Wilson and family embark for Bermuda.
 Nov. 19, The court in New York pronounces the four murderers of Herman Rosenthal guilty.
 Nov. 26, Announcement by Andrew Carnegie that he has placed all but \$25,000,000 of his vast fortune in the Carnegie Corporation of New York.
 December 2, The United States Supreme Court orders the dissolution of the Harri-man Union Pacific and Southern Railway merger interests as a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Alien immigration, 838,172.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, July 1, \$963,776,770.

Pensions, \$152,986,433.72.

Machine gun invented by Isaac N. Lewis.

Presidential Election Returns:

For President:

	Popular Votes	Electoral Votes
Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, Democrat	6,293,019	435
William H. Taft, of Ohio, Republican	3,483,956	8
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, Progressive ...	4,119,507	88
Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, Socialist	901,873	
Eugene W. Chafin, of Arizona, Prohibition	207,928	
Arthur E. Reimer, of Massachusetts, Soc. Labor ..	29,259	

Total Electoral Vote531

Democratic Plurality, 2,173,512 votes.

New York state goes democratic for Wilson, for President, by a plurality of 200,047, and Sulzer, Democrat, for Governor, by plurality of 205,445 votes.
 Elihu Root awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

1913

January 1, The parcel post system in the United States put into operation.

Jan. 4, President Taft attends the funeral of Ambassador Reid in New York City.

- Jan. 6, The Supreme Court holds that the dissolution of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways must be an accomplished fact.
- Jan. 6, Hearing begun on the tariff before the House Committee on Ways and Means in preparation for the extra session of Congress by the Democrats.
- Jan. 11, President-elect Wilson declares in a speech before the Chicago Commercial Club that monopoly must end.
- Jan. 13, Judge Robert W. Archibald declared by the United States Senate guilty on articles of impeachment preferred against him, is removed from the bench and disqualified from holding any office under the government of the United States.
- Jan. 27, Special message to the Legislature by Governor Sulzer of New York, urges the passage of laws to end Stock Exchange abuses.
- February 1, Proposed Amendment to the Constitution limiting Presidents to one term of six years passes the Senate.
- Feb. 1, American Federation of Labor calls a strike of the United States Steel Corporation.
- Feb. 3, The Income Tax amendment to the Constitution becomes a law, being approved by thirty-six states of the Union.
- Feb. 3, Announcement of the completion of the plan for the dissolution of the merger of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads.
- Feb. 4, The River and Harbor Appropriation Bills vetoed by President Taft.
- Feb. 10, Mrs. Grover Cleveland is married to Professor Thomas J. Preston, Jr., at Princeton, New Jersey.
- Feb. 12, The government at Cleveland, Ohio, enters suit for the dissolution of the Stove Trust.
- Feb. 14, Immigration Bill vetoed by President Taft, on the ground that the illiteracy test was objectionable.
- Feb. 15, For the protection of lives and property of Americans along the Mexican border, an appeal was made to President Taft for Federal troops by Governor Colquitt, of Texas.
- Feb. 16, President Taft, in a note to President Madero, of Mexico, reaffirms his policy of non-intervention by the United States.
- Feb. 18, Death of General George W. C. Lee (eldest son of Robert E. Lee), at Ravensworth, Virginia.
- Feb. 18, The Immigration Bill is passed by the United States Senate over President Taft's veto, but the House of Representatives fails to sustain the Senate.
- Feb. 18, A threatened strike averted of firemen on fifty-four Eastern Railroads, by an agreement under the Erdman Act, to arbitrate their differences.
- Feb. 22, Order of mobilization of troops of the War Department at points along or near the Mexican border.
- Feb. 24, The constitutionality of the White Slave Act upheld by the United States Supreme Court.
- Feb. 25, Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution promulgated relative to income tax assessments.
- March 1, A gold medal presented by President Taft to Captain A. H. Rostron, of the steamship "Carpathia," awarded by Congress for heroism in rescuing of passengers from the ill fated "Titanic" in mid-ocean.
- Mar. 2, Mexicans on the border patrol at Douglas, Arizona, fire on United States troops and the fire is returned, resulting in six Mexicans being killed with no Americans wounded.
- Mar. 3, The first Alaskan Territorial Legislature meets at Juneau.
- Mar. 4, Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, inaugurated President of the United States and Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President.

Cabinet:

- William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
- William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.
- Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War.
- Thomas W. Gregory, Postmaster-General.
- Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.
- David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.
- William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.
- William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

- Mar. 7, Exploding dynamite in Baltimore, Maryland, harbor, wrecks ship.
- Mar. 7, Richard Olney declines the office of Ambassador to Great Britain.
- Mar. 9, Government medical experts witness the inoculation by Dr. Friedmann, of tuberculosis patients at New York.
- Mar. 10, Bill providing for a vote on state-wide prohibition defeated by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.
- Mar. 17, Extra session of Congress called by President Wilson, to revise the tariff, to convene April 7.
- Mar. 20, Death of Henry M. Flagler (Standard oil magnate and millionaire railroad builder), at West Palm Beach, Florida.
- Mar. 21, Millions of property destroyed and many lives lost by heavy storm in the Western and Southern States.
- Mar. 25-27, Great floods in Ohio and Indiana.
- Mar. 31, William D. Haywood, of the Industrial Workers, sentenced to jail in connection with the strike at Paterson, New Jersey.
- April 7, The United States Congress convenes, in extra session and the Underwood tariff bill with the Income Tax clause is introduced in the House of Representatives.
- Apr. 8, Michigan defeats the Woman Suffrage amendment by nearly one-hundred thousand majority.
- Apr. 8, The election of United States Senators by the people made certain by the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment by the legislature of the state of Connecticut.
- Apr. 12, Protest to the State Department by Ambassador Chinda, of Japan, against the enactment of the proposed Anti-Alien Land Ownership Law in California.
- Apr. 14, J. Pierpont Morgan buried at Hartford, Connecticut.
- Apr. 15, President Mellen and Vice-President McHenry, officials of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, arrested on charge of manslaughter at Bridgeport, Connecticut.
- Apr. 19, President Wilson, through Secretary of State Bryan, urges the legislature of California to make its proposed Anti-Alien Land Ownership Law less objectionable to the government of Japan.
- Apr. 24, Secretary Bryan starts for California to confer with Governor Johnson and the state legislature relative to the Anti-Alien Land Law.
- Apr. 30, The Webb Alien Land Bill passed by the California state legislature.
- May 1, Convention of the National Peace Congress convenes at St. Louis, Missouri.
- May 4, Governor Johnson signs the Anti-Land Ownership Bill, as passed by the California state Assembly.
- May 8, The House of Representatives passes the tariff bill practically unchanged.
- May 9, Japan's protest against the California Alien Land Law presented to the government of the United States by Ambassador Chinda.
- May 10, Acceptance of the loan of \$125,000,000 by the Chinese government from bankers of the powers.
- May 12, Delegates to the International Peace Conference at Washington, D. C., representing delegates of the English speaking countries officially entertained at the Capitol.
- May 31, Signing of a renewal of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain for five years by Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador Spring-Rice.
- May 31, The Seventeenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution adopted for the Popular Election of United States Senators.
- May 31, The Roosevelt libel suit against George A. Newett at Marquette, Michigan, ends with nominal verdict for the plaintiff, ordering retraction and apology by the defendant.
- June 10, Minnesota rate case decided by the United States Supreme Court relative to fixing interstate railroad rates, held that so long as not made confiscatory that states have a right to enact such laws.
- June 12, Victory over rebellious Moros in the Philippine Islands by General Pershing, United States Army.
- June 16, The Moro rebels are scattered and driven by the American forces to their last position.

June 18, The "Imperator" on her maiden trans-Atlantic voyage, arrives in New York.

June 22, Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, celebrated on its 50th anniversary on the scene of the engagement.

June 23, Immediate currency legislation asked by President Wilson in his message read to Congress.

June 24, The New York Governor's Direct Primary Bill defeated by the Assembly.

June 26, Introduction of the administration Currency Bill in the House and Senate of the United States.

June 28, Renewal of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan signed at Washington, D. C., by Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Chinda.

June 30, Many thousand Civil War Veterans encamped for the semi-centennial celebration at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

July 4, With an address by President Wilson the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, celebration officially ends.

July 5, Plans for a world-wide campaign made in London, England, against the white slave traffic.

July 11, Examination of Colonel Mulhall begun by the United States Senate on the charge of political activity by the National Association of Manufacturers.

July 14, Railroads and Brotherhoods at the White House conference agree on terms of arbitration of grievance.

July 15, United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation created by Act of Congress and approved.

July 16, By direction of President Wilson, Ambassador Wilson leaves Mexico City for Washington, D. C.

July 17, Resignation of President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, and its subsidiary companies, effective October 1.

July 25, President Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railroad elected to succeed President Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven system.

August 1, The State Department at Washington, D. C., reports that Russia, Great Britain, and Turkey, besides five other nations, have declined to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915, twenty-seven nations having accepted the invitation.

Aug. 4, A number of members of the West Virginia legislature given prison sentence for accepting bribes.

Aug. 4, Ex-Governor Lind of Minnesota, named by President Wilson as special envoy to Mexico, and Ambassador Wilson's resignation is accepted.

Aug. 7, Colonel F. S. Cody, Anglo-American aviator, killed in a hydroplane at Aldershot, England.

Aug. 15, Dedication at Southampton, England, of a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers of America.

Aug. 18, President Wilson's offer of mediation declined by President Huerta of Mexico.

Aug. 18, Steamer "State of California" strikes an uncharted rock in Alaskan waters, sinking almost immediately with a loss of about thirty lives.

Aug 20, Non-interference in Mexico decided upon by the Washington Government administration of Wilson.

Aug. 20, Universal Peace Congress at The Hague begins its twentieth annual session.

Aug. 21, Conference of bankers representing forty-seven states convene in Chicago, Illinois, on pending currency legislation.

Aug. 26, Conference of the governors opened in Colorado Springs, Colorado, comprising delegates from twenty-five states for its fifth annual session.

Aug. 28, Andrew Carnegie erects the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

September 1, Address on National Ethics by Lord Haldane, of England, before the American Bar Association, at Montreal, Canada.

Sept. 2, Railroad collision on the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad near Wallingford, Connecticut, resulting in the death of twenty-two people.

Sept. 3, The American Bar Association elects Ex-President Taft as President.

Sept. 4, Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, sails for Europe on the Steamship "Baltic."

Sept. 10, Death of Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, at sea, on the steamship "Baltic."

September 9, The Democratic Tariff Bill passes the United States Senate.

Sept., Adolph L. Kline succeeds William J. Gaynor (who died aboard the "Baltic," *en route* for Europe) as Mayor of New York City.

Sept. 16, Message of President Huerta to the Mexican Congress insinuates that the pacification of his country had been delayed presumably by the non-recognition policy of the United States.

Sept. 18, The Administration Currency Bill passes the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., after adopting the gold standard amendment of value.

October 2, Conference report on the tariff bill adopted by the United States Senate.

Oct. 3, Colonel Roosevelt starts on his South American trip.

Oct. 6, Severe storm almost destroys the city of Nome, Alaska.

Oct. 9, The Uranian liner "Vultarno," *en route* from Rotterdam to New York, destroyed by fire, and 136 lives lost.

Oct. 10, The electrical spark which blew up the Gamboa dike, removing the last obstruction to navigation from ocean to ocean through the Panama Canal, set off by President Wilson.

Oct. 21, A public welcome given Colonel Roosevelt upon his arrival at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Oct. 21, Dedication at Princeton University of the Cleveland memorial tower and the Graduate College.

November 4, Election day in some of the states.

Nov. 27, The Monroe Doctrine indorsed by the Lord High Chancellor (Haldane) at the Thanksgiving dinner speech in London.

December 10, After an unbroken record of more than forty years, the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company suspends payments of dividends to stockholders on stock.

Dec. 11, Ex-President Taft lecturing before the New York Peace Society assures his audience that any move or force to abandon the Monroe Doctrine would result in serious controversy.

Dec. 23, Federal Reserve Banking System act approved.

Alien immigration, 1,197,892.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, July 1, \$965,706,610.

Pensions, \$174,171,660.80

Iowa state representative in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol, Washington, D. C., Samuel J. Kirkwood.

Michigan state representative in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol, Washington, D. C., Zachariah Chandler.

Peace Palace at The Hague dedicated.

Sixty-third Session of Congress.

Iceland grants full suffrage to women.

1914

January 6, United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirms the sentences of the International Structural Workers convicted of conspiracy.

Jan. 8, Death of Simon B. Buckner (Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army, ex-governor of Kentucky, and candidate for Vice-President on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896), at Munfordville, Kentucky.

Jan. 12, Session of Congress resumed after the holiday recess.

Jan. 12, Blasting of the east rock in the aqueduct construction to supply New York City with water from the Catskill Mountains.

Jan. 13, The government of Mexico announces the suspension of interest on the national debt for six months.

Jan. 20, The Circuit Court declares the Wisconsin Eugenics Marriage Law unconstitutional.

Jan. 20, President Wilson addresses both houses of Congress assembled in the House Chamber on the regulation of large corporations.

Jan. 21, The Japanese Foreign Minister states in his address to the Diet that the

reply of the United States to the protest of his government against the California Anti-Alien Land Bill, was not satisfactory to Japan.

Jan. 24, Bill passed by the United States Senate authorizing the government to construct and operate a railroad in Alaska, with a cost not exceeding \$40,000,000 and with a mileage of not over 1,000 miles.

Jan. 27, Executive orders signed by the President establishing a permanent civil government in the canal zone.

Jan. 28, Death of Shelby M. Cullom (Ex-United States Senator), at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 28, Direct wireless communication established between the United States and Germany, the first message being from Kaiser Wilhelm to President Wilson, with greetings.

Jan. 28, The Federal District Court declares the Michigan Blue Sky Law unconstitutional.

Jan. 30, The Old Dominion Line steamer "Monroe" sunk, with a loss of about forty lives, by the steamer "Nantucket."

February 1, Death of General James G. Wilson (Civil War veteran), at New York City.

Feb. 2, The Burnett Bill amended by the House of Representatives so as to exclude all Asiatic immigrants (rescinded Feb. 3).

Feb. 3, Proclamation issued by President Wilson, lifting the embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States to Mexico.

Feb. 11, The first direct wireless message sent and received at the new Telefunken Tower, Sayville, Long Island, as a test service between the United States and Germany.

Feb. 12, Ground broken in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., for the \$2,000,000 memorial to President Abraham Lincoln.

Feb. 13, Adoption of a resolution by the Progressive Party in the Philippine Islands urging independence of the Islands under the protectorate of the United States of America.

Feb. 14, Death of Augustus O. Bacon, (United States Senator), at Washington, D. C.

Feb. 15, John J. Kennedy, State Treasurer of New York, commits suicide.

Feb. 17, Presidential Primary Bill unanimously adopted by the New Jersey Senate.

Feb. 17, Signing at Washington, D. C., of a general treaty of arbitration between the United States and the Dominican Republic.

Feb. 18, Exoneration of United States Senator Gore, in a suit brought against him for assault and defamation.

Feb. 18, Bill passed by the House of Representatives providing for the construction of a railroad in Alaska by the United States Government.

Feb. 19, Rain in Southern California causes an estimated loss of over \$1,000,000.

Feb. 21, The general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain ratified by the United States Senate. The treaty includes also the powers of Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Japan.

Feb. 23, Death of Henry M. Teller (Ex-United States Senator), at Denver, Colorado.

Feb. 23, Constitutional Amendment providing for a short ballot adopted by the Assembly of the state of New York.

Feb. 24, The Court of Appeals of New York grants a new trial to Charles Becker.

Feb. 24, The United States Supreme Court decides that the adulteration of food products, to be punished under the Food and Drugs Act, must be carried to the point where the adulteration actually disguises defects in the food, or the use of poisonous or other objectionable products actually deleterious to the consumer.

March 1, Because of a severe snow storm, New York and Metropolitan District practically isolated from the rest of the country.

Mar. 1, The state of Tennessee becomes entirely dry.

Mar. 5, Both branches of Congress addressed by President Wilson who urges the repeal of the toll exemption clause of the Panama Canal act.

Mar. 9, The Supreme Court of the United States refuses to review the convictions of the members of the Iron Workers' Union in the Los Angeles dynamiting case.

Mar. 9, The Missouri Athletic Club of St. Louis is destroyed by fire with a loss of about thirty lives.

Mar. 12, Bill which authorizes the construction by the government of a railroad in Alaska signed by President Wilson.

Mar. 13, The United States Express Company, after over sixty years' service, retires from business.

Mar. 14, Failure of the Siegel stores and bank of Henry Siegel and Company, in New York City, and Boston, Massachusetts.

Mar. 17, College Hall, one of the structures of Wellesley College, destroyed by fire.

Mar. 23, Launching of the United States battleship "Oklahoma," at Camden, New Jersey.

Mar. 24, Defeat of Mayor Mitchel's Police Bill by the New York Assembly.

Mar. 31, Passage of the bill by the House of Representatives repealing the Panama toll-exemption bill.

Mar. 31, Coal mines in Ohio, generally closed because of refusal of miners under the New Anti-Screen Law to renew contracts.

Mar. 31, The steamer "Southern Cross," with crew, lost.

April 1, Permanent Government by the United States of the Panama Canal Zone in effect.

Apr. 1, Bill passes the House of Representatives, giving pensions to Spanish war veterans who served in the Philippine insurrection and Boxer uprising.

Apr. 2, Large portion of the water front of St. Augustine, Florida, destroyed by a devastating conflagration.

Apr. 5, The use of alcoholic liquors in the navy prohibited by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Apr. 7, Gunmen under sentence of death for the murder of Rosenthal, refused a commutation or reprieve by Governor Glynn, of New York.

Apr. 7, Participation of women in the local election in Illinois, for the first time.

Apr. 13, Gunmen convicted of the murder of Rosenthal, "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty" Louie Rosenberg, "Whitey" Lewis Seidenschuer, and "Dago" Frank Cirofici, executed at Sing Sing Jail, New York.

Apr. 13, The International Surgical Congress convenes at New York.

Apr. 13, President Huerta's government in Mexico gives orders to the military commanders at Tampico not to comply with the United States' demand to salute the American flag.

Apr. 16, Second Coxey Army starts from Massillon, Ohio, for Washington, District of Columbia.

Apr. 16, Governor Glynn signs the bill revising state banking laws of New York.

Apr. 17, Treaty between the United States and Colombia signed, giving \$25,000,000 by the United States as indemnity to Colombia for Canal concessions.

Apr. 17, Michael P. Mahoney makes an attempt to assassinate John P. Mitchel, Mayor of New York City.

Apr. 20, Armed strikers in Colorado clash with the state militia, resulting in the death of twenty-five or more persons.

Apr. 21, United States Marines land at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Apr. 21, Water for the first time let into the Cape Cod Canal.

Apr. 23, Mine properties in Colorado destroyed by strikers with dynamite and fire.

Apr. 25, President Wilson accepts the offer of the diplomatic representatives at Washington to bring about a settlement of the trouble between the United States and Mexico, consisting of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, acting together.

Apr. 28, Mine explosion at Eccles, West Virginia, about two hundred miners losing their lives.

Apr. 29, Consolidation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railways with the New York Central Lines made effective.

May 2, Death of Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles (hero of Gettysburg in the Civil War), at New York City.

May 3, The freight steamer "Columbian" burns off Sable Island, some of the crew being rescued by the "Franconia," a number supposed to be drowned.

May 5, A general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Italy,

- signed by the Secretary of War and the Italian Ambassador, at Washington, D. C.
- May 7, Secretary of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, is married to the eldest daughter of President Wilson, Eleanor Randolph Wilson, at the White House.
- May 11, Memorial services are held at the Navy Yard, in New York City, over the seventeen bodies of the marines who were killed at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
- May 12, Bills passed by the House of Representatives, restoring the Diplomatic posts of the United States in Argentina and Chile, to the rank of embassies.
- May 12, Bill providing means for the popular election of United States Senators in the United States where laws are not already provided, is adopted by the Senate of the United States.
- May 14, Former President of the New Haven Railroad System, Charles S. Mellen, testifies before the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- May 18, The Panama Canal is opened by the government of the United States for regular barge traffic.
- May 19, The late J. P. Morgan, blamed by Charles S. Mellen, in his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission for the disastrous transactions of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
- May 19, After months of travelling through South American Republics, Colonel Roosevelt arrives in New York City.
- May 20, The New York Legislature in extraordinary session passes the Appropriation bill of \$34,000,000, averting a direct tax.
- May 21, The "Vaterland," of the Hamburg-American Line, arrives at New York, on its first voyage across the Atlantic Ocean.
- Lieutenant Charles Becker, convicted of the murder of Rosenthal, for the second time.
- May 23, Ratification by Japan of the arbitration treaty with the United States.
- May 27, The English Derby, won by H. B. Duryea, an American, with *Dusbar II*.
- May 27, Dedication of the American University, Washington, D. C.
- May 29, Steamship "Empress of Ireland" sinks with the loss of 1,024 lives.
- May 30, The American Naval Officer acting as Collector of the Port of Vera Cruz, fines the German steamer "Ypiranga," and "Bavaria," for infractions involved in the regulations made at Puerto Mexico, concerning the landing of arms and ammunition.
- June 1, Amendment to the Clayton Anti-Trust Bill, adopted by the House of Representatives, demanded by labor leaders.
- June 3, The American College in Turkey opened.
- June 4, Unveiling of the Confederate Memorial Monument by the Daughters of the Confederacy in Arlington National Cemetery.
- June 9, The treaty with the United States relating to the Republic of Panama and the Panama Canal, ratified by both Houses of the Colombian Congress.
- June 11, Passage by the United States Senate of the amended bill repealing the toll-exemption clause of the Panama Canal act.
- June 12, The Senate's amendment on the Tolls-Repeal bill accepted by vote of the House of Representatives.
- June 13, Death of A. E. Stevenson, (Ex-Vice-President of the United States) at Chicago, Illinois.
- June 13, The "Pretoria," of the Hamburg-American Line, *en route* from New York to Hamburg, collides with the "New York" of the American Line.
- June 14, Lassen Peak, California, is the scene of severe eruptions.
- June 15, Bill signed by President Wilson, repealing the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act.
- June 25, A large portion of Salem, Massachusetts, nearly destroyed by fire. Thousands of homes and large industrial plants burned.
- June 28, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian-Hungary throne, and his wife assassinated in Serbia.
- June 28, The Anchor Line "California," ashore in a fog off Tory Island, bound from New York to Glasgow, Scotland.
- June 30, The New York Stock Exchange closed.
- July 1, The Prohibition Law goes into effect in West Virginia.
- July 1, Prohibition order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels goes into effect in the United States Navy.
- July 1, The Niagara Falls conference for the promotion of peace in Mexico fails.

July 8, The United States battleships "Idaho" and "Mississippi" sold to Greece for \$12,535,275.

July 21, Bill in equity fails against the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, by direction of President Wilson.

July 23, Suit begun in the United States District Court of New York to dissolve the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., by the United States Government.

July 24, "The Breathing Spell" peace treaties with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile signed by Secretary of State Bryan.

July 28, Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

July 28, Declaration of war by Austria against Serbia sends wheat prices in Chicago, Illinois, up about ten cents per bushel.

July 29, Cape Cod Canal opened for commerce.

July 31, Because of war conditions abroad and in Europe, the stock exchanges in the United States are closed.

July 31-August 1, Germany declares war on Russia.

Aug. 3, State Superintendent of Banks of New York orders six days' notice to be required by the banks to prevent run on banks by aliens withdrawing their deposits owing to war scare conditions.

Aug. 3, The "Christobel," first ocean-going steamship to make test trip through the Panama Canal.

Aug. 3, To prevent raid upon the gold supply of the United States, the New York Clearing House votes for issuing of Clearing House certificates.

Aug. 4, Germany enters upon war against Belgium without formal declaration.

Aug. 4, Great Britain declares war on Germany.

Aug. 4, Germany declares war on France.

Aug. 5, In a head-on collision between passenger trains on an interurban car line near Joplin, Missouri, more than a score of people are killed.

Aug. 6, Death of Mrs. Ellen Louise Axsen Wilson, wife of President Wilson, at the White House, at Washington, D. C.

Aug. 6, Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

Aug. 6, \$5,000,000 in gold leaves New York, on the cruiser "Tennessee," for the use of Americans stranded in the war zones of Europe.

Aug. 10, France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 11, Agreement reached by the Directors of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad to dissolve.

Aug. 12, By decision of the United States District Court of St. Paul, the International Harvester Company is ordered dissolved, being declared a monopoly.

Aug. 14, Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 15, The Panama Canal formally opened to the commerce of the world.

Aug. 17, The United States Senate passes the Ship Registry Bill.

Aug. 18, The Peruvian destroyer "Teniente Rodriguez," first warship to pass through the Panama Canal.

Aug. 19, President Wilson nominates Attorney-General James C. Reynolds Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas, the Attorney-General of the United States.

Aug. 20, Death of Pope Pius X, at Rome.

Aug. 20, American and British laborers killed in the collapse of the new Concrete Custom House at Cleba, Honduras.

Aug. 23, Japan declares war on Germany.

Aug. 23, The British cruiser "Highflyer," off the Western coast of Africa, sinks the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," formerly of the North German Lloyd Line.

September 1, St. Petersburg, Russia, by imperial edict renamed *Petrograd*.

Sept. 2, The harbors of Colon and Ancon, by treaty signed at Panama, placed under control of the United States.

Sept. 2, The United States Senate passes the Clayton Bill.

Sept. 3, Cardinal Della Cheisa succeeds Pope Pius X, as Benedict XV.

Sept. 15, President Wilson's proposals for a settlement accepted by Colorado strikers.

Sept. 18, The steam vessel "Frank H. Liggett" sunk in a collision off the Oregon coast by an unknown vessel.

Sept. 22, The United States Senate passes the substitute River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

- Sept. 22, The state of Virginia adopts the state-wide prohibition amendment.
- Sept. 22, The United States Senate passes without dissenting vote the River and Harbor appropriation.
- Sept 25, The United States Senate ratifies peace treaties with the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Spain.
- Sept. 26, The United States Senate passes the administration bill for the leasing of the Alaska coal mines land.
- October 1, Treaty between the United States and Russia signed at Washington, D. C., to submit to an international commission for investigation all disputes that cannot be settled diplomatically.
- Oct. 2, The River and Harbor bill appropriating \$20,000,000 to be used under the direction of the War Department signed by President Wilson.
- Oct. 3, Because of official dissatisfaction the Turkish Ambassador to the United States, Rustem Bey, leaves Washington.
- Oct. 6, Suit brought against John Le Ballard, of Meriden, Connecticut, and his company, for recovery of \$3,828,147, alleged fraudulent action in connection with the sale of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company and the New England Navigation Company.
- Oct. 14, President Wilson signs the Clayton Trust Bill.
- Oct. 15, Because of a land slide in Culebra Cut, the Panama Canal is closed temporarily for dredging.
- Oct. 17, Signing of the decree dissolving the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad.
- Oct. 19, Landing at Cape Haytien, Hayti, of American Marines to maintain order and protect the town which had been seized by the revolutionists.
- Oct. 23, The war tax bill signed by President Wilson.
- Oct. 24, The first regular session of the Sixty-third United States Congress adjourns.
- Oct. 23, Sir Ernest Shackleton leaves for the Antarctic, on his exploring expedition.
- Oct. 29, Turkey declares war on Russia.
- Oct. 31, On account of earth movement and slide, the Panama Canal is closed by the government for a second time.
- November 2, The Federal Grand Jury indicts twenty-one former directors of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad for alleged conspiracy.
- Nov. 2, Many of the states infested by the threatened spread of foot-and-mouth disease among cattle are quarantined by Federal orders.
- Nov. 6, The Chicago stock yards closed on account of disinfection among cattle.
- Nov. 10, Conference of the Governors of the states begins its seventh session at Madison, Wisconsin.
- Nov. 13, Appointment of Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.
- Nov. 16, Federal banks of the United States opened.
- Nov. 16, A launch from the United States cruiser "Tennessee," entering Smyrna, is fired upon from Turkish forts.
- Nov. 16, Cotton Exchange at New York and New Orleans resumes trading after a suspension of about fifty days.
- December 1, Death of Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan (United States Navy, retired) at Washington, D. C.
- December 12, Reopening of the New York Stock Exchange. Closed for about six months.

Alien immigration, 1,218,480.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, July 1, \$967,953,310.

Pensions, \$172,417,546.26.

Florida's state representative in the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., John W. Gorrie.

Iowa's state representative in the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol, Washington, D. C., George W. Glick.

The Panama Canal opened for navigation, cost of construction upward of \$439,000,000 (this includes \$28,000,000 for fortifications and the \$50,000,000 paid by the United States for Canal Rights).

1915

January 28, United States coast guard created by act of Congress.

February 4, Stage of submarine warfare proclaimed by Germany about the British Isles.

Feb. 10, The United States protests against war zone decree.

Feb. 10, President Wilson's note calling Germany's attention of the attitude of strict accountability held by his country a warning.

Feb. 20, Pacific International exposition opened.

March 10, The "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," German cruiser, enters Newport News, Virginia.

April 5, The United States demands reparation from Germany for the sinking of the "William P. Frye."

Apr. 10, The President announces the selection of the route for the Alaska Railroad to be built by the Government.

Apr. 11, The "Kronprinz Wilhelm," German cruiser, enters Hampton Roads, Virginia.

May 1, "Gulflight," American steamship, sunk by submarine. Two Americans lost.

May 7, Sinking of the Cunard Liner "Lusitania" by German submarine; 1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans.

May 13, Protest by President Wilson on "Lusitania" sinking by German submarine.

May 28, Germany's answer to the United States note on "Lusitania" alleges the liner was armed.

June 8, Secretary of State Bryan resigns, and Lansing appointed.

June 9, The President submits his second American note on submarine sinking.

June 28, The United States protests the sinking of the "Frye" by German submarine.

June 29, Steamer "American" sunk by Germans, eleven Americans lost.

July 10, Associate Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court refuses to grant a writ of error in the Becker case into the Federal Supreme Court on the ground that no Federal question is involved to substantiate it.

July 23, Third American note on submarine atrocities submitted.

July 27, Wireless communication between Japan and America established.

July 28, Intervention in Haiti. Rear Admiral Caperton instructed to land marines and assume the task of maintaining order until a stable government guaranteed by the United States can be established.

Aug. 15, The United States reply to Austria-Hungary's protest on arms traffic.

Aug. 19, White Star Liner "Arabic" submarined, two Americans lost.

Sept. 9, Protest and note of the United States on sinking of the "Arabic."

Sept. 17, Dartiguenaver government in Haiti formally recognized by the United States.

Sept., The United States demands the recall of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.

Sept., The recall of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austrian Ambassador, by request of the United States as a result of his attempts to cripple American industries.

Oct. 5, America's points conceded by Germany in reply to the "Arabic" case.

December 3, Formal announcement made by Secretary of State Lansing that Germany has been requested to recall immediately Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen, the Naval and Military Attachés, respectively, on account of what the United States Government considers improper activities in military and naval affairs.

Dec. 3, The United States Government demands the recall of Boy-Ed and von Papen, German diplomatic service spies.

Dec. 10, Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen, German Military and Naval Attachés to the United States, recalled on demands of the United States Government.

Dec. 11, The United States protests sinking of the "Ancona."

Dec. 30, British passenger ship "Persia" sunk without warning. Two hundred drowned, including American Consul.

Alien immigrants, 326,700.
Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$969,759,090.
Pensions, \$165,518,266.14.
Estimated national wealth of the United States about \$228,000,000,000.
Sixty-fourth session of Congress.
Italy declares war against Austria.
Portugal declares war against Germany, military aid granted.
San Marino declares war against Austria.
Bulgaria declares war against Serbia.
France declares war against Bulgaria.
Great Britain declares war against Bulgaria.
Italy declares war against Bulgaria.
Italy declares war against Turkey.
Russia declares war against Bulgaria.
Serbia declares war against Bulgaria.
Oscar W. Underwood, United States Senator from Alabama.
Marcus A. Smith, United States Senator from Arizona.
William F. Kirby, United States Senator from Arkansas.
James D. Phelan, United States Senator from California.
Charles S. Thomas, United States Senator from Colorado.
Francis B. Brand, United States Senator from Connecticut.
Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida.
Hoke Smith, United States Senator from Georgia.
John F. Nugent, United States Senator from Idaho.
Lawrence Y. Sherman, United States Senator from Illinois.
James E. Watson, United States Senator from Indiana.
Albert B. Cummins, United States Senator from Iowa.
Charles Curtis, United States Senator from Kansas.
J. C. W. Beckham, United States Senator from Kentucky.
Edward J. Gay, United States Senator from Louisiana.
John W. Smith, United States Senator from Maryland.
George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire.
James W. Wadsworth, Jr., United States Senator from New York.
Asa J. Gonna, United States Senator from North Dakota.
Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio.
Thomas P. Gore, United States Senator from Oklahoma.
George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Oregon.
Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania.
E. D. R. Smith, United States Senator from South Carolina.
Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah.
W. P. Dillingham, United States Senator from Vermont.
Wesley L. Jones, United States Senator from Washington.
James D. Black, Governor of Kentucky.
Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts.

1916

February 10, Germany warns neutral powers that armed merchantmen will be sunk without warning.
Mar. 24, French steamer "Sussex" torpedoed without warning, Americans killed.
April 18, The United States sends ultimatum to Germany on "Sussex" sinking, warning her that unless she abandons present methods of submarine warfare that this country will sever diplomatic relations.
May 4, Germany acknowledges sinking of the "Sussex," and meets main demands of the United States.
May 5, Germany promises to stop sinking of shipping without warning.
June 5, National defence act passed by Congress.
June 9, Republican National Convention meets at Chicago. Charles E. Hughes is nominated for President on the third ballot, receiving 949½ votes against 18½ for Roosevelt, his nearest competitor.
June 10, Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, receives the Vice-President nomination.

June 14, Democratic National Convention held at St. Louis. President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall renominated by acclamation.

July 9, Arrival at Baltimore, Maryland, of the German merchant submarine "Deutschland," the first to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

September 7, Civil Employees' compensation act passed by Congress and approved.

October 7, German "U-53" submarine enters Newport, Rhode Island.

Oct. 8, A German submarine sinks six ships off the Massachusetts coast.

November 1, The "Deutschland," German merchant submarine, arrives at New London.

Nov. 29, The United States protests against Belgian deportations.

Dec. 13, After a conference, Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives pass the \$30,000,000 public building measure.

Dec. 14, Immigration bill passed by the United States Senate, carrying a literacy test and an amendment designed to meet the criticism of Japan.

Dec. 18, Members of the Mexican joint Commission inform the United States that General Carranza has refused to ratify the protocol, objecting to a supplemental American statement relative to border patrol, and proposes to submit a counter statement.

Dec. 20, The Danish Parliament assents by a large majority vote to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Dec. 20, President Wilson issues peace proposals to belligerents.

Dec. 21, The largest volume of business for 15 years by the New York Stock Exchange, principally due to the large sale of war stocks following the statement of Secretary Lansing that presumably the United States would be drawn into the European war.

Dec. 22, Five nominations made by the President for the New Shipping Board, viz.:—John A. Donald, of New York; John B. White, of Kansas City, Missouri; William Denman, of San Francisco, California; Bernard Baker, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Theodore Brent, of New Orleans.

Dec. 22, Both branches of the United States Congress adjourn for the holidays.

Dec. 23, Railroad switchmen's demands in a test under the Newlands Act granted with an eight-hour day and pro rata overtime.

Dec. 27, Announcement that the Farm Loan Board would institute twelve district banks located at Springfield, Massachusetts; Baltimore, Maryland; Columbia, South Carolina; New Orleans, Louisiana; Houston, Texas; St. Louis, Missouri; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Paul, Minnesota; Omaha, Nebraska; Wichita, Kansas; Spokane, Washington, and Berkeley, California.

Presidential Election Returns for President:

Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey, Democrat	9,129,269
Charles E. Hughes, New York, Republican	8,547,328
Allan J. Benson, New York, Socialist	590,579
J. Frank Hanly, Indiana, Prohibitionist	221,329
Arthur E. Reimer, Massachusetts, Socialist Labor	14,180
Wilson Plurality, 581,941.	

	Electoral Votes
Wilson	277
Hughes	254

Grand Total 531

For Vice-President:

Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana, Democrat, 277.
Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana, Republican, 254.
George R. Kilpatrick, New York, Socialist.
Ira Landreth, Massachusetts, Prohibitionist.
Caleb Harrison, Illinois, Socialist Labor.
Grand Total, 531 votes.

Wilson and Marshall, Democrats, elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

Alien immigration, 298,826.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, July 1, \$971,562,590.

Pensions, \$159,155,089.92.

Population of the United States, 101,032,339.

Oakley C. Curtis, Governor of the state of Maine.

Rolland H. Spaulding, Governor of the state of New Hampshire.

Charles W. Gates, Governor of the state of Vermont.

Samuel W. McCall, Governor of the state of Massachusetts.

Black Tom Dock explosion and fire, Jersey City, July 30th, \$33,000,000 loss.

North Carolina state representative in National Statuary Hall, at the Capitol, in Washington, D. C., Zebulon Baird Vance.

Minnesota state representative in the National Statuary Hall, at the Capitol, Washington, D. C., Henry Mower Rice.

Germany declares war against Roumania.

Austria severs diplomatic relations with Portugal.

Germany declares war against Portugal.

Italy declares war against Germany.

Roumania declares war against Austria. Allies of Austria also consider it a declaration.

The Provisional government of Greece declares war against Bulgaria, also against Germany.

Turkey declares war against Roumania.

Ruffian G. Pleasant, governor of Louisiana.

Emerson C. Harrington, Governor of Maryland.

Theodore G. Bilbo, Governor of Mississippi.

1917

January 2, The United Congress reassembles.

Jan. 3, Lieut. Col. Chester Harding succeeds Maj.-Gen. Goethals as governor of the Panama Canal Zone, nominated by the President.

President Wilson nominates for the new Workmen's Compensation Commission Dr. R. McLittle, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Francis Caxtell, of Washington, and John J. Keegan, of Indiana.

Jan. 6, Professor Taussig, of Harvard University, accepts the appointment tendered by the President as a member of the new Tariff Commission.

Jan. 7, The Railroad Eight-Hour Day Bill, introduced in Congress by Representative Adamson, of Georgia.

Jan. 8, The Constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law prohibiting the shipment of liquor from wet to dry states upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision handed down.

Jan. 9, The Sheppard bill passed by the United States Senate prohibiting the manufacture, importation, or sale of liquor in the District of Columbia.

Jan. 10, Case testing the Constitutionality of the so-called Eight-Hour Day law ended by the United States Supreme Court.

Jan. 11, Bill passes the United States Senate prohibiting the sending of liquor advertisements by mail into dry territory.

Jan. 13, United States cruiser "Milwaukee" runs aground on the California coast and is a total loss.

Jan. 15, The so-called White Slave law upheld by the United States Supreme Court as constitutional.

Jan. 16, Post Office appropriation bill passed by the House of Representatives.

Jan. 17, Sovereignty of the Danish Islands passes under the control of the United States.

Jan. 18, The White House physician, Dr. C. S. Grayson, promoted to the post of Medical Director of the Navy, with the rank of Rear Admiral.

Jan. 18, Announcement of the United States Agricultural Department that the value of farm products in 1916 were the greatest in the history of the country, amounting to over \$13,449,000,000.

Jan. 19, The \$38,000,000 Public Building Bill passes the House of Representatives.

Jan. 22, The Supreme Court of the United States upholds the constitutionality of the so-called "Blue Sky" Laws in the states of Ohio, Michigan, and South Dakota.

Jan. 23, Bill extending suffrage to women signed by the Governor of North Dakota.

Jan. 24, The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce rejects part of the railroad legislation program which provides for prohibition of strikes and lockouts pending investigation.

Jan. 26, The United States Senate passes the Legislative Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, carrying \$40,000,000.

Jan. 26, The River and Harbor Bill, appropriating \$38,000,000, passes the House of Representatives.

Jan. 28, The Pershing expedition ordered by the war department to withdraw from Mexico.

Jan. 29, The Immigration Bill vetoed by President Wilson.

Jan. 31, Germany notifies the United States that she will begin unrestricted submarine war on the following day.

February 2, The Governors of Oregon and Tennessee sign the Prohibition Bills.

Feb. 3, The United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

Feb. 5, The Pershing expedition returns from across the Mexican border into the United States.

Feb. 5, The Immigration Bill, containing the literacy test, passed over the President's veto by the United States Senate.

Feb. 9, The Prohibition Bill signed by the Governor of Indiana.

Feb. 9, Bernard N. Baker resigns from the United States Shipping Board, and Raymond B. Stevens named as his successor.

Feb. 16, Thomas G. Patten nominated by the President as Postmaster of New York City.

Feb. 17, Congress approves the conference report on the bill creating the Federal Board to promote vocational education.

Feb. 17, National Guards at the Mexican border ordered demobilized by the War Department.

Feb. 19, The House of Representatives passes the bill carrying out the provisions of the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies.

Feb. 19, In the United States Senate the Porto Rican Government and Danish West Indies measures are passed.

Feb. 19, Ex-Governor John T. Fort, of New Jersey, and William B. Clover, of Minnesota, nominated by the President as members of the Federal Trade Commission.

Feb. 21, Nineteen states of the Union become bone dry.

Feb. 26, President Wilson requests authority to arm merchant ships.

Feb. 28, The House of Representatives passes the Senate Bill making the District of Columbia dry.

Mar. 5, President Wilson delivers his second inaugural address, taking public oath of office for the second term as President of the United States.

Mar. 8, The United States Senate abandons its long standing rule permitting unlimited debate.

Mar. 8, United States Marines, at the request of the civil government of Cuba, land at Santiago.

Mar. 9, The Sixty-fifth Congress called by the President, to meet April 6th in extra session.

Mar. 15, Discussion begun in the United States Senate on the proposed treaty with Colombia.

Mar. 16, Governor Hiram W. Johnson, of California, resigns governorship, to take his seat in the United States Senate and Lieutenant Governor William D. Stephens assumes the governorship of the state.

Mar. 19, The Supreme Court of the United States upholds the Railroad eight-hour law as constitutional.

Mar. 21, Congress summoned to meet in extra session April 2, by President Wilson, being two weeks in advance of the date first set.

Mar. 23, Many buildings wrecked and loss of life caused by severe hurricane in New Albany, Indiana.

Mar. 25, United States Marines withdrawn from Cuba.

Mar. 31, Formal possession of the Danish West Indies by the United States and renaming them the Virgin Islands.

April 1, The Cuban rebel leader, Major Rigoberto, placed in custody by the United States naval forces *en route* to Hayti.

Apr. 2, Extra session of the 65th United States Congress convenes and is addressed by President Wilson.

Apr. 6, The President gives Count Bernstorff his passports and recalls Ambassador Gerard from Berlin. America declares a state of war.

Apr. 8, Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.

Apr. 17, The Governor of New Hampshire signs the bill establishing prohibition in the state.

Apr. 20, Turkey severs relations with the United States.

Apr. 24, President Wilson signs the \$7,000,000,000 war bond issue.

Apr. 28, The House of Representatives expresses to Premier Lloyd George by cable the interest of many in the United States in an immediate settlement of the Irish question.

May 4, United States destroyers arrive in British waters.

May 5, The House of Representatives addressed by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour.

May 8, The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour addresses the United States Senate.

May 16, Cuban insurrectionists warned by the government of the United States that interference with the sugar production would be considered by the United States a hostile act.

May 18, President Wilson signs the Selective Service Conscription Bill passed by Congress.

May 21, Over \$3,000,000 damages to property at Atlanta, Georgia, by fire.

May 22, The President in a letter read before the House of Representatives declares it imperative that authority be granted to exercise censorship over the press by the President.

May 25, Much damage to property with heavy loss of life in Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Alabama, caused by tornadoes sweeping across these states.

May 29, United States exports for the year ending April 30 exceed \$6,000,000,000, a fifty per cent increase over the previous year, and more than twice the total of any former year in the history of the country.

June 1, Property damage and loss of life in Kansas and Oklahoma caused by hurricanes.

June 5, First quota of the selective draft called, including men twenty-one to thirty years of age. Total 9,586,508. The numbers of the first draft were drawn July 20.

June 7, The United States expresses to China the hope that political disputes would be set aside and that the re-establishment of the Chinese Government might proceed along the progressive paths of national development.

June 8, Explosion and fire in Butte, Mont., copper mines cause appalling death to workmen.

June 14, Railroad control bill debate in the United States Senate. Messrs. Reed and Lodge criticize the tendency to centralize legislative powers in the Executive.

June 15, First Liberty Loan oversubscribed by over a billion.

June 16, Measure empowering the President to enforce preferential shipments in interstate commerce passed by the United States Senate.

June 18, Estimated by the United States Census Bureau that there are about 4,662,000 persons in the United States born in Germany, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey.

June 21, The Federal Reserve Banking System amended.

June 22, Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian Mission to this country, addresses the United States Senate.

June 26, Meeting at Washington, D. C., of the anthracite and bituminous coal operators in an effort to agree, establish, and fix a lower price for coal.

June 26, First American troops reached France.

June 27, The River and Harbor appropriation bill carrying \$27,000,000 passes the House of Representatives. The Senate measure increasing the United States Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members also passed.

June 29, The United States Interstate Commerce Commissioners reject the rail-

road plea for a fifteen per cent increase in freight rates to meet contended increased costs of operation. The Eastern roads, however, are granted in class rates an increase of 10 per cent.

July 2, East St. Louis, Illinois, disturbed by race riots caused by the importation of negro laborers from the south as strike breakers, resulting in the death of about forty persons.

July 9, The United States Senate proposal to seize distilled spirits in bond and pay a fixed sum is admitted to be unconstitutional by many members who supported the measure.

July 12, Armed citizens of Bisbee, Arizona, drive striking miners alleged to be I. W. W's. to the number of about 1,200 across the state border.

July 14, Foreign-born miners, to the number of about 1,000, driven from Flat River, Montana, district, by armed American miners as a protest against labor competition in the state.

July 26, Congress adopts the River and Harbor bill, carrying an appropriation of upward of \$28,000,000.

August 1, The United States Senate adopts a resolution for submitting an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation or exportation of intoxicating liquors.

Aug. 6, An investigation begun in the Texas House of Representatives of alleged improper acts of Governor Ferguson of that state.

Aug. 7, Westmoreland Davis, nominated as a candidate of the Virginia Democrats for governor of the state.

Aug. 20, Senator La Follette leads in a speech in the United States Senate the movement to increase the tax on large incomes.

Aug. 21, The Belgian Commissioners arrived in New York City.

Aug. 23, In a race riot at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, between soldiers of the 24th Infantry and the populace, twelve are killed and about twenty are wounded.

Aug. 23, Suffrage pickets in front of the White House in Washington, D. C., arrested.

September 1, The Suffragettes abandon picketing of the White House at Washington, D. C.

Sept. 1, The United States Senate defeats the eighty per cent war profit measure bill of the Finance Committees to raise \$2,500,000,000.

Sept. 7, Resignation of Dudley F. Malone as collector of the Port of New York.

Sept. 8, The manufacture of whiskey by government decree prohibited in the United States, under the Food Control Act of Congress.

Sept. 8, Explosion in Frankford Arsenal at Philadelphia, a number killed and about twenty injured.

Sept. 9, A meeting of about two hundred members of the League of Conscientious Objectors prevented in New York City by United States Marshal McCarthy.

Sept. 10, The State of Maine by a vote of 31,807 to 17,035 defeats the suffrage.

Sept. 12, Announcement by the Secretary of War that the American engineers had completed a new standardized motor, presumably the best aircraft engine produced in any country of the world.

Sept. 19, A commission appointed by President Wilson to visit the centers of labor disturbances in an effort to find ways and means of amicable adjustment of disputes and grievances.

Sept. 20, New York shipping crippled on account of longshoremen's strikes.

Sept. 20, Agreement made with the copper producers by President Wilson, fixing the price at 23½ cents per pound.

Sept. 25, The High Court of Impeachment of the Texas Senate removes James E. Ferguson as governor. Lieutenant-Governor William P. Hobby becomes governor of the state under the constitution.

Sept. 27, Thomas J. Heflin, Representative from Alabama, names Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, Representatives Mason and Britton, of Illinois, and Bear of North Dakota, members of Congress whose activities should be inquired into.

Sept. 30, The Department of Justice in New York arrests Flynn, Tresca, Giovannitti, and Baldozzi, leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World.

October 1, Mayor Mitchel accepts the independent nomination to run for mayor of New York City, by a convention held in City Hall.

Oct. 5, The United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections orders an inquiry into the alleged seditious and disloyal remarks of Senator La Follette's speech before the Non-Partisan League at St. Paul.

Oct. 5, Senator Stone, of Missouri, charged with obstructing legislation for the prosecution of the war, is exonerated by the Senate committee.

Oct. 5, Dedication of a memorial to former President William McKinley, at Niles, Ohio (his birthplace).

Oct. 11, Approval of a schedule of prices with the steel manufacturers by President Wilson, the prices applying to private as well as government contracts.

Oct. 11, Daniel H. Wallace, of Chicago, convicted under the Espionage Act of making treasonable utterances in Davenport, Iowa, and sentenced to twenty years.

Oct. 11, The New York Federal Grand Jury indicts a number of men on charges of conspiracy to place bombs on outgoing steamships.

Oct. 12, The Catskill Aqueduct opened in New York City.

Oct. 12, Cardinal Gibbons accepts the honorary chairmanship of the League for National Unity, and urges the public to stand by President Wilson.

Oct. 12, License Rules of the Federal Trade Commission appointed by executive orders.

Oct. 13, Fire in the grain elevator of Dow Stores on East River front, Brooklyn, New York, destroys 700,000 bushels of Allies' grain, causing a loss of over \$2,000,000.

Oct. 16, Two hundred thousand bushels of grain destroyed by fire in the New York Dock Company's elevator at Brooklyn.

Oct. 16, Fire destroys thousands of head of cattle and hogs in the Kansas City, Kansas, stockyards, at a loss of about \$1,000,000.

Oct. 16, A number of militant suffragettes who had been picketing the White House in Washington, D. C., sentenced to six months each in the penitentiary.

Oct. 17, Representatives of all the great trunk line railroads petition for an increase in rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Oct. 18, German Submarine "U 65," captured by the British, set up in Central Park, New York City, as a patriotic public exhibit.

Oct. 20, The Pacific Coast shipyards strike declared off.

Oct. 21, Theodore Roosevelt announces in an interview that he lost the sight of his left eye in a friendly bout at the White House Gymnasium, while he was President.

Oct. 21, Gustave Husting accidentally shot and killed his brother, United States Senator Paul O. Husting, of Wisconsin, at Lake Rush, Wisconsin, while on a hunting expedition.

Oct. 24, The Government Food Administration secures 100,000 tons of sugar from Louisiana, to break the shortage of sugar in the Eastern States.

Oct. 25, President Wilson, in an address at the White House to Representatives of the New York State Women's Suffrage Party, indorses equal suffrage by States.

Oct. 26, Alabama troops clash with the 15th Infantry (colored) of New York, at Camp Mills, L. I.

Oct. 26, The Supreme Court of Indiana holds that the Indiana Woman Suffrage Law is unconstitutional.

Oct. 31, Arrival of a special Japanese Finance Commission at a Pacific Port, headed by Baron Taneforo Megata, *en route* to Washington, D. C.

Oct. 31, The District of Columbia, under the provisions of the Sheppard Law, is bone dry.

November 3, Circulation of United States money increased to \$4,924,928,348, a per capita of \$47.03 circulation, highest record in the history of the country, while the country's general stock of money amounts to \$5,768,711,565, an increase within the year of about \$1,000,000,000.

Nov. 4, Two hundred thousand men belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors demand an increase in wages, decided and settled by the executives of both organizations.

Nov. 5, The United States recognizes Japan's special interests in China, and reaffirms the open door policy in China.

Nov. 6, Woman Suffrage is defeated in Ohio, and wins in New York State.

Nov. 6, Governor Samuel W. McCall re-elected governor of Massachusetts for a third term.

Nov. 6, The Republican Party gains three seats in Congress, candidates being elected in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

Nov. 10, A number of the members of the Industrial Workers of the World at Tulsa, Oklahoma, are tarred and feathered by the Knights of Liberty.

Nov. 11, China protests against the understanding arrived at between the United States and Japan in regard to China.

Nov. 14, Mexican Federal Troops evacuate Ojinaga, cross to the United States side and surrender their arms.

Nov. 17, The American Federation of Labor, in convention at Buffalo, determines to enter politics by abandoning its non-partisan attitude and working through its delegates in National Convention.

Nov. 23, Japanese special Finance Commission welcomed at New York.

Nov. 24, Re-election of Samuel Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor.

Nov. 28, All fast freight lines in the United States suspended in the Eastern District.

Nov. 28, Daughter of former President Grover Cleveland, Marion, married to William Stanley Dell, of New York City.

December 3, Second session of the 65th Congress convenes at Washington, D. C.

Dec. 3, The American Defence Society urges the expulsion of United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin.

Dec. 3, Fitzgerald, Representative of the Seventh New York District in Congress, announces his resignation effective December 31, having served nineteen years.

Dec. 4, Eight hundred policemen, representatives of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Protective Association, Philadelphia, vote to resign in a body unless the Mayor and Council eliminate politics from the department of Public Safety.

Dec. 6, Explosion of three hundred tons of high explosives on board the steamship "Mount Blane," in Halifax Harbor, which is rammed by the Belgian Relief steamer "Imo." Thousands are killed and injured. Two square miles of the city's territory laid waste by the blast, the shock of which is felt one hundred and fifty miles away.

Dec. 7, The United States declares war against Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 7, By joint resolution Congress appropriates \$5,000,000 for the relief of Halifax sufferers, introduced by Representative Tague of Massachusetts.

Dec. 8, Annual Dinner of the Gridiron Club at Washington, D. C., attended by President Wilson.

Dec. 10, The Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision rendered setting forth and defining the rights of both organized labor and employer relative to union and non-union employees in the case of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company against John Mitchell, West Virginia, coal mines.

Dec. 10, The United States Supreme Court in a decision upholding the Idaho Prohibition Law, gives an opinion that a citizen has no constitutional right to possess liquors for his personal use in a state prohibiting it.

Dec. 11, Sweeping inquiry ordered by the United States Senate into the cause of the shortage of coal and sugar throughout the country.

Dec. 11, Under process of United States Martial Law, thirteen negroes of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, are hanged, forty-one sentenced to life imprisonment, and four to short terms, for complicity in the Houston riots in August, 1917.

Dec. 11, Proclamation by President Wilson reducing to 2¾ per cent the alcoholic contents of beer brewed after Jan. 1, 1918.

Dec. 14, The Federal Fuel Administration orders curtailing of electric sign service in the country.

Dec. 15, The American mission to France, headed by Col. E. M. House, returns to New York.

Dec. 15, Arrest of Charles H. Smith, of St. Louis, member of the American Railroad Mission to Russia, on the staff of John F. Stevens, at Tobita, Siberia.

Dec. 17, Congress adopts resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the liquor traffic in the Nation.

Dec. 18, The Non-Partisan ticket elects Andrew J. Peters mayor of Boston, Massachusetts.

Dec. 19, Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia, indicted by the Grand Jury for contempt of court and on charges of conspiracy to violate the election laws.

Dec. 22, Chief of the United States Secret Service William J. Flynn resigns his office.

Dec. 25, George W. P. Hunt, seated as governor of Arizona by the state court, unseating Thomas E. Campbell, Republican.

Dec. 28, The Madison Club at Madison, Wisconsin, expels United States Senator Robert M. La Follette.

Dec. 28, The President orders government control of railroads and William G. McAdoo is designated as Director General.

Dec. 28, The United States troops and Texas Rangers kill a number of Mexican bandits at San Jose, Mexico.

Dec. 30, Serbian War Minister to the United States arrives in Washington, D. C.

Alien immigration arrived, 295,403.

Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$2,712,549,476.

Government Pensions, \$160,895,053.94.

Population of the United States (estimated), 104,444,303.

Population of New York City, 5,737,492, the largest city in the world.

Arkansas's state representative in the National Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C., Uriah M. Rose.

Oklahoma's state representative in the National Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C., Sequoyah.

Decision of the Indiana Supreme Court against Woman Suffrage.

Total Railroad mileage of the United States, 265,218 miles.

Prices fixed by President Wilson on minor iron and steel manufactures.

Russia grants full suffrage to women.

Charles Henderson, Governor of Alabama.

George W. Hays, Governor of Arkansas.

Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California.

George A. Carlson, Governor of Colorado.

Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut.

Charles R. Miller, Governor of Delaware.

Sidney J. Catts, Governor of Florida.

N. E. Harris, Governor of Georgia.

Moses Alexander, Governor of Idaho.

Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois.

Samuel M. Ralston, Governor of Indiana.

Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas.

William L. Harding, Governor of Iowa.

Augustus O. Stanley, Governor of Kentucky.

R. G. Pleasant, Governor of Louisiana.

Oakley C. Curtis, Governor of Maine.

E. S. Harrington, Governor of Maryland.

Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts.

Woodbridge N. Ferris, Governor of Michigan.

H. S. Hammond, Governor of Minnesota.

Theo. G. Belbo, Governor of Mississippi.

Elliott W. Major, Governor of Missouri.

S. V. Stewart, Governor of Montana.

John N. Morehead, Governor of Nebraska.

Emmet D. Boyle, Governor of Nevada.

R. H. Spaulding, Governor of New Hampshire.

James F. Fields, Governor of New Jersey.

W. E. Lindsey, Governor of New Mexico.

Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York.

Locke Craig, Governor of North Carolina.

L. B. Hanna, Governor of North Dakota.

Frank B. Willis, Governor of Ohio.

R. L. Williams, Governor of Oklahoma.
James Withycombe, Governor of Oregon.
M. G. Brumbaugh, Governor of Pennsylvania.
R. L. Beckman, Governor of Rhode Island.
R. I. Manning, Governor of South Carolina.
F. M. Bryne, Governor of South Dakota.
Thomas Elrye, Governor of Tennessee.
James E. Ferguson, Governor of Texas.
William Spry, Governor of Utah.
Horace F. Graham, Governor of Vermont.
H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia.
Ernest Lester, Governor of Washington.
Henry D. Hatfield, Governor of West Virginia.
E. L. Philipp, Governor of Wisconsin.
J. B. Kendrick, Governor of Wyoming.

1918

January 2, Confidential report of Col. House on his mission to England and France made public.
Jan. 3, United States Provost Marshal General Crowder reports 9,586,363 men registered under the selective draft law, 3,057,949 examined by the respective boards, 1,057,363 certified for service, 687,000 called to serve the colors.
Jan. 3, About 170 silk factories ordered closed by the Federal Fuel Administration at Paterson, New Jersey.
Jan. 6, Orders issued by Director-General McAdoo, by which demurrage rates on cars held by shippers and consignees will be double on and after Jan. 31.
Jan. 6, Curtailment of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad.
Jan. 7, The Selective Service Act upheld by the United States Supreme Court as constitutional.
Jan. 7, Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals appointed Acting Quartermaster-General and Director of War Department Transportation and Storage, by Secretary of War Baker.
Jan. 8, Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace embodied in the President's address to a joint session of Congress.
Jan. 9, Theatres, bars, and places of amusement ordered closed, and business hours limited from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator.
Jan. 9, Train service on the New York Central Railroad cut east and west of Buffalo, on account of fuel conditions.
Jan. 10-11, Virginia ratifies the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.
Jan. 11, Thirty vessels in the service of the Great Lakes taken over by Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Jan. 13, Worst blizzard in history with great suffering in the South and loss of life in the West.
Jan. 14, Kentucky ratifies the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.
Jan. 15, Secretary of Labor Wilson creates a National War Labor Board, with Ex-Governor of Minnesota John Lind, chairman.
Jan. 16, Secret code correspondence between Secretary of State Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, and the Berlin Foreign Office.
Jan. 16, Manufacturing plants in territory east of the Mississippi, including Minnesota and Louisiana, ordered closed by Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield.
Jan. 18, McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, appoints a Railroad Wage Commission.
Jan. 18, South Carolina ratifies the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.
Jan. 18, President Wilson issues a statement upholding the closing order of the Fuel Administration.

Jan. 20, The President admonishes the Army and Navy to observe the Sabbath Day.

Jan. 20, President Wilson defends Secretary of War Baker's efficiency in a reply declaring Senator Chamberlain's statements are distortions.

Jan. 21, All Dutch ships in United States ports taken over by the Government.

Jan. 24, Germany answers President Wilson's fourteen points, as embodied in his peace terms.

Jan. 25, North Dakota ratifies the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

Jan. 26, Governor Edge, of New Jersey, orders militia to guard ship-plants at Newark, New Jersey.

Jan. 29, The Local Option Bills signed by Governor Edge, of New Jersey.

Jan. 30, Draft agreement with Great Britain and Canada announced by Secretary Lansing, giving each country the opportunity to return to their respective countries for enlistment or to be subject to military service and conscription under the laws of the country of residence.

Jan. 31, President Wilson, in a message to the Farmers' Congress at Urbana, Illinois, urges record-breaking crops as a decisive war measure of the country.

February 4, Federal Registration of Alien Germans in the United States begins.

Feb. 8-13, Maryland ratifies the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

Feb. 12, General Pershing appoints Major R. Waldo Assistant Provost Marshal in France.

Feb. 13, Will H. Hays, of Indiana, elected Chairman, by the National Republican Committee.

Feb. 13, Additional credit loan of \$50,000,000 made by the United States to Italy, making a total of \$550,000,000 loaned by America to Italy, and a total of Allied Nations' Loans by the United States of \$734,000,000.

Feb. 15, By order of the President no commodities to be exported or imported, except under special War Trade Board License.

Feb. 16, Anti-Loafing Bill signed by Governor Edge, of New Jersey, requiring all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and fifty years to be employed in some useful occupation regularly.

Feb. 18, Montana ratifies the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

Feb. 18, Viscount Ishi appointed Ambassador to the United States by Japan.

Feb. 19, Reciprocal army draft treaties signed by Secretary Lansing and Earl Reading between the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

Feb. 19, The President of Mexico issues a decree establishing a tax on oil lands, seriously affecting foreign investments in Mexico, especially those of the United States.

Feb. 22, Announcement made of request of General Pershing that the entire army canteen work in France be taken over by the Y. M. C. A.

Feb. 23, Price in wheat in the country for the ensuing year fixed by the President at \$2.20 per bushel.

Feb. 25, Senator La Follette's attitude condemned by the Wisconsin Senate.

Feb. 26, Increased weight of Parcel Post packages allowed by Postmaster Burleson.

March 1, Return of Major-General March, United States Army Chief of Staff, from France.

Mar. 2, Porto Rico goes dry.

Mar. 4, Texas ratifies Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution: in the House 72 to 30, and in the Senate, 15 to 7 votes.

Mar. 4, Bernard M. Baruch appointed by the President chairman of the War Industrial Board.

Mar. 4, Announcement from Washington of plan of a \$25,000,000 ordnance base in France.

Mar. 4, Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of the New York State Senate submits a state prohibition amendment to the state constitution.

Mar. 5, Opposition to the Japanese armies entering Siberia announced by the President after Cabinet meeting.

Mar. 6, Resolution condemning United States Senator La Follette by the Wisconsin Assembly concurring with the state senate.

Mar. 8, Agreement announced between the United States and Spain for exchange of mules and blankets for cotton and petroleum.

Mar. 8, Federal Act protecting persons in the service, known as the Moratorium Stay Laws, passed.

Mar. 9, Judge Hostetter of the Superior Court at Evansville, Indiana, declares the Indiana State Prohibition Law unconstitutional.

Mar. 9, Van Wert County, Ohio, swept by a tornado.

Mar. 9, Announcement of the United States Shipping Board of vessel tonnage completed and put into service, comprising 48 vessels with a tonnage of 309,000 in three months.

Mar. 10, United States Secretary of War Baker arrives in France.

Mar. 11, President Wilson sends message to the Soviet's Congress at Moscow, Russia.

Mar. 11, The Legislature of Texas passes and the governor signs a bill to punish all forms of disloyalty by imprisonment.

Mar. 11, United States Secretary of War Baker arrives in Paris, France.

Mar. 12, State wide prohibition bill is beaten in the Maryland House of Representatives.

Mar. 12, The Legislature of Texas passes bill making dry zone within ten miles of all territory occupied by army camps.

Mar. 14-18, Delaware ratifies Federal Prohibition Amendment by a vote in the House 27 to 6, and in the Senate 10 to 3.

Mar. 14, State wide Prohibition Bill passes the Texas Senate.

Mar. 15, Dry zone established by Secretary of Navy Daniels within five miles of training stations.

Mar. 15, The Mississippi state senate defeats the Woman Suffrage Amendment.

Mar. 15, Commodity rates on railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac, increased fifteen per cent by grant of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mar. 16, Congress passes an act for daylight saving, advancing the time one hour beginning at 2 A. M. on the last Sunday of March, and ending at 2 A. M. on the last Sunday in October.

Mar. 16, On recommendation of Fuel Administrator Garfield, President Wilson puts coal dealers under license system.

Mar. 19, South Dakota ratifies the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

Mar. 21, Generals Wood and Bell return to the United States from the battlefields of France.

Mar. 22, The Legislature of South Dakota passes a law to conscript labor for farms.

Mar. 22, Board of Adjustment to consider wages, hours, etc., of railroads created and a committee appointed by the United States Director General of Railroads.

Mar. 25, 25,000 tons of American shipping transferred by the United States Shipping Board to the Swiss Government for food supplies.

Mar. 27, To meet maturing notes of the New Haven Railroad, the Director General of Railroads agrees to advance the company \$43,964,000.

Mar. 28, A deficit announced by the government of \$2,227,000 on Eastern railroad lines as against earnings of \$67,000,000 for the previous year.

Mar. 29, Request of President Wilson telegraphed to the governor of California, in an appeal for clemency for Thomas J. Mooney, a labor leader under sentence of death in that state.

Mar. 30, Daylight saving goes into effect throughout the country.

Mar., America's message to Russia by President Wilson.

April 2, Massachusetts ratifies the Prohibition Amendment.

Apr. 2, State wide Prohibition goes into effect in Indiana.

Apr. 2, The United States loans to the Allies amount to \$5,150,000,000 during the first year of the war.

Apr. 2, Railroad advertising ordered suspended by Controller McAdoo.

Apr. 2, Mexico warned by the United States State Department that proposed

confiscation of the oil interests by excessive taxation would presumably form basis for interposition by this country.

Apr. 3, Aerial Investigation Board reports program due to many changes in specifications about three months behind.

Apr. 3, Approximate cost of first year's war to the United States, \$9,000,000,000, including loans to the Allies.

Apr. 6, Third United States Liberty Loan campaign begun.

Apr. 6, In a speech at Baltimore, President Wilson condemns the German peace treaties forced on Russia and Roumania with the warning that this country will meet German challenge with force to the utmost.

Apr. 6, E. R. Stettinius and F. P. Keppel named by President Wilson as Assistant Secretaries of the United States Treasury.

Apr. 6, President Wilson, replying to King George of England, says, "Put the whole force of the United States into the struggle."

Apr. 9, National War Labor Board created by President Wilson.

Apr. 10, Arrangement by the Treasury Department of a loan of \$44,000,000 to Greece.

Apr. 12, Appointment of Charles M. Schwab as Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with entire charge of the government shipbuilding.

Apr. 12, United States seizure of Holland shipping, and statement of the Secretary of State defending same.

Apr. 16, Arrival of Secretary of War Baker on American transport from Europe.

Apr. 17, The Erie Canal taken over by Director General of Railroads McAdoo.

May 2, Director General McAdoo, under government contract, awards contracts for 70,000 additional freight cars, making 100,000 with previous orders at an approximate cost of \$300,000,000.

May 3, Second contingent of 233,742 men for second National Army called to training camps.

May 4, Third Liberty Loan Campaign ends with a total subscription of \$4,170,000,000, from 17,000,000 subscribers.

May 4, The President pardons a soldier sentenced to die (Jeff Cook, Company G, 16th Infantry), found guilty of sleeping at his sentry post in France.

May 7, \$75,000,000 additional credit extended to Great Britain, making a total of \$2,795,000,000 loaned by the United States and a total to all the belligerents, \$5,363,850,000.

May 9, Amendment to the United States Naturalization Laws passed by Congress and approved by the President.

May 11-May 30, By proclamation of the President Decoration Day set apart as a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting.

May 14, Death of James Gordon Bennett, owner of the *New York Herald*, at Beaulieu, France.

May 15, State barge canal linking New York City with the Great Lakes opened.

May 15, Charles E. Hughes appointed by the President to head the aircraft inquiry to co-operate with Attorney-General of the United States.

May 18, Express companies combined by the Government for the period of the War.

May 18, Wilson's Red Cross address at New York.

May 19, \$930,000,000 expenditures for improvements and equipment authorized by Director-General McAdoo.

May 20, The Overman Bill signed by the President to co-ordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and government offices.

May 20, Aviation control taken from the Signal Corps and placed under the Secretary of War by the President.

May 21, Peyton C. Marsh named by the President as Chief of Staff with the rank of General.

May 21, Railroad presidents of the United States relieved from active duty as executive managers of the roads under government management. C. W. Huntington, President of the Virginia Railroad, removed on charge of disobedience of orders by Director-General McAdoo.

May 21, United States cable censorship regulations issued by the Navy Department.

May 21, President Wilson's message to France with the assurance of the United States as comrades with France.

May 23, The President's message to Italy upon Italy's anniversary of entering the World Conflict to be prosecuted with ever-increasing resolution and force.

May 23-24, Arizona ratifies Federal Prohibition by a vote in the House, 29 to 3, and Senate, 17 to 0.

May 25, Prince Arthur of Connaught, England, first cousin of King George, visits Washington, D. C., on his way to Japan.

May 25, President Wilson, replying to the message of gratitude from the King of Belgium, gives assurance for full vindication of the cause of freedom.

May 26, Railroad employees extended an eight-hour day by Director-General McAdoo.

May 26, Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft meet in a Chicago hotel.

May 27, Major-General Wood ordered to the command of the Western Department at San Francisco, California.

May 27, President Wilson in asking Congress at a joint session for further war tax as the dominating issue in winning the war said, "We are not only in the midst of the war, we are at the very peak and crisis of it."

May 28, The Adams, American, Wells-Fargo and Southern express companies under government supervision become the American Express Company with capital of \$30,000,000.

May 29, War Industries Board formally created by the President.

May 29, Four hundred and fifty reserve engineers commissioned by the Annapolis Military Academy.

May 29, The Republican Party celebrates its sixty-second anniversary at Bloomington, Illinois.

May 30, President Wilson attends memorial services at Arlington National Cemetery.

May 30, Degree of LL.D. conferred upon President Woodrow Wilson at the Lincoln Memorial University at Tennessee.

May 30, In an appeal to the people to purchase Liberty Bonds the President declares that "Individual thrift is a patriotic duty."

May 30, President's proclamation setting this date as a day of prayer.

May 31, United States Minister to Denmark M. F. Egan resigns.

June 5, Second quota of the selective draft called, including men twenty-one to thirty years, total 744,865 men and the numbers for the second draft are drawn June 27, 1918.

June 7, Richard F. Cleveland, son of Ex-President Grover Cleveland, enlists in the Marine Corps as a private.

June 7, Wilson's address to Mexican editors explaining the attitude of the United States towards Mexico to be one of sincere friendship and good fellowship.

June 10, The President to the American Federation of Labor convention at St. Paul declares that in these days of trial and self-sacrifice that no intrigues of the enemy can divide our unity, that the American workmen were bearing nobly their share in the new world of peace and freedom which America is fighting for.

June 10, President Wilson to the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy declares that justice is the essence of national defence.

June 13, President Wilson declared as favoring Woman Suffrage.

June 14, Credit of \$175,000,000 extended by the United States to Great Britain and \$9,000,000 to Belgium.

June 14, Anniversary of landing of United States troops in France.

June 14, President Wilson intimates to President Poincaré of France co-operation, assuring achievements, with congratulations to the people of France with the forces of freedom made overwhelming.

June 15, President Wilson elected honorary member of the French Academy.

June 15, Gen. March gives out that over 800,000 United States troops have landed abroad.

June 17, The President in a public statement asked employers to recruit labor only through the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor.

June 20, Samuel Gompers re-elected President of the American Federation of Labor.

June 21, The United States Treasury Department advances Greece \$15,790,000 credit.

June 23, The United States Navy strength, 450,000 men, as announced by Secretary Daniels.

June 26, Georgia ratifies the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

June 26, The United States extends Belgium further credit of \$2,250,000, making total loan to Belgium of \$122,800,000, and the Allies' aggregate credit of \$5,972,590,000 to date.

June 27, By proclamation of the President of the United States, docks, piers, and equipments of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines taken over.

June 27, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Douglas MacArthur named by President Wilson as Brigadier-Generals in the army of the United States.

June 27, Over 1,700 miles of short line railroads turned back to private management by Director-General McAdoo.

June 30, Eugene Debs (Socialist Presidential candidate in four national campaigns) arrested for violation of the Espionage Act.

June 30, Total army casualties 9,131 to date, marines 1,252, total list 10,383 men.

July 1, Report of the War Department gives 1,019,115 United States troops sent to France to date with a loss at sea of 291 men.

July 3, Death of United States Senator Tillman, of South Carolina.

July 3, The United States grants \$100,000,000 further credit to France for war purposes.

July 4, President Wilson in a speech to the Diplomatic Corps at the exercises at Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon, gives notice to the world that there can be no compromise.

July 6, Intervention in Russia decided upon in a conference held by the President with his cabinet, Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval operations, and Gen. March, Chief of Staff of the Army.

July 6, Gen. March reports 251,000 United States troops on battle line on the Western Front.

July 6, Major J. P. Mitchel killed.

July 8, Arrival at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, of United States warship on visit of courtesy on Argentina's Independence day anniversary.

July 9, Son of the Secretary of the Navy, Worth Bagley Daniels, sworn in as a midshipman.

July 9, The grandson of General Lee, Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, receives French War cross.

July 12, President Wilson sends Bastille Day message of greeting to France.

July 14, President Poincaré of France and Gen. Pershing review Bastille Day parade in Paris.

July 14, Ambassador Sharpe and an American battalion assist in dedicating the President Wilson Bridge in Lyons, France.

July 16, Congress turns the wires over to the President by joint resolutions as a war measure.

July 22, Wilson in his message to King Albert of Belgium, assures a re-enfranchisement of Belgium.

July 23, Director General of Railroads takes over the Cape Cod Canal for the government.

July 26, President Wilson's denunciation of mob violence.

July 30, Maj-Gen. James G. Harbord, former chief of staff to Gen. Pershing in France, appointed head of the United States Supply Service, A. E. F.

July 30, Carlos Restrepo, former President of Colombia, at Ibero, South America, assails the Monroe Doctrine.

July 31, Telegraph and telephone wires under Postmaster-General.

July 31, The War Department orders five hundred and ten locomotives, at a cost of \$25,000,000, for use on military railroads in France.

August 1, Railroads formally under Federal control, Railroad Administration.

Aug. 3, Announcement from Washington and Tokio that the United States and Japan will co-operate in aiding the Czecho-Slovak forces in Siberia.

Aug. 6-8, Louisiana ratifies the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

Aug. 7, Ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, wins the senatorial nomination in that state.

Aug. 7, Kansas Republicans nominate Governor Capper for the United States Senate.

Aug. 7, Oklahoma Democrats nominate Senator Owen.

Aug. 12, By order of Director-General McAdoo, discontinuance of liquor in dining cars, restaurants, and railroad stations under Federal Control.

Aug. 13, Cabinet meeting called by President Wilson to discuss Atlantic coast submarine activities.

Aug. 24, In the United States District Court, Justice Meyer, in exonerating owners of the "Lusitania" from liability for damage suits, holds that she was sunk by a pirate of war, unarmed and carried no explosives.

Aug. 24, Third quota of the selective draft called, including men twenty-one to thirty years, total 158,054. Numbers for the third draft were drawn Sept. 30, Oct. 1, following.

Aug. 26, Theodore Roosevelt, in an address at Springfield, Illinois, urges speeding up of war program.

Aug. 27, Thos. F. Ryan, of New York, appointed second Assistant Secretary of War, by Secretary Baker. (Ryan is head of the aircraft production, and Benedict Crowell, first Assistant Secretary of War, is director of munitions.)

Aug. 27, Resignation of Walter Hines Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, on account of failing health.

Aug. 28, Death of Senator Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, in Baltimore, Maryland.

Aug. 31, President Wilson gives notice that as a country, "We solemnly propose a decisive victory of arms."

Aug. 31, Proclamation by the President setting forth Sept. 12, registration day for selective draft of men from eighteen to forty-five years, inclusive.

September 1, President Wilson in his Labor Day Message appeals to the working people to stand behind those in the far fields of actual battle in a "War to make nations and people secure."

Sept. 2, Director-General McAdoo advances \$242,000,000 to the railroads of the country.

Sept. 3, Reorganization by Secretary of State Lansing of the Czecho-Slovak National Council as a de facto belligerent government.

Sept. 9, Statement issued by the President that delicate international questions necessitate his abandonment of contemplated tour of the country in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Sept. 12, Fourth quota of the selective draft called, including men between eighteen and twenty years of age and between thirty-two and forty-five years of age, numbering altogether 12,966,594 men, a grand total within the draft ages to date of 23,456,021 men.

Sept. 13, The President warns the Bridgeport, Connecticut, strikers to work.

Sept. 15, Germany's peace offer to Belgium.

Sept. 16, Draft issue call for 181,838 men to report to camp on or before Oct. 16.

Sept. 17, President Wilson rejects Austria's Peace Proposal.

Sept. 19, Paul M. Warburg, succeeded by Albert Strauss, as member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Sept. 20, Montenegrin Minister to the United States, Gen. Antoine Gvosdenovich, received at Washington, by President Wilson.

Sept. 21, Wilson appeals to neutrals to end Russian reign of terror.

Sept. 21, Irvin B. Laughlin, succeeded by J. Butler W. Right, of New York, as Consul to the American Embassy at London.

Sept. 23, Petition granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the New Haven Road to keep and operate its boat lines.

Sept. 24, Fourth Liberty Loan Committee Campaign opened by Secretary McAdoo, in Carnegie Hall, New York, issue to be \$6,000,000,000.

Sept. 24, United States Labor party reach Paris, headed by President Samuel Gompers.

Sept. 24, Influenza spreads throughout the Eastern States, thousands of cases with hundreds of deaths reported.

Sept. 26, New wireless radio station established at Annapolis, Maryland, capable of transmitting a message to England.

Sept. 26, Curtailment by the War Industrial Board ordered.

Sept. 27, President Wilson speaks at the New York Metropolitan Opera House, opening the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign.

Sept. 29, Wilson urges the United States Senate to grant Woman Suffrage by constitutional amendment.

Sept. 30, Draft drawing begun at noon, President Wilson taking out the first number (352).

October 6, The German Emperor resolves, "To offer peace to the enemy."

Oct. 10, The United States extends Belgium \$5,000,000 credit.

Oct. 12, President Wilson leads the Liberty Loan Parade in New York City down Fifth Avenue.

Oct. 12, Wilson's reply to Germany's Peace Note.

Oct. 14, Turkey asks the United States for peace.

Oct. 15, United States troop transport "America" sinks at Hoboken docks.

Oct. 19, Wilson's reply to Austria urges liberty for Slavs.

Oct. 22, Distinguished Service Medals awarded by President Wilson to Marshals Foch, Joffre, and Haig, and to Generals Pétain, Diaz, Pershing, and Gillian, Belgian Chief of Staff.

Oct. 24, President Wilson's appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress.

Oct. 27, At 2 A. M., clocks in the United States are set back one hour in accordance with the Government plan under the daylight saving law.

Oct. 28, Wilson in a letter to Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, declares he is not for Free Trade.

Oct. 28, The Kaiser agrees to constitutional reforms promised.

Oct. 29, Austria-Hungary asks for quick peace action.

Oct. 31, Charles E. Hughes's air inquiry report made public by Attorney-General Gregory.

November 1, Armistice granted Turkey by the United States.

Nov. 4, Armistice to Austria granted and goes into effect at 3 P. M.

Nov. 4, Germany notified that her peace plea is granted.

Nov. 4, Secretary Lansing through the Washington representatives of that government assures Roumania that just political and territorial rights securely guarded at the proper time.

Nov. 4, The states of Ohio, Florida, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Vermont go dry, and Colorado and Missouri go wet.

Nov. 5, Election results give the Republicans a working majority in the House and Senate.

Nov. 9, The United States State Department protests against the German's ruination of Belgian mines.

Nov. 11, President Wilson announces to Congress in joint session the armistice terms to Germany, and the consequent close of the war.

Nov. 11, Germany's appeal to America after surrendering.

Nov. 14, Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroad William G. McAdoo resigns.

Nov. 15, By proclamation of the President, the Board of Censorship established by the government is withdrawn.

Nov. 15, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker issues the first order for demobilization of the great army of the United States.

Nov. 15, President Wilson's congratulations to King Albert, of Belgium.

Nov. 17, Official announcement made from the White House, that President Wilson has decided to go to Paris.

Nov. 18, Estimate of the Federal Reserve Board, that the costs of the war to May 1, to all the belligerents, exceeded \$175,000,000,000, with an approximate cost at the end of 1918 of about \$200,000,000,000.

Nov. 18, Announcement by President Wilson that he will attend the Paris Peace Conference in Europe.

Nov. 20, United States troops cross the German frontier of Lorraine.

Nov. 20, White House announcement that the United States Representatives at the Paris Conference will be the President himself, the Secretary of State, the Hon. Henry White, Col. Edward M. House, and General Tasker H. Bliss.

Nov. 20, General Pershing's report of the American Army in France, to the

Secretary of War, submitted as a summary of the organization and operation of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Nov. 21, The city of Luxemburg entered by General Pershing at the head of his victorious troops.

Nov. 21, Second session of the 65th Congress adjourns.

Nov. 23, Report of Gen. Pershing that the total casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces are 236,117 men; viz:—Killed or died of wounds, 36,154; died of disease, 14,811; deaths unclassified, 2,204 men; wounded, 179,625 men; prisoners, 2,163 men; and missing 1,160 men.

Nov. 23, A general raise of \$25.00 per month granted to railroad station agents by Director-General McAdoo.

Nov. 28, The German Kaiser abdicates.

Nov. 29, Cost of maintenance of the American army for the year was \$5,645,000,000; navy, \$1,386,000,000; civil government proper, \$1,516,000,000; pensions, \$181,000,000; total, \$9,572,000,000, with a total public debt on June 30 of \$12,396,000,000.

December 1, President Wilson's proclamation ending beer brewing.

Dec. 1, United States troops cross the frontier into Prussia behind the German rear guards as reported by the American Army of Occupation.

Dec. 2, Congress informed by the President in joint session that he is about to leave for France, to take part in the Peace Conference at Paris.

Dec. 3, President Wilson starts on his Peace Conference journey from the White House, to leave from New York on the army transport "George Washington."

Dec. 3, The United States State Department announces that it has advised Chile and Peru to conciliate differences and to come to an amicable understanding.

Dec. 3, Fuel Administrator Dr. Harry A. Garfield resigns.

Dec. 3, The United States Army crosses the Rhine, takes up a line of about sixty miles in length around Coblenz, Germany.

Dec. 4, President Wilson and party leave New York Harbor on the transport "George Washington," en route to the World Peace Conference.

Dec. 4, Senator Frelinghuysen offers a resolution in the Senate calling upon the President for an interpretation of the points embodied in the principles enumerated by him in his discussion of the so-called fourteen points.

Dec. 5, The first United States soldiers to win the Congressional medal are: Lieut. Col. C. W. Whittlesey, Capt. G. G. McMurtry, and Private T. C. Niebaus.

Dec. 5, Postmaster-General Burleson shows excess of revenue over expenditures to be \$19,642,233

Dec. 5, Representative Carter Glass, of Virginia, nominated by President Wilson to succeed William G. McAdoo as Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec. 7, President Wilson's ship is delayed on her southern course by severe storms.

Dec. 9, Peru accepts the United States offer to mediate with Chile for the settlement of their boundary dispute.

Dec. 11, The Armistice between the Allies and Germanic powers ended.

Dec. 11, The government of France offers its colleges and other educational facilities to students in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Dec. 11, Six men on the United States cruiser "Brooklyn" are killed by an explosion of coal dust aboard the vessel in the harbor of Yokohama.

Dec. 13, The United States transport "George Washington," with President Wilson and party on board, arrives at Brest, where the French Government receives them in great state and courtesy.

Dec. 16, President Wilson makes his second speech at Paris, at the Hôtel de Ville.

Dec. 25, President Wilson visits the 26th Division American forces in France, at Chaumont, Headquarters of Gen. Pershing.

Bert M. Fernald, United States Senator from Maine.

H. W. Keyes, United States Senator from New Hampshire.

David I. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts.

Le Baron B. Colt, United States Senator from Rhode Island.

Walter E. Edge, United States Senator from New Jersey.

L. H. Ball, United States Senator from Delaware.

Thomas S. Martin, United States Senator from Virginia.

David Elkins, United States Senator from West Virginia.
 F. McL. Simmons, United States Senator from North Carolina.
 Nathaniel B. Dial, United States Senator from South Carolina.
 William J. Harris, United States Senator from Georgia.
 John H. Bankhead, United States Senator from Alabama.
 Jos. E. Ransdell, United States Senator from Louisiana.
 Byron P. Harrison, United States Senator from Mississippi.
 Augustus O. Stanley, United States Senator from Kentucky.
 F. E. Warren, United States Senator from Wyoming.
 J. L. Lenroot, United States Senator from Wisconsin, (by special election held Apr. 2, '18, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Senator Husting).
 Morris Sheppard, United States Senator from Texas.
 John K. Shields, United States Senator from Tennessee.
 T. H. Newberry, United States Senator from Michigan.
 Knute Nelson, United States Senator from Minnesota.
 M. McCormick, United States Senator from Illinois.
 W. E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho.
 William S. Kenyon, United States Senator from Iowa.
 Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas.
 Thomas Sterling, United States Senator from South Dakota.
 Charles L. McNary, United States Senator from Oregon.
 Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma.
 Albert B. Fall, United States Senator from New Mexico.
 George W. Norris, United States Senator from Nebraska.
 Thomas J. Walsh, United States Senator from Montana.
 J. S. Robinson, United States Senator from the state of Arkansas.
 Mississippi ratifies the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.
 Alien immigrants, 110,618.
 Interest bearing debt of the United States, \$12,578,985,282.
 Government Pensions, \$179,835,329.00.
 Population of the United States, 105,253,300.

1919

January 1, New Year's Day, legal holiday in all the States of the Union, except Massachusetts and the District of Columbia.
Jan. 1, United States Army transport, "Northern Pacific," goes aground off Fire Island.
Jan. 2, The state legislature of Michigan ratifies the Prohibition Amendment.
Jan. 2, President Woodrow Wilson arrives in Italy.
Jan. 3 President Wilson received in Rome.
Jan. 6, Theodore Roosevelt, Ex-President of the United States, dies at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York; cause of death, clot on the brain.
Jan. 7, The legislatures of Ohio, Oklahoma, and Colorado ratify the Prohibition Amendment.
Jan. 7, President Wilson returns to Paris from Rome.
Jan. 7, The United States Supreme Court declares constitutional the act forbidding shipment of liquor into dry states.
Jan. 8, Conviction of Berger, Kruse, Germer, Engdahl and Tucker, Socialists, of sedition and disloyalty in Chicago.
Jan. 8, The legislatures of Tennessee, Idaho, and Maine ratify the Prohibition Amendment.
Jan. 8, Major-General J. Franklin Bell dies of heart disease, in New York; formerly Chief of Staff of the Army.
Jan. 8, Legal holiday in Louisiana, in commemoration of the Battle of New Orleans.
Jan. 9, The birthday of Robert E. Lee, a legal holiday in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.
Jan. 9, West Virginia ratifies the Prohibition Amendment.
Jan. 9, Attorney-General Gregory resigns his office.
Jan. 12, First meeting in Paris of the Supreme Council of Peace.
Jan. 12, Railroad wreck on the New York Central, at South Byson, New York, kills twenty-one and injures others.

Jan. 14, Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kansas, and North Carolina ratify the Prohibition Amendment.

Jan. 15, Iowa, Utah, Colorado, Oregon, and New Hampshire ratify the Prohibition Amendment.

Jan. 16, Nebraska ratifies the Prohibition Amendment, making the three-fourths majority necessary. The states of Missouri and Wyoming follow.

Jan. 17, Wisconsin and Minnesota ratify the Prohibition Amendment.

Jan. 17, Armistice granted to Germany by the Allies extended one month.

Jan. 18, Formal opening of the Interallied Peace Congress.

Jan. 21, Nevada ratifies the Prohibition Amendment.

Jan. 22, Russian factions invited by the Allied supreme council to send representatives to Princess Island, Sea of Marmora, for a conference.

Jan. 22, Death of former United States Senator George T. Oliver, at Pittsburgh.

Jan. 25, United States troops forced to retreat in northern Russia.

Jan. 25, League of Nations plan adopted by the Peace Conference.

Jan. 26, President Wilson of the United States visits the Château-Thierry and Rheims regions.

Jan. 27, Death of Rear-Admiral F. E. Chadwick.

Jan. 29, Proclamation of ratification of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution by the State Department, setting Jan. 16, 1920, as date when effective.

Jan. 31, Death of Nat C. Goodwin, actor.

February 1, The supreme council adopts a plan to give the German colonies to the Allied countries as mandatories of the League of Nations.

Feb. 2, Arbor Day in Arizona.

Feb. 3, Death of E. C. Pickering, director of Harvard Observatory.

Feb. 4, Bolsheviki at Vistavka, northern Russia, defeated by the Americans.

Feb. 10, The equal suffrage amendment beaten by one vote in the United States Senate.

Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday, legal holiday in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Feb. 12, Georgia Day in the state of Georgia.

Feb. 12, Admission Day in Arizona.

Feb. 13, Draft of the League of Nations plan completed by the Allied powers and adopted by commission.

Feb. 14, President Wilson arrives in Boston, on his return from the European Peace Congress, at Paris.

Feb. 18, Chicago Socialists sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for violating the espionage act.

Feb. 18, Amendment to the Federal Constitution promulgated relative to national Prohibition.

Feb. 21, Death of Dr. Mary Walker, pioneer suffragist, at Washington.

Feb. 21, Death of W. P. Borland, congressman from Mississippi, in France.

Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday in all the states of the Union, Arbor Day in Texas.

Feb. 25, New revenue law signed by President Wilson goes into effect.

Feb. 27, H. C. Wallace appointed ambassador to France, and A. Mitchell Palmer, appointed Attorney-General.

Feb. 27, George F. Edmunds, Ex-United States Senator from Vermont, dies at Pasadena, California, aged ninety-one years.

March 1, Norman Hapgood appointed Minister to Denmark.

Mar. 2, Independence Day in Texas.

Mar. 3, The Victory Loan bill passed by the United States Senate.

Mar. 3, Death of James Vathecombe, Governor of Oregon.

Mar. 4, Congress adjourned sine die.

Mar. 4, Inauguration Day, every four years in the District of Columbia; Mardi Gras, in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, in the Parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John the Baptist.

Mar. 5, President Wilson leaves for his second trip to Paris.

Mar. 6, Death of Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert.

- Mar. 13, President Wilson reaches France, to attend the Peace Conference.
- Mar. 17, Arbor Day in Oklahoma.
- Mar. 19, Joint debate on the League of Nations, held in Symphony Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, between Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and President Abbott Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, Lodge taking the negative and Lowell, the affirmative side of the question.
- Mar. 20, By act of Congress, the country goes under the Daylight Saving Plan, at 2 A. M., for the second year.
- Mar. 25, Maryland Day in the state of Maryland.
- April 6, Arbor Day in Northern Arizona.
- Apr. 7, Thomas Nelson Page, United States Ambassador to Italy, resigns.
- Apr. 8, Tornado in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, kills hundreds of people and injures many more.
- Apr. 10, The corps of American Engineers reaches Murmansk.
- Apr. 12, Halifax Independence Resolution in North Carolina.
- Apr. 13, Jefferson's Birthday celebrated in Alabama.
- Apr. 15, Arbor Day in Utah.
- Apr. 15, Good Friday, a holiday in Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.
- Apr. 16, Hugh Gibson appointed first United States Minister to Poland.
- Apr. 16, Death of Ex-Ambassador Robert S. McCormick, at Chicago.
- Apr. 19, Captain White, makes first non-stop flight from Chicago to New York.
- Apr. 19, Patriots' Day in Maine and Massachusetts.
- Apr. 21, San Jacinto Day in Texas.
- Apr. 21, Arbor Day in Colorado and Nebraska.
- Apr. 21, The Victory Loan Campaign opened in the United States.
- Apr. 23, Fast Day in New Hampshire.
- Apr. 24, The Italian delegates abandon the Peace Conference upon the announcement of President Wilson that Italy can not have Fiume.
- Apr. 24, Mexico declines to recognize the Monroe Doctrine and withdraws its minister from France.
- Apr. 25, Parade of the 26th Y. D. World War Veterans in Boston, Massachusetts.
- Apr. 26, Confederate Memorial Day celebrated in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi.
- Apr. 28, Covenant of the League of Nations adopted unanimously by the Peace Conference.
- Apr. 28, Death of A. Estopinal, Congressman from Louisiana, in New Orleans.
- Apr. 29, Postmaster-General Burleson directs the return of the cable companies to private ownership. (Effective May 2.)
- Apr. 30, Dispute over Kiau Chau decided by the Peace Council in Japan's favor.
- May 4, Italy invited to return to the Peace Conference by President Wilson, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau.
- May 6, Peace treaty completed and adopted by the Allied delegates.
- May 7, Peace treaty given to the German delegates.
- May 7, The government of Finland recognized by the United States.
- May 7, President Wilson calls extra session of Congress to convene on May 19th.
- May 9, Arbor Day in Rhode Island.
- May 10, Confederate Memorial Day celebrated in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.
- May 11, Death of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U. S. N.
- May 12, Mothers' Day in New Mexico.
- May 16, Three American naval planes start from New Foundland on trans-Atlantic flight.
- May 17, United States Naval plane "N. C. 4" reaches the Azores, "N. C. 3" lands on the water, crew rescued, and "N. C. 1" lands on the water, "taxies" 205 miles and reaches Ponta Delgada, Azores.
- May 17, Death of Ex-President of Nicaragua, Gen. Zalaya, in New York.
- May 18, Peace Day in New Mexico.
- May 19, Attempt made to blow up the American Legation at San Jose, Costa Rica.
- May 19, Special session of the United States Congress and Gillett, of Massachusetts, elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

May 20, President Wilson's cabled message received and read to Congress.

May 20, Anniversary signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in North Carolina.

May 20, Death of Congressman C. C. Van Dyke, of St. Paul (Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans).

May 21, The House of Representatives adopts the woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.

May 21, The Allies give the German delegates an extension of time (to May 29), to reply to terms as submitted.

May 27, The American seaplane "N. C. 4," built, designed, and manned by Americans, flies to Lisbon, from the Azores, whence it had flown from the shores of Newfoundland, thus making the first trans-Atlantic flight in history.

May 29, Col. Robert Bacon (former United States Ambassador to France) dies in New York.

May 30, Memorial Day in Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

May 30, Confederate Memorial Day in Virginia.

May 30, The United States "N. C. 4" leaves Lisbon, making two stops, and arrives at Plymouth, England, the following day.

June 2, The Allied peace terms presented to the delegates of Austria.

June 3, Jefferson Davis's birthday, a legal holiday in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

June 3, Confederate Memorial Day in Louisiana.

June 4, The United States Senate adopts woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.

June 5, Postmaster-General Burleson surrenders telegraph and telephone lines to the companies.

June 6, Resolutions adopted by the Senate, seeking a hearing by the peace congress for "free Ireland" representatives.

June 10, Legislatures of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan ratify the woman suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution.

June 10, Death of Ex-Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin.

June 12, Death of Ex-Congressman James A. Tawney, of Minnesota.

June 14, Death of Ernest Lister, Governor of the state of Washington.

June 15, Several Americans killed and wounded by shots from Villistas, in El Paso. United States troops cross to Juarez and attack Villa's forces.

June 15, Pioneer Day in Idaho.

June 15, Alcock and Brown, British flyers, dash across the ocean, 1,900 miles, in 16 hours, at the terrific speed of about 120 miles per hour, in a Vickers-Vimy Bi-plane, from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, to Clifden, Ireland.

June 16, United States troops rout Villistas at Juarez and return across the border to El Paso.

June 16, Allies reply to Germany's counter proposals, and final draft submitted to the German delegates with seven days allowed for signature and signing.

June 17, Bunker Hill Day in Boston, generally observed but not a general holiday in the state.

June 18, The ruins of Belgium visited by President Wilson.

June 18, President Wilson's Cabinet, with changes to date:

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

Carter Glass, Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

A. M. Palmer, Attorney-General.

A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

- June 20, The German government decides to sign the peace treaty.
June 20, The Scheidemann cabinet in Germany resigns.
June 21, New German cabinet formed by Gustav Bauer.
June 21, Crews of the German surrendered warships at Scapa Flow sink nearly the whole fleet.
June 22, The Allies refuse any further modification of terms to the Germans, and the national assembly votes to sign the treaty.
June 26, The Allies reject appeal against dismemberment of Turkey.
June 28, The Allied peace treaty with Germany signed at Versailles, only the Chinese delegates refusing to sign.
June 29, President Wilson sails from France to the United States.
July 1, Wartime emergency prohibition law goes into effect in the United States.
July 1, United States navy dirigible near Baltimore, Maryland, exploded, injuring about seventy-five persons.
July 2, British dirigible "R 34" leaves Scotland for the United States.
July 2, Death of Ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, in New York.
July 4, Independence Day, in all the States and Territories of the Union.
July 6, The English dirigible "R 34" arrives at Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, New York, 3,600 miles in 108 hours.
July 6, Armed Mexicans attack and rob boat of United States sailors near Tampico.
July 8, President Wilson on the steamship "George Washington" arrives at New York.
July 9, The peace treaty ratified by a vote of 208 to 115 by the German National Assembly.
July 9, British Dirigible "R 34" sails from Mineola, Long Island, on her return trip to Scotland.
July 10, The German Assembly gives the peace conference at Versailles official notification of the ratification of the peace treaty by that nation.
July 11, The State Department at Washington, D. C., orders trade relations between the United States and Germany resumed.
July 11, Resignation of Viscount Ishii, as Japanese Ambassador to the United States ordered by Tokyo government.
July 12, President Wilson vetoes the agricultural bill because of its provision repealing the daylight saving law.
July 13, British Dirigible "R 34" arrives at Pulham, England, from Mineola, Long Island, having made the homeward trip in 74 hours and 56 minutes.
July 17, Big Street Railway strike in Boston, Massachusetts, 7,800 men out.
July 20, Complete text of the treaty with Austria handed to the delegates from Vienna.
July 21, Washington, D. C., race riots, four killed and a number injured.
July 21, Street Railway Strike tying up Rhode Island and Connecticut Lines.
July 23, Representative to Congress J. Willard Ragsdale, of South Carolina, dies.
July 24, Pioneer Day in Utah.
July 27, Chicago race riots, two persons killed, many injured.
July 28, Chicago race riots continue, about thirty killed, with hundreds more injured.
July 29, President Wilson sends the Franco-American treaty to the Senate.
July 30, Illinois state troops quell the Chicago race riots.
July 31, The United States government relinquishes control of the telegraph and telephone systems.
July 31, Ratification of the Treaty of Peace by Great Britain.
August 1, Representative to Congress Ashbury F. Leves, of South Carolina, resigns.
Aug. 1, Colorado Day in Colorado.
Aug. 1, Congress repeals the daylight saving law.
Aug., Railroad shop workers strike throughout the United States and many railroad unions demanded increase in wages.
Aug. 6, Austrian delegates make counter proposals to the Allies.
Aug. 8, Ratification of the Treaty of Peace by Belgium.
Aug. 11, Death of Andrew Carnegie, at Lenox, Massachusetts.
Aug. 15, President Wilson vetoes the daylight saving repeal act.

Aug. 17, Two United States army aviators held for ransom by Mexican bandits.
Aug. 19, United States troops cross the border, entering Mexico in pursuit of bandits.

Aug. 20, Daylight saving repeal bill passed over the President's veto.

Aug. 20-21, Good Roads Day in Missouri.

Aug. 21, President Carranza demands the withdrawal of United States troops.

Aug. 24, The United States abandons the pursuit of Mexican bandits.

Aug. 25, Two United States regiments ordered to Silesia.

September 1, Gen. Pershing sails from Europe for the United States.

Sept. 1, President Carranza's, of Mexico, address to his congress denounces the League of Nations, and defies the Monroe Doctrine.

Sept. 2, Army aviator shot by Mexicans near Laredo, Texas.

Sept. 2, Congress passes a bill making Pershing general for life.

Sept. 2, Final peace terms handed to Austria by the Allied powers.

Sept. 2, Labor Day in all the States except New Mexico and the District of Columbia.

Sept. 3, President Wilson starts on his country-wide speaking tour.

Sept. 4, Pershing nominated and confirmed by the United States Senate as a General.

Sept. 5, Resignation of Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

Sept. 5, Prohibition enforcement bill passed by the United States Senate.

Sept. 8, Gen. Pershing lands in New York, where he is given a great reception and commissioned a general for life.

Sept. 8, Kinguro Shidehara appointed Ambassador to the United States by the Japanese government.

Sept. 9, Unionized police of Boston strike.

Sept. 9, The Mexican government protests against United States aviators flying over Mexican territory, and the Mexican rebel organizations appeal to the United States government to restore order in Mexico.

Sept. 9, Death of John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers.

Sept. 9, Administration Day in California.

Sept. 10, State troops called to Boston to subdue riots. Seven persons are killed and many others injured.

Sept. 10, Dr. Karl Renner, as representative for Austria, signs the peace treaty as submitted by the Allies.

Sept. 10, The peace treaty reported to the United States Senate with reservations and suggested amendments.

Sept. 12, Col. J. D. Bell, Brooklyn, New York, elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

Sept. 12, Old Defenders' Day in Baltimore

Sept. 13, Death of Arthur M. Beaupré, former United States Minister to Colombia, in Chicago.

Sept. 14, Hurricane on the Texas gulf coast does immense damage to property, with hundreds of persons killed or maimed.

Sept. 15, Lincoln statue in Manchester, England, unveiled. Ambassador Davis and Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, deliver addresses. The gift is received by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the city of London.

Sept. 18, Death of Joseph B. Thompson, representative from Oklahoma.

Sept. 18, Roland Rohefs makes a world's altitude record from Mineola, of 36,610 feet.

Sept. 19, Serious race riots between whites and blacks occur at Omaha, Nebraska.

Sept. 22, Great strike of the steel workers begun, riot reigns in Pittsburgh, two are killed and many more injured.

Sept. 26, General Pershing receives the thanks of Congress.

Sept. 26, Western trip of President Wilson ended on account of sudden illness.

Sept. 28, Death of Chief Justice H. W. Bond of Missouri supreme court.

Sept. 30, Death of Consul-Gen. P. Egan, pioneer home ruler for Ireland, and ex-United States Minister to Chile, in New York.

Sept. 30, Brand Whitlock reappointed United States Minister to Belgium.

Sept. 30, 1,500 troops under the command of General Wood of the Central De-

partment, sent from Fort Crook and Fort Omaha, upon call for duty at Omaha, to subdue the race riots.

October 1, Serious race riots occur at Elaine, Arkansas.

Oct. 2, The King and Queen of the Belgians land in New York City.

Oct. 2, Senator Fall's amendments to the peace treaty rejected by the United States Senate.

Oct. 5, Serious strike riots in Gary, Indiana.

Oct. 6, Federal troops sent to subdue rioters at Gary, Indiana, and martial law proclaimed.

Oct. 6, Industrial conference opened at Washington, D. C.

Oct. 6, The Peace Treaty ratified by Italy.

Oct. 7, Ratification of the Treaty of Peace by Italy.

Oct. 7, Missouri Day in the state of Missouri.

Oct. 8, Air race across the Continent, endurance test, starting from Mineola, Long Island. Lieut. Maynard wins first place in first half, arriving at the Pacific Coast.

Oct. 11, The easterly lap is won by Maj. Carl Spatz, who lands at 6 P. M. at Mineola, Long Island, on same date.

Oct. 9, Fourth aviator in coast-to-coast flight contest killed.

Oct. 10, Fifth aviator killed in the coast-to-coast flight.

Oct. 10, Ratification of the peace treaty with Germany signed by King George of Great Britain.

Oct. 11, The French government ratifies the peace treaty with Germany.

Oct. 11, East to West part of airplane race from ocean-to-ocean won by Lieut. B. W. Maynard.

Oct. 13, The League of Nations officially brought into being by the Allies.

Oct. 13, Columbus Day in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

Oct. 13, Ratification of the Treaty of Peace by France.

Oct. 13, Farmers' Day in the state of Florida.

Oct. 15, Bill passes Congress extending the war time control of passports for one year after the proclamation of peace, its object being to keep out agitators, undesirable and dangerous aliens from the country.

Oct. 15, Death of Rear Admiral R. Clover, U. S. N., retired.

Oct. 19, Deportation of radical agitators ordered arrested by United States government authorities at Gary, Indiana, charged with participating in a movement to overthrow the government of the United States.

Oct. 20, Baron Romano Avezzano relieves Count Macchi de Cellere as Ambassador from Italy to the United States.

Oct. 23, Lieut. Alexander Parsons declared winner of transcontinental race.

Oct. 24, Industrial conference dissolved at Washington, D. C.

Oct. 26, Fraternal Day in Alabama.

Oct. 27, President Wilson vetoes the prohibition enforcement bill and the House of Representatives repasses it.

Oct. 28, The United States Senate passes prohibition enforcement bill over the President's veto, and it becomes a law.

Oct. 30, Death of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, poet and author.

Oct. 31, Admission Day in Nevada.

November 1, Resignation of Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield.

Nov. 1, All Saints' Day in Louisiana.

Nov. 1, State Fire Day in Nebraska.

Nov. 1, Death of Colonel J. D. Bell, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

Nov. 4, Republicans win the election in Massachusetts, New York and Kentucky, and the Democrats in New Jersey, Maryland, and Mississippi, and the wets carry the state of Ohio.

Nov. 7, Federal agents arrest hundreds of Reds all over the country.

Nov. 7, Senator Lodge's preamble to treaty ratification adopted by a vote of 48 to 40, in the United States Senate.

Nov. 10, Resignation of Representative E. Y. Webb, of North Carolina.

- Nov. 11, The Prince of Wales arrives in Washington, D. C.
Nov. 11, President Wilson for the first time in six months was allowed to leave his bed.
Nov. 12, Franklin D'Olier elected first National Commander of the American Legion of Honor.
Nov. 12, Death of United States Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia.
Nov. 13, The United States Senate adopts reservations to Article Ten of the League Covenant.
Nov. 15, The United States Senate adopts ten drastic reservations to the treaty.
Nov. 15, Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass, of Virginia, appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate.
Nov. 15, Death of Major Henry W. Higginson, founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in Boston.
Nov. 15, Lady Astor (American born), elected first woman member of the British Parliament.
Nov. 18, The House of Representatives adjourns.
Nov. 19, The United States Senate rejects ratification of the treaty with or without reservations.
Nov. 19, The United States Senate adjourns.
Nov. 19, The United States requests the immediate release of Consular Agent Jenkins, arrested at Pueblo, Mexico, on charge of complicity in conspiring with bandits who kidnapped him.
Nov. 23, Repudiation Day (Stamp Act), in Frederick County, Maryland.
Nov. 25, Death of Countess Primo Magri (Mrs. Tom Thumb), at Middleboro, Massachusetts.
Nov. 26, Mexico rejects the request of the United States for the release of Jenkins.
Nov. 27, National Thanksgiving Day.
Nov. 29, United States Senator Newberry, of Michigan, indicted for election frauds with about one hundred and thirty others.
Nov. 30, Secretary of State Lansing sends an answer to Mexico's defiant note repeating the request for Jenkins's immediate release.
December 1, Regular session of the United States Senate convenes.
Dec. 2, President Wilson's message read to Congress.
Dec. 2, Congressman J. W. Alexander, of Missouri, appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Wilson.
Dec. 2, Death of Henry C. Frick, steel magnate, in New York.
Dec. 8, Consular Agent Jenkins released by Mexico, on bail, and on same date President Wilson requests the Senate to leave Mexican matters to him.
Dec. 8, Germany warned by the Supreme Council that Allies would denounce the armistice if protocol terms were not signed.
Dec. 10, The Republican National Committee sets the date for the Convention for June 8, 1920, in Chicago.
Dec. 10, President Wilson's offer of fourteen per cent wage raise accepted by the mine strikers.
Dec. 11, Resignation of Federal Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield.
Dec. 15, Constitutionality of the War-time prohibition act upheld by the United States Supreme Court.
Dec. 16, Senator Harding, of Ohio, announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.
Dec. 16, Reply of Mexico to the United States, that by release the Jenkins case was closed, and refuses to drop proceedings against him.
Dec. 19, Victor Berger, congressman from the fifth Wisconsin District, convicted Socialist, re-elected to Congress.

Thomas E. Kilby, Governor of Alabama.
Thomas E. Campbell, Governor of Arizona.
Charles H. Brough, Governor of Arkansas.
William B. Stephen, Governor of California.
Thomas J. Tyman, Governor of Colorado.
Oliver H. Shoup, Governor of Colorado.
M. H. Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut.

J. G. Townsend, Jr., Governor of Delaware.
S. J. Catts, Governor of Florida.
H. M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia.
D. W. Davis, Governor of Idaho.
F. O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois.
J. P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana.
W. L. Harding, Governor of Iowa.
Henry Allen, Governor of Kansas.
James D. Black, Governor of Kentucky.
R. G. Pleasant, Governor of Louisiana.
C. E. Milliken, Governor of Maine.
E. C. Harrington, Governor of Maryland.
Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts.
A. E. Sleeper, Governor of Michigan.
J. A. A. Burnquest, Governor of Minnesota.
Theo. G. Bilbe, Governor of Mississippi.
F. D. Gardner, Governor of Missouri.
S. V. Stewart, Governor of Montana.
S. R. Kelvie, Governor of Nebraska.
E. D. Boyle, Governor of Nevada.
John H. Bartlett, Governor of New Hampshire.
Walter E. Edge, Governor of New Jersey.
O. A. Larrzolo, Governor of New Mexico.
A. E. Smith, Governor of New York.
Thomas W. Bickett, Governor of North Carolina.
L. F. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota.
James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio.
J. A. B. Robertson, Governor of Oklahoma.
B. W. Olcott, Governor of Oregon.
William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania.
R. L. Beeckman, Governor of Rhode Island.
R. A. Cooper, Governor of South Carolina.
Peter Norbeck, Governor of South Dakota.
A. H. Roberts, Governor of Tennessee.
W. P. Hobby, Governor of Texas.
S. Bamberger, Governor of Utah.
Horace F. Graham, Governor of Vermont.
Westmoreland Davis, Governor of Virginia.
Louis F. Hart, Governor of Washington.
J. J. Cornwell, Governor of West Virginia.
E. L. Phillip, Governor of Wisconsin.
R. D. Carey, Governor of Wyoming.
Thomas Riggs, Jr., Governor of Alaska.
Charles J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii.
B. F. Harrison, Governor of the Philippines.
Arthur Yager, Governor of Porto Rico.
65th Session of Congress.

SUPPLEMENTS

SUPPLEMENT I
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress
assembled, July 4th, 1776.

When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies: and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained: and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected: whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise: the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States: for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners: refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Officers, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond the Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever:

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by the Authority of the good people of these Colonies, SOLEMNLY PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved: and as

FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

	JOHN HANCOCK.
New Hampshire	Josiah Bartlett William Whipple Matthew Thornton
Massachusetts Bay	Samuel Adams John Adams Robert Treat Paine Elbridge Gerry
Rhode Island, Etc.	Stephen Hopkins William Ellery
Connecticut	Roger Sherman Samuel Huntington William Williams Oliver Wolcott
New York	William Floyd Philip Livingston Francis Lewis Lewis Morris
New Jersey	Richard Stockton John Witherspoon Francis Hopkinson John Hart Abraham Clark
Pennsylvania	Robert Morris Benjamin Rush Benjamin Franklin John Morton George Clymer James Smith George Taylor James Wilson George Ross
Delaware	Cæsar Rodney George Read Thomas McKean
Maryland	Samuel Chase William Paca Thomas Stone Charles Carroll, of Carrollton

Virginia

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Harrison
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

North Carolina

William Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

South Carolina

Edward Rutledge
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton

Georgia

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

RESOLVED, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be Proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the Head of the Army.

SUPPLEMENT II

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE LIVES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

SAMUEL ADAMS:—

Born at Quincy, Mass., Sept. 22, 1722. Entered Harvard College in 1736, taking a Master's Degree in 1743. Appointed a committee by the citizens of Boston to remonstrate against the taxation of the Colonies in 1763. Chosen a member of the General Court from Boston in 1765. Through his efforts hostilities after the Boston Massacre were for a time averted in 1770. Declined appointment under British Government in 1773. He was a member of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1774, remaining until 1781. He was a member of the convention that framed the Massachusetts Constitution in 1780. Later a State Senator, and served as President of that body. Lieut. Gov. of Mass., from 1789 to 1794. Governor of Massachusetts, from 1794 to 1797. Retiring from public life. He died Oct. 2, 1803, at the age of 81 years.

JOSIAH BARTLETT:—

Born in Amesbury, Mass., in Nov. 21, 1729. Practised medicine at Kingston in 1750. Elected a member of the New Hampshire Province legislature in 1765. Chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, 1774. Took his seat in Congress in Sept., 1775. He was again sent to Congress in 1787. Appointed Chief Justice, Court of Common Pleas in 1779. Associate Justice, Supreme Court in 1782. Advanced to the Chief Justice in 1788. Declined the United States Senatorship to Congress in 1789. Elected first Governor, New Hampshire, in 1793. He died May 19, 1795, at the age of 66 years.

CARTER BRAXTON:—

Born in Newington, Va., Sept. 10, 1736. Educated at William and Mary College. Travelled in England, returning in 1760. Elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. A delegate to Congress in 1775. Member of the council of state from 1786, to March 30, 1791. Occupied a seat in the House of Delegates. Later re-elected to the Executive Council. He died Oct. 10, 1797, at the age of 60 years.

CHARLES CARROLL:—

Of Irish descent. His ancestors migrated from England to America about the year 1737. He was born Sept. 8, 1737, at Annapolis, Maryland. Educated in France and England, returning to America in 1767. Appointed to Congress in 1776, continued a member until 1778. Re-elected in 1781. Chosen a Senator of the United States in 1791, resigning his seat. He died in 1832, at the age of 95 years, being the last survivor of that memorable day, July 4, 1776, to descend to the grave.

SAMUEL CHASE:—

He was born in Somerset County, Maryland, in 1741. Studied law and at the age of 20 was admitted to the bar. Sent to Congress at Philadelphia, in 1774. Appointed on a commission to Canada in 1776. Visited England in 1783, returning in 1784. Removed to Baltimore in 1786. Accepted the appointment as Chief Justice of the Gen. Court of Maryland in 1791. Appointed by Washington as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1796. Impeachment proceedings were instituted by the House of Representatives against him and ended with an acquittal on March 5,

1805. He continued to exercise his judicial functions until 1811, when he resigned his office. He died June 19, 1811.

ABRAHAM CLARK:—

Born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Feb. 15, 1726. Elected a member of the New Jersey delegation to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the State Legislature for a time. Was elected to the second Congress under the Federal Constitution. Retired from public life in June, 1794. He died in 1794, at the age of 68 years.

GEORGE CLYMER:—

Born at Philadelphia in 1739. Chosen a member of the council of safety in 1775. Was one of the first Continental Treasurers. Was elected a member of the Continental Congress, July 20, 1776. Again a member of Congress in 1777 and 1780. Removed to Princeton, N. J. in 1782. Called by his native state in 1784, as a member of their General Assembly, and he represented Pennsylvania in Congress for two years. He died on Jan. 23, 1813, at the age of 74 years.

WILLIAM ELLERY:—

Born at Newport, R. I., Dec. 22, 1727. Graduated from Harvard in 1747. Practised law at Newport. Elected a delegate to Congress in 1776. Taking his seat May 17, 1777, retiring from Congress in 1785. Served as Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Collector of Customs of Newport. Died Feb. 15, 1820, at the age of 93 years.

WILLIAM FLOYD:—

Born on Long Island, Dec. 17, 1743. Appointed a delegate to the first Continental Congress, continuing as a member until after the Declaration of Independence. Commanded the Long Island militia in 1777. Member of the Continental Congress in 1778. Served New York as Senator. Removed to the Mohawk River, in 1803. He died Aug. 4, 1821, at the age of 77 years.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN:—

Born in Boston, Jan. 17, 1706. Removed to Philadelphia in 1723. Visited England in 1725, returning to Philadelphia in 1726. Established a newspaper in 1728, and began the publishing of "Poor Richard's Almanac" in 1734. His political career began in 1776 as clerk of the General Assembly of Philadelphia. Postmaster of Philadelphia and member of the Provincial Assembly for ten years. He discovered electricity in 1749. Deputy Postmaster General of British America in 1753. Visited England in 1757, returning in 1762. Again went to England in 1764, visited Holland, Germany and France in 1766-67, returning to America in 1775. Sent to Canada by the Government in 1776. Went as Ambassador to France in 1776. Concluded treaties with Sweden and Prussia in 1782-83, returning to Philadelphia in Sept. 1785. Withdrew from public life in 1788. He died April 17, 1790, at the age of 84 years. Congress ordered a general mourning throughout the United States for him and the National Assembly of France decreed each member should wear mourning for three days. He was buried at Philadelphia, Pa.

ELBRIDGE GERRY:—

Born at Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744. Member of Harvard College in 1758. Member of the General Court of Massachusetts, May, 1772. Member of the Provincial Congress in 1774. Member of the new Provincial Congress at Cambridge in 1775. Delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1776. Member of the Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1787. Sent on a special mission by Congress to France in 1797, returning in 1798. Elected as Republican Governor of Massachusetts in 1805. In 1810 he was again Governor of Massachusetts. Elected Vice-President of the United States in 1812, being inaugurated March 4, 1813. He died at Washington, D. C., on November 23, 1814, aged 71.

BUTTON GWINNETT:—

Born in England in 1732. He migrated to Charleston, South Carolina, thence removed to Georgia. Elected by Georgia to the Congress at Philadelphia in 1776. Member of the Convention at Savannah to frame a Constitution of the State. President of the Provincial Council. He died May 27, 1777, at the age of 45 years.

LYMAN HALL:—

Born in Connecticut in 1725. Sent to Congress in 1774, from Georgia. Sent to represent Georgia in Congress, July 15, 1774, and was annually re-elected until 1780. Elected chief magistrate of the state of Georgia in October, 1790. He died at Burke County, Ga., at the age of 65 years, in 1791.

JOHN HANCOCK:—

Born at Quincy, Mass., January 12, 1737. Graduated from Harvard in 1754. Employed in the counting room in 1760. Visited England in 1764. Member of the state legislature in 1770. President of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1774. President of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1775, remaining until Oct. 1777, when he resigned. Member of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts. First Governor of Massachusetts under the Constitution in 1780, and was annually re-elected until 1785, when he resigned. In 1787 he was again re-elected Governor and continued in office until his death. He died October 8, 1793, at the age of 56 years.

BENJAMIN HARRISON:—

Born at Berkeley, Va., 1740. Graduated from William and Mary College. Member of the legislature in 1764. Member of Congress in 1774, resigning in 1777. Chosen governor of the state in 1782, being twice re-elected. Member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia in 1790. He died in 1791, at the age of 51 years.

JOHN HART:—

Born at Hopewell, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 1708. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1774. He voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1776, New Jersey became the theatre of the war and he lost nearly all he had. With failing health from the shock sustained, he died in 1780, at the age of 72 years.

JOSEPH HEWES:—

Born at Kingston, N. J., in 1730. He graduated from Princeton College. Removed to North Carolina and settled at Edenton. Chosen a delegate to Congress in 1774. Returned to Congress again in 1775, he continued to represent his state for four succeeding years, retiring on October 9, 1799. He died November 10, 1779, at the age of 49 years.

THOMAS HEYWARD:—

Born in South Carolina in 1746. He studied law in this country and in England. Elected to supply a vacancy in Congress at Philadelphia in 1775. Appointed judge of the criminal court in 1778. When Charleston was taken by the British in 1780, he was taken prisoner and sent to St. Augustine. He was released and sent to Philadelphia, thence he returned to Carolina, resuming his judicial duties until 1798. He was a member of the Convention of 1790, to form a state Constitution. He died on March 6, 1809, at the age of 63 years.

WILLIAM HOOPER:—

Born in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1742. Entered Harvard College. Studied law with James Otis. Removed to North Carolina and established himself at Wilmington. He was chosen a delegate to the memorable Congress at Philadelphia, 1776. He was elected to Congress for the third time in 1777. Appointed by Congress, Judge of the Federal Court in 1786. He died in October, 1790, at the age of 49 years.

STEPHEN HOPKINS:—

Born at Scituate, near Providence, March 7, 1707. He was a descendant of Arnold, the first Governor of Rhode Island. He was chosen town clerk of Scituate, Representative to the General Court. He was a Justice of the Peace, and served as Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was Chief Justice in 1733. He removed to Providence in 1742. Elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. Made Justice of the Supreme Court in 1751, holding that office until 1754, when he was appointed a commissioner to the celebrated Albany Convention. He was elected chief magistrate of the colony of Rhode Island in 1756, and continued with hardly an interruption until 1767. Appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress from Rhode Island in 1774, representing Rhode Island again in the same body in 1775-76. Was a representative of Rhode Island to the Congress for the last time in 1778. Later he was a delegate to the Rhode Island State General Assembly. He died July 13, 1785, at the age of 79 years.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON:—

Born in Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1737. Educated in the College of Philadelphia. Visited England in 1756. Appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress from New Jersey in 1776. Appointed Judge of the Admiralty Courts of Pennsylvania, in 1779. He died suddenly on May 8, 1791, at the age of 54 years.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON:—

Born in Windham County, Connecticut, July 3, 1732. He removed to Norwich in 1760. Represented the town of Norwich in the General Assembly in 1764. Became an Associated Judge in 1774. Elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775. Served for a while as President of Congress with distinguished ability and great dignity. Re-elected to Congress in 1782. He was at the head of the Connecticut Supreme Court. He served as Lieut.-Gov. of his State. Governor of his native state in 1786, being annually re-elected thereafter until 1796. He died Jan. 5, 1796, at the age of 65 years.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE:—

Born in Virginia, January 20, 1734. He was the son of Thomas Lee, who for several years was President of the King's Council. Member of the House of Burgesses in 1765, being re-elected yearly until 1772. He was appointed by the Virginia convention a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775. He retired from Congress in 1779. Later he represented his constituents in the Virginia Legislature. He died in April, 1797, at the age of 63 years.

RICHARD HENRY LEE:—

Born at Stratford in Westmoreland County, Virginia, Jan. 20, 1732. Educated in England. He was a delegate to the House of Burgesses in 1757. His address to the King and memorial to the House of Lords in 1764 were considered among the ablest state papers of that period. Attended the first General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774, as one of Virginia's delegates. He introduced on January 7, 1776, that portion of the document that declared "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and Independent States," etc. He held his seat in Congress until 1777. He was again elected to Congress in 1778, remaining there until 1780. In 1784 he again accepted a seat in Congress as a delegate from Virginia. He retired from public life in 1792, on account of declining health. He died on Jan. 19, 1794, at the age of 64 years.

FRANCIS LEWIS:—

Parents migrated from Lansford, South Wales. Born in March, 1713. Visited Scotland, and educated at Westminster, England. When young he worked in a London counting room. Returned to New York in 1735. Agent for the British during the French and

Indian War in 1756. Elected a delegate to Congress in 1775, remaining until through 1776. For a number of years he represented New York in the National Assembly. Removed to Long Island in 1775. He died on December 30, 1803, at the age of 91 years.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON:—

Born at Albany, N. Y., January 15, 1716. Educated at Yale, from which he graduated in 1737. Elected an alderman in 1754. Returned a member of the General Assembly in 1759. Elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774 and in 1776. Later he was again a member of Congress, a senator, and a state legislator, after the new Constitution was adopted. He took his seat in Congress for the last time in May, 1778. He died June 12, 1778, respected and esteemed by all who knew him, at the age of 63 years.

THOMAS LYNCH:—

Born at Prince George, S. C., August 5, 1749. Educated in England, at Eton and the University of Cambridge. He studied law at Temple and later returned to South Carolina. Appointed to the command of a company of Provincial Regulars of South Carolina in 1775, at the outbreak of the war. He was elected to Congress, remaining until after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. His health failing he sailed for St. Eustatia and for France. Nothing was ever heard from him again and the vessel was thought to have been lost at sea. He must, therefore, have been consigned to a watery grave, in 1779, at the age of about 30 years.

THOMAS MCKEAN:—

Of Irish descent, born at New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1734. Studied law at New Castle, Delaware. At 21, he was practising in the Court of Common Pleas, for the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, and in the Supreme Court, having been admitted in 1757. He was elected clerk of the House of Assembly and elected a member of the Assembly in 1762. He was a member of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765. He removed to Philadelphia in 1774. Elected to Congress September 3, 1774, continuing a member of the National Council until February 1, 1783. He was President of the National Council in 1781. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania in July, 1777. Led a regiment as Colonel to Perth Amboy, on July 5, 1776, to assist General Washington. Prepared a Constitution for Pennsylvania in 1776, which was adopted by the Convention called for that purpose. He was President of the State of Delaware, in 1777, and during the same year was appointed Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the United States in 1787. Elected Governor of the State of Pennsylvania in 1799. Legislative inquiry on Impeachment charges against him acquitted 1807-08. He retired from public life in 1808. He died June 24, 1817, at the age of 82 years.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON:—

Born in South Carolina, in 1743. Educated at Hackney and Westminster, England. Travelled in England, France, and Spain, returning to America in 1773. Appointed secret commissioner to place South Carolina in a state of defence in 1775, as a member of the Council of Safety. Elected a delegate to the Congress assembled at Philadelphia in 1776, resigning in 1777. Elected Governor of South Carolina, in 1778. Taken prisoner by the British, and his property destroyed on the surrender of Charleston in 1779. He was taken to St. Augustine, Florida and kept in confinement for about a year, being exchanged in July, 1781. He was sent to Philadelphia, and on arriving was appointed a Representative to Congress but declined, 1783. He later served in the State Legislature. He died January 1, 1788, at the age of 44 years.

LEWIS MORRIS:—

Born in New York State in 1726. Elected a delegate from New York to the Continental Congress in 1775. Re-elected in 1776.

Retired from the Congress in 1777. Later a member of the State Legislature. Major-General of the Militia. He died January 22, 1798, at the age of 72 years.

ROBERT MORRIS:—

Born in Lancashire, England, January 20, 1734. Worked in a counting house in Philadelphia. Elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1775. A delegate to the second General Congress and served on the committee of Ways and Means. Elected to Congress for the third time in 1777. Proposed the establishment of a bank in 1780. Bank of North America established in 1781. Appointed by Congress as Superintendent of Finance in 1781. Chosen to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1786, and elected to the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. Appointed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to represent the state in the first Senate of the United States which assembled in New York. He declined from Washington, the office of Secretary of the Treasury and upon his suggestion Alexander Hamilton was selected. He died May 8, 1807, at the age of 73 years.

JOHN MORTON:—

Born in the County of Chester (now Delaware) in Pennsylvania, in 1724. A delegate to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. A member of the General Congress in New York. Sheriff of his County in 1766. Raised to the Supreme Court bench of Pennsylvania. Deputed to Congress in 1774, and continued to represent Pennsylvania in that body until after the great convention and session in 1776. He died November 15, 1777, at the age of 53 years.

THOMAS NELSON, JR.:—

Born at York, Virginia, December 26, 1738. Went to England, where he was educated in a private school and at the University of Cambridge, returning to America in 1761. Member of the House of Burgesses in 1774. Sent to the Williamsburg Convention in 1774. Appointed a delegate from Virginia to the General Assembly at Philadelphia in 1775, where he retained his seat until 1777. He returned to Congress in 1779. Governor of Virginia during the Revolutionary War. He died January 4, 1789, at the age of 51 years.

WILLIAM PACA:—

Born in Hartford County, Maryland, October 31, 1740. Admitted to the bar, he established himself at Annapolis. Representative of the County in the Legislature in 1771. Delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress in 1774. Re-appointed each year until 1778. Appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maryland in 1778, where he remained until 1780. Advanced, by Congress, to Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in prize and admiralty cases, in 1780. Elected Governor of his State in 1782, and again in 1786. On the organization of the Federal Government in 1789, he was appointed by Washington, Judge of the District Court of the United States for Maryland. He died in 1799, at the age of 59 years.

JOHN PENN:—

Born in Carolina County, Virginia, May 17, 1741. Studied and admitted to practice law. Removed to North Carolina in 1744. Chosen a delegate from North Carolina to the General Congress from 1774 to 1776. He was again sent to Congress in 1778 and 1779. He died in September 1788, at the age of 48 years.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE:—

Born at Boston in 1731. Graduated from Harvard College and taught in the public schools for a while. Visited Europe, studied law, admitted to the bar, and established himself at Taunton, Mass. Defended the men who took part in the Boston Massacre in 1770. Elected a Representative to the General Assembly in 1773. Chosen a member of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1774, 1775, and 1776. Was a member of the Convention which met to revise the Massachusetts Constitution in 1780. Appointed Attorney

General of Massachusetts in 1780, which office he held until 1790. Member of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1790. He died May 11, 1814, at the age of 84 years.

GEORGE READ:—

Born in Maryland in 1733. Educated in a Seminary at Chester, Pennsylvania. Studied law and admitted to the bar in 1753. Appointed Attorney General of Delaware in 1763. Elected a Representative in 1765, from New Castle County to the General Assembly of Delaware. Chosen delegate to the Continental Congress from Delaware, October 1, 1774, remaining until the close of the Revolutionary War. He did not vote for the measure but affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence. He was President of the Convention which formed the first Constitution of the State of Delaware. Appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1782. Represented Delaware in the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution in 1787. Was chosen United States Senator and served from 1787 to 1793. Appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware in 1793. He died in 1798, at the age of 64 years.

CÆSER RODNEY:—

Born in Dover, Delaware, about 1730. Served as High Sheriff of his County. Justice of the Peace of the Lower Court. Represented the County of Kent in the Provincial Legislature, 1762. Member of the first General Congress in 1765 which met at New York, the object being the repeal of the Stamp Act. Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1769. Member of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. Member of the Council of Safety of Delaware in 1776. Appointed a delegate to Congress in 1777, but did not take his seat. Elected President of his State in 1777 and after four years' service retired to private life. Again elected to Congress but did not take his seat. He died in 1784, at the age of 53 years.

GEORGE ROSS:—

Born at New Castle, in Delaware, in 1730. Studied law, admitted to the bar, and established himself at Lancaster, Penn. Sent to the Assembly of his adopted state as a Representative in 1768. Elected a Delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774, retiring in 1777. Later he was a member of the Provincial Legislature. Member of the Convention assembled to prepare a Declaration of Rights, on behalf of his State. Appointed a Judge of the Court of Admiralty of Pennsylvania in 1779. He died in 1779, at the age of 49 years.

BENJAMIN RUSH:—

Born in Byberry, Penn., December 24, 1745. He was a student at Princeton in 1759. He went to Edinburgh in 1766, receiving the degree of M. D., in 1768. Visited France and then returned to America. Practiced medicine. Elected Professor of Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia in 1769. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1776. Appointed physician of the Military Hospital in 1777. He was a member of the Convention that adopted the Federal Constitution in 1787. For fourteen years he was Treasurer of the United States Mint, appointed by President Adams. He was honored by the King of Prussia, with a medal as an expert on yellow fever, another by the Queen of Etsaria for similar service in 1805-1807 and the Russian Emperor sent him a diamond ring in 1811 in testimony of respect for his medical achievements. He died April 19, 1813, at the age of 68 years.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE:—

Born at Charleston, South Carolina, November, 1749. He visited England to complete his education, returning in 1773. Appointed to the General Congress in 1774 as a delegate from South Carolina. He remained in Congress throughout the memorable session of 1776. He retired in 1776, but was re-elected again in 1779. He was taken prisoner by the British in 1780 and imprisoned at St. Augustine,

Florida, for nearly a year. After this he rendered important service as a member of the Legislature, etc. He was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1789, serving for a number of years. He died January 23, 1800, at the age of 51 years.

ROGER SHERMAN:—

Born in Newton, Mass., April 19, 1721. Removed to New Milford, Conn., in 1743. Served as County Surveyor. Gathered Astronomical Calculations for an Almanac in 1748. Admitted as an Attorney at the bar in 1754. Appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Litchfield. Removed to New Haven in 1757. Appointed a Justice of the Peace. Frequently he was a Representative in the Colonial Assembly. Made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas again in 1765. Was for a time Treasurer of Yale College, which institution later conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon him. Elected a member of the upper house in the Connecticut General Assembly. Appointed Judge of the Superior Court in 1766. He was chosen to Congress under the Federal Constitution in 1789. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774. He was associated with Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, and Livingston with the responsible duty of preparing the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He was elected a Representative to Congress under the Constitution for the State of Connecticut. Later he served in the United States Senate. He died on July 23, 1793, at the age of 73 years.

JAMES SMITH:—

Born in Ireland about 1710. Migrated to America and settled on the Susquehanna River. He qualified as a lawyer, practiced in Shippenburg for a while and then removed to York, continuing there his profession during the remainder of his life. He was a member of many patriotic meetings of the Province. He raised the first volunteer corps in Pennsylvania in opposition to the trained armies of Great Britain, and was Captain and later Colonel of the regiment. He was a delegate to the Convention in 1775, from the Province of Pennsylvania and he was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention and a member of Congress until 1788, when he withdrew. He retired from the practice of the law in 1801, and died July 11, 1806, at the age of 96 years.

RICHARD STOCKTON:—

Born near Princeton, N. J., October 1, 1730. He graduated from College, read law, and was admitted to the bar. He toured Great Britain, Edinburgh, Scotland, returning by way of London to America in 1767. He was President of New York College for a while. Was a Royal Judge of the Province. Was a member of the Executive Council from which position he resigned to join in the work for American Independence. He was elected a delegate to the Congress at Philadelphia on June 21, 1776. He was captured by the Royalists and made a prisoner in New York. When released his health was so impaired he lingered along for a few years and died at Princeton, February 28, 1781, at about 51 years of age.

THOMAS STONE:—

Born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1742, being a descendant of William Stone, the Governor of Maryland during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. He was elected a delegate to the Congress at Philadelphia in 1776. He was again chosen in 1783 and in the session of 1784 acted temporarily as President pro tempore. He retired at the end of the session of 1784, resuming his profession at Annapolis, where he died October 5, 1787, at the age of 45 years.

GEORGE TAYLOR:—

He was born in Ireland in 1716. He emigrated to America and went to work at Durham iron works on the Delaware. He worked for a while in a counting room. He acquired a vast fortune and owned a beautiful estate and mansion near the Lehigh River in Northampton County. He was chosen a member of the Provincial

Assembly in 1764 and continued to represent his home county until 1770. He was again elected to the Provincial Assembly in October, 1775. He was also elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, remaining until 1777. He retired from public life in the latter part of 1777. He died February 23, 1781, at the age of 65 years.

MATTHEW THORNTON:—

He was born in Ireland about 1714 and emigrated to America and lived in Wascasset, Me., for a few years. He moved to Worcester, Mass., and later to Londonderry, N. H. He was appointed a surgeon to accompany the New Hampshire troops in 1745, in the expedition against Cape Breton, under General Shirley, the Royal Governor. He was a Justice of the Peace. Was commissioned as Colonel of the Militia but declined. He was President of the Provincial Congress held at Exeter in 1775. He was delegated to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1776. Later he was a Judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, retiring from the bench in 1782 and going to Exeter on the banks of the Merrimac, he devoted himself for a while to agriculture. He was later a member of the General Court, a Senator in the State Legislature, and was also a member of the Council under President Langdon in 1785. He died at Newburyport, on June 24, 1803, at the age of 89 years.

GEORGE WALTON:—

Born in Frederick County, Virginia, about 1740. Studied law and commenced to practice the profession in 1774. Elected a delegate to the Continental Congress from the state of Georgia in 1776, remaining a member until October, 1781. Received a commission as Colonel in the Military in 1778, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the surrender of Savannah to the British. He was exchanged in September, 1779. In October, 1779, he was elected Governor of Georgia. In January, 1780, he was elected to Congress. He served in Congress at six different times. Twice Governor of his State. Once as U. S. Senator and four times he served as Judge of the Superior Court. He died on February 2, 1804, at the age of 64 years.

WILLIAM WHIPPLE:—

Born at Kittery, Maine, in 1730. He commenced business in Portland in 1759. Made a number of voyages to the West Indies. Represented Portland in the Provincial Congress which met at Exeter in 1775. Appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776, continuing a member until 1799. He was made a Brigadier General and was present at the battle of Saratoga in 1777. With a detachment of New Hampshire Militia he entered upon a plan under General Sullivan for the retaking of Rhode Island from the British in 1778. He served later as Representative of the State Legislature. Was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for New Hampshire in 1782. Was made a Judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1784, serving until November 28, 1785. He died in 1785, at the age of 55 years.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS:—

Born in Lebanon, Conn., April 8, 1731. Entered Harvard College. On the staff of Colonel Williams 1755, the founder of Williams College in Massachusetts. Graduating from college, he returned to Lebanon, Conn. Chosen town clerk of Lebanon, Conn., in 1756, which office he held for 45 years. He was also appointed a Representative to the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1756. Was clerk of the House of Assembly, frequently and on a number of occasions he filled the Speaker's chair. He was promoted to the Upper House in 1780, which office he held for 24 years. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1776 and 1777. He died August 2, 1811, at the age of 81 years.

JAMES WILSON:—

Born in Scotland in 1742. Educated at Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh. He emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia in 1766. He worked for a while as tutor in a college. He studied law and at the expiration of two years was admitted to the bar, practicing first at Reading and Carlisle, then at Annapolis, and later at Philadelphia. He was a member of the Provincial Convention at Pennsylvania in 1775, and was unanimously elected as a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was appointed Advocate General in the United States for the French Government. He was made Counsellor and Agent for Pennsylvania in 1782. He was a member of the Convention which assembled in Philadelphia to promulgate the Constitution of the United States in 1787. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly which convened for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Constitution. He was appointed by Washington a Judge of the Supreme Court, under the Federal Government in 1789. In this office he continued until his death, August 28, 1798, at the age of 56 years.

JOHN WITHERSPOON:—

Born at Edinburgh, February 5, 1722. He migrated to America in August, 1768. He was made President of the College of New Jersey upon his arrival. He was a member of the New York Convention that framed the Republican Constitution. He was chosen a Representative to the General Assembly at Philadelphia in 1776, by the people of New Jersey, remaining until he voluntarily retired in 1779. He was again sent to Congress in 1781. He visited England in 1783, returning to America in the next year. He died November 15, 1794, at the age of 73 years.

OLIVER WOLCOTT:—

Born in Connecticut, November 26, 1726. Graduated from Yale College in 1747. Received a commission as Captain in the Army in the French War of 1747. He was a sheriff of the County of Litchfield for awhile. He was elected an assistant in the Council of State in 1774 and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1786. Judge of the Court of Probate for the Litchfield District. He was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776, and divided his time in Congress and in the field in defense of his country until 1786. Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, in 1786, holding the office for ten successive years. He was elected Chief Magistrate of the State in 1796. He died December 1, 1797, at the age of 72 years.

GEORGE WYTHE:—

Born in Elizabeth City, Virginia City, in 1726. Studied law and admitted to the bar. Was a member of the House of Burgesses. He was elected a delegate from Virginia to the first Congress at Philadelphia in 1775. He was appointed with Jefferson, Pendleton and others to revise the laws of the state of Virginia. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Delegates in 1777. Made Judge of the High Court of Chancery in 1777. And when the Court of Equity was organized, he was appointed sole Chancellor. He was a member of the Convention appointed to revise the Federal Constitution in 1787. He died June 8, 1806, at the age of 80 years.

NOTES

Total number of signers of the Declaration of Independence, 56.

Lives of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson will be found in the lives of the Presidents of the United States of America.

SUPPLEMENT III

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, ORIGIN AND STATEHOOD OF ALL STATES, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORIES

Ratification of the Constitution by the 13 Original States.

<i>Delaware</i>	December 7, 1787.
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	December 12, 1787.
<i>New Jersey</i>	December 18, 1787.
<i>Georgia</i>	January 2, 1788.
<i>Connecticut</i>	January 9, 1788.
<i>Massachusetts</i>	February 6, 1788.
<i>Maryland</i>	April 28, 1788.
<i>South Carolina</i>	May 23, 1788.
<i>New Hampshire</i>	June 21, 1788.
<i>Virginia</i>	June 26, 1788.
<i>New York</i>	July 26, 1788.
<i>North Carolina</i>	November 21, 1789.
<i>Rhode Island</i>	May 29, 1790.

States admitted into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution.

<i>Vermont</i>	March 4, 1791.	Formed from a portion of the territory of the state of New York.
<i>Kentucky</i>	June 1, 1792.	Formed from a portion of the territory of the state of Virginia.
<i>Tennessee</i>	June 1, 1796.	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by North Carolina.
<i>Ohio</i>	February 19, 1803.	Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by the state of Virginia.
<i>Louisiana</i>	April 30, 1812.	Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France under the treaty of Paris of April, 1803.
<i>Indiana</i>	December 11, 1816.	Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by the state of Virginia.
<i>Mississippi</i>	December 10, 1817.	Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by the states of Georgia and South Carolina.
<i>Illinois</i>	December 3, 1818.	Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by the state of Virginia.
<i>Alabama</i>	December 14, 1819.	Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by the states of South Carolina and Georgia.
<i>Maine</i>	March 15, 1820.	Formed from a portion of the territory of the state of Massachusetts.
<i>Missouri</i>	August 10, 1821.	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by France under the name of "Louisiana" by the Treaty of Paris of 1803.
<i>Arkansas</i>	June 15, 1836.	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by France under the name of "Louisiana" by the Treaty of Paris in 1803.
<i>Michigan</i>	January 26, 1837.	Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by the state of Virginia.
<i>Florida</i>	March 3, 1845.	Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Spain by Treaty of 1819.
<i>Texas</i>	December 29, 1845.	This state was originally a part of the Republic of Mexico, but by a successful revolt the people established for themselves an independent republican government and were subsequently annexed to the U. S.

- Iowa*.....December 28, 1846.
Formed from a portion of the territory of Wisconsin as the Territory of Iowa, June 12, 1838.
- Wisconsin*.....May 29, 1848.
Formed from a portion of the territory of the state of Michigan as the Territory of Wisconsin, April 20, 1836.
- California*.....September 9, 1850.
Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848.
- Minnesota*.....May 11, 1858.
Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by France by the treaty of April 30, 1803.
- Oregon*.....February 14, 1859.
Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by the treaty with France, April 30, 1803, the treaty with Spain of February 22, 1819, and the treaty with Great Britain of June 15, 1846.
- Kansas*.....June 9, 1861.
Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France by the treaty of April 30, 1803, and by the state of Texas in the settlement of her boundaries in 1850.
- West Virginia*.....June 20, 1863.
Formed from a portion of the state of Virginia.
- Nevada*.....October 31, 1864.
Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848.
- Nebraska*.....March 1, 1867.
Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by France by the treaty of April 30, 1803.
- Colorado*.....August 1, 1876.
Formed from portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by France by the treaty of April 30, 1803, and that ceded by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848.
- South Dakota*.....November 2, 1889.
Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by France by treaty of April 30, 1803.
- North Dakota*.....November 2, 1889.
Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by France by treaty of April 30, 1803.
- Montana*.....November 8, 1889.
Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by France by treaty of April 30, 1803.
- Washington*.....November 11, 1889.
Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France by treaty of April 30, 1803. The northern boundary of the territory was settled by a treaty with Great Britain, known as the Oregon Treaty of June 15, 1846.
- Idaho*.....July 3, 1890.
Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by France by treaty of April 30, 1803.
- Wyoming*.....July 11, 1890.
Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by France by treaty of April 30, 1803.
- Utah*.....January 4, 1896.
Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848.
- New Mexico*.....January 6, 1912.
Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by Mexico by the treaty of February 2, 1848.
- Arizona*.....February 14, 1912.
Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848, and part of what is known as the "Gadsden Purchase" in 1852.
- Oklahoma*.....November 16, 1907.
Was incorporated from Indian and Oklahoma Territories in 1907.

SUPPLEMENT IV

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS

GEORGE WASHINGTON:—

First President of the United States. Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732. Surveyed the Virginia Valley, 1748. Appointed Major in the Army, 1751. Promoted to Colonel, 1754. Married Mrs. Martha Custis, 1759. Member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1759. Delegate to the first Continental Congress, 1774. Elected Commander-in-Chief by Congress, June 15, 1775, at a salary of \$6,000 per annum, but he declined to receive any compensation. War ended by surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. Treaty of Peace signed in Paris, September 3, 1783. Resigned his commission, December 23, 1783. Presided over the Convention which framed the Constitution, Philadelphia, 1787. Inaugurated first President of the United States of America, at New York, April 30, 1789. Elected for second term in 1793. Declined a third term. Issued his farewell address to the American people, September 19, 1796. Believing a French invasion contemplated he was again summoned to take the field, May 1798. He died December 14, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS:—

Second President of the United States. Born in Quincy, Mass., October 19, 1735. Graduated at Harvard College, 1755. Admitted to the bar, 1758. Commissioner to France, 1778. Author of Constitution of Massachusetts, 1779. Minister to negotiate peace with Great Britain, 1779. Sent to Holland, 1780. Summoned to Paris to consult on the general peace, which was signed, 1783. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, 1785. Resigned, 1788, and was elected first Vice-President of the United States, under Washington. Elected President of the United States, 1796, defeating Thomas Jefferson. Adams died, July 4, 1826.

THOMAS JEFFERSON:—

Third President of the United States. Born in Shadwell, Va., April 2, 1743. Received a classical education in William and Mary College. Admitted to the bar, 1767. Member of the House of Burgesses, Va., 1769. Elected to the Colonial Congress, 1775. Chosen to prepare the Declaration of Independence, adopted July 4, 1776. Elected Governor of Virginia. Member of Congress, 1783. Appointed Minister to France, to succeed Benjamin Franklin, 1784. Appointed Secretary of State by President Washington, 1789. Elected Vice-President of the United States, 1796. Elected President, 1801, and re-elected for a second term in 1805. Founder of the University of Virginia. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, on the same date as John Adams.

JAMES MADISON:—

Fourth President of the United States. Born in King George, Orange County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. Graduated at Princeton College, N. J., 1771. Elected to the General Assembly of Virginia, 1776, to the Executive Council of the State, 1778, and to Congress, 1779, holding his seat until 1783. Member of the Virginia Legislature, 1784, '85, '86, and of the Convention which framed the Constitution, 1787. Elected a member of the first Congress, 1789, continuing as such until 1797. Appointed Secretary of State by President Jefferson, 1801. Elected President of the United States, 1808, and re-elected in 1812. Madison died, June 28, 1836.

JAMES MONROE:—

Fifth President of the United States. Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. Graduated at William and Mary College, 1776. Served that year in the Continental Army with Washington, and was Aide to Lord Sterling at Brandywine. Studied law with Thomas Jefferson. Elected to the State Legislature, 1782, to Congress in 1783. Elected United States Senator, 1790. Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Versailles, where he bought the

Louisiana tract from Napoleon for \$15,000,000, in 1794. Served a short time as Minister to England. Elected Governor of Virginia, 1810, and held the office until appointed Secretary of State by President Madison. Elected President of the United States, 1816, and re-elected in 1820. Monroe died July 4, 1831.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS:—

Sixth President of the United States. Born in Braintree (now Quincy) Mass., July 11, 1767, son of the second President. Entered Harvard College, 1786, and on graduating studied law. Appointed Minister to The Hague, 1794, transferred to Berlin, 1797, recalled, 1801. Elected State Senator, 1802. Appointed United States Senator, 1803, and resigned in 1808. Appointed Minister to Russia, 1809. Assisted in negotiating the treaty of Ghent, 1815. Appointed Minister to Great Britain same year. Secretary of State under President Monroe, 1817, both terms. Chosen President of the United States by Congress, there being no choice by the people in 1824. Elected member of Congress, 1830, held the position to his death, which occurred February 23, 1848, two days after being stricken with paralysis, while arising to address the House.

ANDREW JACKSON:—

Seventh President of the United States. Born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., March 15, 1767. Enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, 1781, and was a prisoner of war. Admitted to the bar in 1786, began practice at Nashville, Tenn., in 1788. Elected as first Representative to Congress from Tennessee in 1796. United States Senator, 1797. General of the Army, 1812. Made the memorable defence of New Orleans, 1815. Expelled the Seminoles from Florida. Appointed Governor of Florida, 1821. United States Senator, 1823. Elected President of the United States, 1828, re-elected 1832. Died at the Hermitage, June 8, 1845.

MARTIN VAN BUREN:—

Eighth President of the United States. Born in Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. Admitted to the bar in 1803. Appointed Surrogate of Columbia County, 1808. Elected State Senator, 1812, continuing such until 1820, and acting as Attorney-General a part of the period. Elected United States Senator in 1821, re-elected 1827. Elected Governor of New York State as a Democrat in 1828, but resigned shortly after inauguration to become Secretary of State in President Jackson's Cabinet. Resigned 1831, and was appointed Minister to England but the Senate refused to confirm him by one vote cast by Vice-President Calhoun. Elected Vice-President, 1832, and elected President of the United States in 1836. Nominated for President and defeated in 1840 by General Harrison, in 1844 by James K. Polk, 1848 by General Taylor. He made a tour of Europe, 1853-55. Van Buren died July 24, 1862.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON:—

Ninth President of the United States. Born in Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia, February 9, 1773. Educated at Hampton Sidney College and studied medicine. Joined the Northwestern Army, 1792, serving against the Indians. Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, 1797, and Delegate to Congress, 1799. First Territorial Governor of Indiana, 1800, serving twelve years and concluding eighteen Indian Treaties. Gained the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe over the Indians Nov. 7, 1811. Commander of the Northwestern Army during War of 1812. Elected to Congress from Ohio, 1816. Minister to the Republic of Colombia, South America, 1828. Elected President of the United States, 1840. Died one month after inauguration, on April 4, 1841.

JOHN TYLER:—

Tenth President of the United States. Born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. Graduated at William and Mary College, 1807. Admitted to the bar when nineteen and elected to the legislature when twenty-one. Elected to Congress, 1816. Elected Governor of Virginia, 1826, and sent to the United States Senate the following year, resigning in 1836. Elected Vice-President in 1840. Became President of the United States by the death of President Harrison, April 4, 1841. Presiding officer of the Peace Congress, Washington, D. C., February 1861. Member of the Virginia Convention which decided to secede April, 1861. Elected member of the Confederate Senate. Died January 17, 1862.

JAMES K. POLK:—

Eleventh President of the United States. Born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. Graduated at the University of North Carolina, 1815. Admitted to the bar, 1820. Elected Representative to the Tennessee Legislature, 1823. Elected to Congress, 1825, and held his seat until 1839, being Speaker, 1835-37. Elected Governor of Tennessee, 1839. Elected President of the United States in 1844. The Mexican War occurred during his administration. Retired from the Presidency, March, 1849. Died June 15, 1849.

ZACHARY TAYLOR:—

Twelfth President of the United States. Born in Orange County, Virginia, November 24, 1784. Commissioned a Lieutenant in 1808, in the 7th United States Army Infantry. Brevetted a Major for gallant and heroic defence of Fort Harrison on June 19, 1812, against the Indians, and from this period until 1840, he was engaged in almost constant warfare with the Indians throughout the West. He was in command of the Army of the Rio Grande at the opening of the war with Mexico and won the great Battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. He was nominated by the whigs for the Presidency and elected in November, 1848, was inaugurated March 4, 1849, and died July 9, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE:—

Thirteenth President of the United States. Was born at Summer Hill, New York, January 7, 1800. Learned the tailor trade and at the age of nineteen began a course of legal study under Judge Wood, who defrayed his expenses. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, at Aurora, as an attorney in 1827, and as a councillor in the Supreme Court in 1829. He was elected to the legislature in 1829. Elected to Congress from 1832-36 and was defeated as a gubernatorial candidate in the election of 1844. Elected Comptroller of his state in 1847, was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Gen. Taylor in 1848, and elected, becoming President of the United States upon the death of President Taylor, July 9, 1850, serving out the unexpired term. He died March 8, 1874.

FRANKLIN PIERCE:—

Fourteenth President of the United States. Son of General Benjamin Pierce of the Revolutionary Army. Born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. Graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1824, was admitted to the bar in 1827. Elected to the State Legislature in 1829, where he became Speaker during his term of four years, for two terms. Was elected to Congress in 1833, to the United States Senate in 1837, and re-elected in 1841, resigning in 1842 to resume the practice of law at Concord, N. H. Declined an appointment as Attorney-General in President Polk's Cabinet. Enrolled as a private in the Mexican War, but received a Brig.-General's commission from the President before his departure for the front in March, 1847. Resigned his commission at the expiration of the war, resuming his law practice. Nominated by the Democrats and elected President in 1852. Was inaugurated March 4, 1853, and at the expiration of his term resumed his profession as an attorney at law. He died October 8, 1869.

JAMES BUCHANAN:—

Fifteenth President of the United States. Born in Franklin County, Pa., April 23, 1791. Graduated at Dickinson College, 1809. Admitted to the bar in 1812. Elected to the State Legislature in 1814, re-elected, 1816. Elected to Congress, 1820, resigned March, 1831. Appointed Minister to Russia, May, 1831. Returned 1834, and elected to the United States Senate for an unexpired term, re-elected for full term, 1836-42. Secretary of State during President Polk's administration. Appointed Minister to England, 1853. Returned 1856. Elected President of the United States, 1856. Died June 8, 1868.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN:—

Sixteenth President of the United States. Born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12, 1809. Removed to Illinois in 1830 and worked at rail-splitting, flat-boating, and clerking. Was Captain in the Black Hawk War, 1812. Studied law, began practicing, 1836. Settled in Springfield, Ill., in 1837. Elected to the State Legislature 1836-38, to Congress, 1846. Republican candidate for United States Senator in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, with whom he can-

vassed the State, 1853. Elected President of the United States in 1860. Re-elected 1864. A war measure, his Emancipation Proclamation taking effect January 1, 1863, put an end to slavery forever in the United States. Shot by John Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theater at Washington, D. C., and died the following day, April 15, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON:—

Seventeenth President of the United States. Born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808. Never attended school. Instructed principally by his wife. Emigrated to Greenville, Tenn., 1826, and began business as a tailor. Alderman of the town, 1828. Mayor, 1830-34. Elected to State Legislature 1835, re-elected 1839. Elected to State Senate, 1841. Member of Congress 1843-53. Elected Governor of Tennessee, 1853, and United States Senator, 1857. Strong Union man at opening of Civil War. Appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, 1862-64. Elected Vice-President, 1864. Became President of the United States on the assassination of President Lincoln, April 15, 1865. The hostility between the party that elected him began in 1866 and resulted in his being impeached in February, 1868. On his trial before the High Court of Impeachment, the votes of the court were taken in May, on three of the eleven articles which resulted in 35 for conviction to 19 against. He was, therefore, acquitted on these; a two-thirds vote on the remainder was indefinitely postponed. Elected United States Senator, 1874. Died July 31, 1875.

GEN. U. S. GRANT:—

Eighteenth President of the United States. Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. Graduated at U. S. Military Academy, 1843. Served in the Mexican War. Ordered to Oregon, 1852. Captain, 1853. Resigned his commission in 1854. Removed to Galena, where he engaged in the tanning business. Colonel 21st Illinois Volunteers and Brigadier-General, July, 1861. Appointed Lieut.-General, March, 1864. Received surrender of Confederate General Lee, April 9, 1865. Commissioned General, a grade created for him by Congress, July 25, 1866. Elected President of the United States, 1868 and 1872. Started on a tour of the world from Philadelphia, May 17, 1877, returning via San Francisco, September 20, 1879. He died July 23, 1885.

R. B. HAYES:—

Nineteenth President of the United States. Born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822. Graduated at Kenyon College. Began practice of law in Cincinnati, 1856. Elected City Solicitor, 1858. Appointed Major, 23rd Ohio Infantry, at the opening of Civil War. Brevetted Major-General for bravery at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Elected to Congress, October, 1865, re-elected in 1866. Elected Governor of Ohio, 1867-69 and 1875. Republican candidate for President, 1876. The adherents of Gov. S. J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, claimed the election for him. Owing to the extraordinary complications in several states an electoral commission was authorized by Congress, consisting of five members of the Senate, five of the House, and five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. By a vote of 8 to 7 the commission counted 185 votes of states for Hayes and Wheeler to 184 for Tilden and Hendricks. Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler were accordingly inaugurated March 4, 1877. According to the official returns, Governor Tilden had a popular majority over all others of 157,397 votes. Died January 7, 1893.

J. A. GARFIELD:—

Twentieth President of the United States. Born in the town of Orange, Ohio, November 19, 1831. Graduated at Williams College, 1856. Became Professor of Latin and Greek in Hiram College, O. Elected State Senator, 1859. Appointed Colonel 42nd Ohio Volunteers, 1861. Nominated for Congress while in the field, 1862, but continued in service until 1863. Member of 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th and 46th Congresses. Elected United States Senator in January 1880. Elected President of the United States, November, 1880. Shot by Charles J. Guiteau, in B. and O. R. R. Station, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, N. J., September 19, 1881.

C. A. ARTHUR:—

Twenty-first President of the United States. Born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830. Graduated at Union College, 1849. Went to New York City, studied law and was admitted to the bar. Appointed Engineer-in-Chief by Governor Morgan, January, 1861, and Quartermaster-General on his

Staff, January, 1862. The rapid dispatch of New York troops to the seat of war was due almost exclusively to his tact and energy. Appointed Collector of the Port of New York, November 20, 1871, re-appointed December, 1875. Removed by President Hayes, July 21, 1878. Elected Vice-President, 1880. Became President of the United States by the death of President Garfield, September 19, 1881. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to New York City and about a year afterwards suffered a serious attack of illness which terminated in his death, November 18, 1886.

GROVER CLEVELAND:—

Twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States. Born in Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837. Educated at Canton, N. Y., until sixteen years old. Went to New York and taught for a while in the Asylum for the Blind. Went to Buffalo, studied law and was admitted to the bar, 1859. Appointed Assistant District Attorney of Erie Co., 1863. Drafted into the Army while so employed and furnished a substitute. Elected Sheriff of Erie Co. in 1870. Elected Mayor of Buffalo in 1881. Elected Governor of New York by a majority of nearly 200,000 in 1882. Elected President of the United States as a Democrat in 1884, re-elected 1892.

BENJAMIN HARRISON:—

Twenty-third President of the United States. Born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He was grandson of William Henry Harrison, Ninth President of the United States. He graduated at Miami University in 1852. Studied law and settled in Indianapolis, Ind., to practice his profession. In 1860 was elected reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court. At the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered and became Colonel of an Indiana regiment. Won distinction in the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek in 1864, and left the army with the brevet of Brigadier-General. He resumed the practice of his profession and soon earned the distinction as an effective campaign speaker. In 1876, he was defeated by a small majority for the governorship of Indiana. His name was presented to the Republican convention in 1880, but he was not nominated. In 1881, he was elected United States Senator from Indiana and in 1888 he received the Republican nomination for the Presidency and was elected over Grover Cleveland in a campaign in which protection was the paramount issue. The most important measure passed during his administration was the McKinley Tariff Act in 1890, with the attendant features of reciprocity and the first Pan-American Congress. But in 1892 he was defeated for a re-election and resumed the practice of law. He died at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 13, 1901.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY:—

Twenty-fifth President of the United States. Born at Niles, Trumbull County, O., January 29, 1844. He was educated at Union Seminary, Poland, Ohio, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He worked as postal clerk in the Poland Post Office when at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private serving with distinction throughout the war until mustered out in July, 1865, as acting assistant adjutant-general. Studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practising at Canton, O., 1879-71. He was Prosecuting Attorney for Stark County. Was Republican member of the 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, and 51st Congresses, being defeated for the 52nd Congress. Serving as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he introduced the tariff bill in 1890 which bore his name. Served two terms as Governor of Ohio, 1892-96. Was nominated by the Republican Convention in 1896 and elected President, being re-elected in 1900. He was shot at Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901, by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, and died September 14. Among the most important events of his administration were the Spanish-American War, the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and the establishment of civil government in the Philippine Islands. Succeeded by Roosevelt.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT:—

Twenty-sixth President of the United States. Was born in New York City, October 27, 1858. Graduated at Harvard in 1880. Travelled in Europe in 1881, published his first book, "The Naval War of 1812." Was a staunch civil service reformer in politics, was a member of the New York Assembly in 1881. Chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican Convention in 1884. Independent Mayoralty candidate for New York, 1886. Was a member of the

United States Civil Service Commission, 1886-95. Was President New York Board Police Commission in 1896. Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1897-98, was Lieut.-Col. United States volunteer cavalry regiment, known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," and served in Cuban campaign and promoted Colonel. In 1898 he was elected Governor of New York, in 1900, Vice-President of the United States, and on the death of President McKinley he became President, September 14, 1901. The most important events of his administration were the establishment of self-government in Cuba, the recognition of the Independence of Panama, the beginning of the Panama Canal, the passage of the Reclamation Act, the establishment of provisional government in Cuba, and the signing of the Russo-Japanese Treaty of Peace at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He died suddenly at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, January 6, 1919.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT:—

Twenty-seventh President of the United States. Was born September 15, 1857, in Cincinnati, Ohio, of English descent, son of Judge Alphonso Taft, the son also by vocation was a lawyer and jurist. He graduated from Yale College, New Haven, Conn., in 1878, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1880, and was admitted to the Ohio bar and later served both as judge of the Ohio Supreme Court and Judge of the United States Circuit Court. In 1901 he was appointed as the first civil governor of the Philippine Islands, by President Roosevelt. In 1904, he was made Secretary of War and re-appointed in 1906. He was also sent by the President to adjust the insurrectionary conditions in Cuba and later was sent on a mission to Panama by the President. In 1908 he was nominated by the Republican convention as that party's candidate for the Presidency and was elected, receiving 321 electoral votes and a popular vote of 7,677,788, Bryan his Democratic opponent receiving only 162 electoral votes and a popular vote of over 1,000,000 less. He was inaugurated March 4, 1909, and served one term, being defeated for a re-election in 1912 by Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic nominee. General prosperity prevailed throughout the country during his administration. He retired from public life at the expiration of his term to the practice of his profession and later as Professor of Law at Yale College, a position since filled with great ability.

WOODROW WILSON:—

Twenty-eighth President of the United States. Born in Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated from Princeton College, N. J., in 1879, later becoming its head. Was Governor of New Jersey, 1911-12. Until this time his vocation has been that of teacher and educator. He was nominated by the Democratic Convention for the Presidency in 1912 and elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1913, was re-elected in 1916, taking his seat March 4, 1917, for a second term. The most important event of his administration was the Great World War, entered into by the United States, April 6, 1917.

SUPPLEMENT V

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

1789—John Adams	Massachusetts
1797—Thomas Jefferson	Virginia
1801—Aaron Burr	New York
1805—George Clinton ¹	New York
1812—William H. Crawford ²	Georgia
1813—Elbridge Gerry ¹	Massachusetts
1814—John Gaillard ²	South Carolina
1817—Daniel D. Tompkins	New York
1825—John C. Calhoun ²	South Carolina
1832—Hugh L. White ²	Tennessee
1833—Martin Van Buren	New York
1837—R. M. Johnson	Kentucky
1841—John Tyler	Virginia
1841—Samuel L. Southard ²	New Jersey
1842—W. P. Mangum ²	North Carolina
1845—George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania
1849—Millard Fillmore	New York
1850—William R. King ²	Alabama
1853—William R. King ¹	Alabama
1853—David R. Atchison	Missouri
1854—Jessie D. Bright ²	Indiana
1857—John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky
1861—Hannibal Hamlin	Maine
1865—Andrew Johnson	Tennessee
1865—L. F. Foster ² ..	Connecticut
1867—Benjamin F. Wade ²	Ohio
1869—Schuyler Colfax	Indiana
1873—Henry Wilson ¹	Massachusetts
1875—Thomas W. Ferry ²	Michigan
1877—William A. Wheeler	New York
1881—Chester A. Arthur	New York
1881—David Davis ²	Illinois
1883—George F. Edmunds ²	Vermont
1885—Thomas A. Hendricks ¹	Indiana
1885—John Sherman ²	Ohio
1889—Levi P. Morton	New York
1893—Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois
1897—Garret A. Hobart	New Jersey
1901—Theodore Roosevelt	New York
1905—Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana
1909—James S. Sherman	New Jersey
1913—Thomas R. Marshall	Indiana

¹ Died in Office.

² Ex-officio as President pro tem. of the Senate.

² Resigned December 28, 1832.

SUPPLEMENT VI

PRESIDENTS PRO TEM. OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Year	Name	State	Congress
1789	John Langdon	New Hampshire	1st-2nd
1792	Richard H. Lee	Virginia	2nd
1792	John Langdon	New Hampshire	2nd-3rd
1794	Ralph Izard	South Carolina	3rd
1795	Henry Tazewell	Virginia	3rd-4th
1796	Samuel Livermore	New Hampshire	4th
1797	William Bingham	Pennsylvania	4th-5th
1797	William Bradford	Rhode Island	5th
1797	Jacob Read	South Carolina	5th
1798	Theodore Sedgwick	Massachusetts	5th
1798	John Laurence	New York	5th
1799	James Ross	Pennsylvania	5th
1799	Samuel Livermore	New Hampshire	6th
1800	Uriah Tracy	Connecticut	6th
1800	John E. Howard	Maryland	6th
1801	James Hillhouse	Connecticut	6th
1801	Abraham Baldwin	Georgia	7th
1802	Stephen R. Bradley	Vermont	7th
1803	John Brown	Kentucky	8th
1804	Jesse Franklin	North Carolina	8th
1805	Joseph Anderson	Tennessee	8th
1805	Samuel Smith	Maryland	9th-10th
1808	Stephen R. Bradley	Vermont	10th
1809	John Milledge	Georgia	10th-11th
1809	Andrew Gregg	Pennsylvania	11th
1810	John Gaillard	South Carolina	11th
1811	John Pope	Kentucky	11th-12th
1812	William H. Crawford	Georgia	12th-13th
1813	Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts	13th
1814	John Gaillard	South Carolina	13th-15th
1818	James Barbour	Virginia	15th-16th
1820	John Gaillard	South Carolina	16th-19th
1826	Nathaniel Macon	North Carolina	19th-20th
1828	Samuel Smith	Maryland	20th-22nd
1832	L. W. Tazewell	Virginia	22nd
1832	Hugh L. White	Tennessee	22nd-23rd
1834	George Pendexter	Mississippi	23rd
1835	John Tyler	Virginia	24th
1836	William R. King	Alabama	24th-26th
1841	Samuel L. Southard	New Jersey	26th-27th
1842	W. P. Mangum	North Carolina	27th-29th
1846	D. R. Atchison	Missouri	29th-30th
1850	William R. King	Alabama	31st-32nd
1852	D. R. Atchison	Missouri	32nd-33rd
1854	Jesse D. Bright	Indiana	33rd-34th
1857	James M. Mason	Virginia	34th
1857	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Alabama	35th-36th
1861	Solomon Foot	Vermont	36th-38th
1864	Daniel Clark	New Hampshire	38th
1865	Lafayette S. Foster	Connecticut	39th
1867	Benjamin F. Wade	Ohio	40th
1869	Theodore M. Pomeroy	New York	40th

Year	Name	State	Congress
1869	Henry A. Anthony	Rhode Island	41st-42nd
1873	M. H. Carpenter	Wisconsin	43rd
1875	Thomas W. Ferry	Michigan	44th-45th
1879	Allen G. Thurman	Ohio	46th
1881	Thomas F. Bayard	Delaware	47th
1881	David Davis	Illinois	47th
1883	George F. Edmunds	Vermont	48th
1885	John Sherman	Ohio	49th
1887	John J. Ingalls	Kansas	49th-51st
1891	C. F. Manderson	Nebraska	52nd
1893	Isham G. Harris	Tennessee	53rd
1895	William P. Frye	Maine	54th-60th
1913	John P. Clark	Arkansas	63rd

SUPPLEMENT VII

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Year	Name	State	Congress
1789	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pennsylvania	1st
1791	Jonathan Trumbull	Connecticut	2nd
1793	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pennsylvania	3rd
1795	Jonathan Dayton	New Jersey	4th-5th
1799	Theodore Sedgwick	Massachusetts	6th
1801	Nathaniel Macon	North Carolina	7th-8th
1807	Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts	10th-11th
1811	Henry Clay	Kentucky	12th-13th
1814	Langdon Cheves	South Carolina	13th
1815	Henry Clay	Kentucky	14th-16th
1820	John W. Taylor	New York	16th
1821	Phillip P. Barbour	Virginia	17th
1823	Henry Clay	Kentucky	18th
1825	John W. Taylor	New York	19th
1827	Andrew Stevenson	Virginia	20th-23rd
1834	John Bell	Tennessee	23rd
1835	James K. Polk	Tennessee	24th-25th
1839	R. M. T. Hunter	Virginia	26th
1841	John White	Kentucky	27th
1843	John W. Jones	Virginia	28th
1845	John W. Davis	Indiana	29th
1847	Robert C. Winthrop	Massachusetts	30th
1849	Howell Cobb	Georgia	31st
1851	Linn Boyd	Kentucky	32nd-33rd
1855	Nathaniel P. Banks	Massachusetts	34th
1857	James L. Orr	South Carolina	35th
1859	William Pennington	New Jersey	36th
1861	Galusha A. Grow	Pennsylvania	37th
1863	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	38th-40th
1869	James G. Blaine	Maine	41st-43rd
1875	Michael C. Kerr	Indiana	44th
1876	Samuel J. Randall	Pennsylvania	44th-46th
1881	John W. Keifer	Ohio	47th
1883	John G. Carlisle	Kentucky	48th-50th
1889	Thomas B. Reed	Maine	51st
1891	Charles F. Crisp	Georgia	52nd-53rd
1895	Thomas B. Reed	Maine	54th-55th
1899	David B. Henderson	Iowa	56th-57th
1903	Joseph G. Cannon	Illinois	58th-60th
1911	Champ Clark	Missouri	61st
1919	Frederick H. Gillette	Massachusetts	62nd

SUPPLEMENT VIII

JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT

Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court

Appointed	Name	State	Term of Office
1789—	John Jay	New York	5 years
1795—	John Rutledge	South Carolina	
1796—	Oliver Ellsworth	Connecticut	6 years
1801—	John Marshall	Virginia	34 years
1836—	Roger B. Taney	Maryland	28 years
1864—	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	9 years
1874—	Morrison R. Waite	Ohio	14 years
1888—	Melville W. Fuller	Illinois	22 years
1910—	Edward D. White	Louisiana	11 years

Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court

Appointed	Name	State	Retired
1789—	John Rutledge	South Carolina	1791
1789—	William Cushing	Massachusetts	1810
1789—	James Wilson	Pennsylvania	1798
1789—	John Blair	Virginia	1796
1789—	Robert H. Harrison	Maryland	1790
1790—	James Isedell	North Carolina	1799
1791—	Thomas Johnson	Maryland	1793
1793—	William Patterson	New Jersey	1806
1796—	Samuel Chase	Maryland	1811
1798—	Bushrod Washington	Virginia	1829
1799—	Alfred Moore	North Carolina	1804
1804—	William Johnson	South Carolina	1834
1806—	B. Livingston	New York	1823
1807—	Thomas Todd	Kentucky	1826
1811—	Joseph Story	Massachusetts	1845
1811—	Gabriel Duval	Maryland	1836
1823—	Smith Thompson	New York	1845
1826—	Robert Trimble	Kentucky	1828
1829—	John McLean	Ohio	1861
1830—	Henry Baldwin	Pennsylvania	1846
1835—	James M. Wayne	Georgia	1867
1836—	Philip B. Barbour	Virginia	1841
1837—	John Catson	Tennessee	1865
1837—	John McKinley	Alabama	1852
1841—	Peter V. Daniel	Virginia	1860
1845—	Samuel Nelson	New York	1872
1845—	Levi Woodbury	New Hampshire	1851
1846—	Robert C. Grier	Pennsylvania	1869
1851—	Benjamin R. Curtis	Massachusetts	1857
1853—	John A. Campbell	Alabama	1861
1858—	Nathan Clifford	Maine	1881
1861—	Noah H. Swayne	Ohio	1881
1862—	Samuel F. Miller	Iowa	1890
1862—	David Davis	Illinois	1877
1863—	Stephen J. Field	California	1897
1870—	William Strong	Pennsylvania	1880
1870—	Joseph P. Bradley	New Jersey	1892
1872—	Ward Hunt	New York	1882

Appointed	Name	State	Retired
1877—	John M. Harlan	Kentucky	
1880—	William P. Woods	Georgia	1887
1881—	Stanley Matthews	Ohio	1889
1881—	Horace Gray	Massachusetts	1902
1882—	Samuel Blatchford	New York	1893
1888—	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Mississippi	1893
1889—	David J. Brewer	Kansas	
1890—	Henry B. Brown	Michigan	
1892—	George Shiras, Jr.	Pennsylvania	1903
1893—	Howell E. Jackson	Tennessee	1895
1894—	Edward D. White	Louisiana	
1895—	Rufus W. Peckham	New York	
1898—	Joseph McKenna	California	
1902—	Oliver W. Holmes	Massachusetts	
1903—	William R. Day	Ohio	
1906—	William H. Moody	Massachusetts	1910
1910—	Horace H. Lurton	Tennessee	
1910—	Charles E. Hughes	New York	
1910—	Joseph R. Lamar	Georgia	
1910—	Willis Van Devanter	Wyoming	
1912—	Mahlon Pitney	New Jersey	
1914—	Jas. C. McReynolds	Tennessee	
1916—	Louis D. Brandeis	Massachusetts	
1916—	John H. Clarke	Ohio	

SUPPLEMENT IX
CABINET OFFICERS

SECRETARIES OF STATE

President	Secretary	Appointed
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	September 26, 1789
	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1793
	Edmund Randolph	January 8, 1794
	Timothy Pickering	December 10, 1795
Adams	Timothy Pickering	March 4, 1797
	John Marshall	May 13, 1800
Jefferson	James Madison	March 5, 1801
	James Madison	March 4, 1805
Madison	Robert Smith	March 5, 1809
	James Monroe	April 2, 1811
	James Monroe	March 4, 1815
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	March 5, 1817
	John Quincy Adams	March 5, 1821
Adams, J. Q. Jackson	Henry Clay	March 7, 1825
	Martin Van Buren	March 6, 1829
	Edward Livingston	May 29, 1831
	Louis McLane	May 29, 1833
Van Buren Harrison Tyler	John Forsyth	June 27, 1834
	John Forsyth	March 4, 1837
	Daniel Webster	March 5, 1841
	Daniel Webster	April 6, 1841
	Hugh S. Legare	May 9, 1843
	Abel P. Uphus	July 24, 1843
	John C. Calhoun	March 6, 1844
	James Buchanan	March 6, 1846
Polk Taylor Fillmore	John M. Clayson	March 7, 1849
	Daniel Webster	July 22, 1850
	Edward Everett	November 6, 1852
	William M. Marcy	March 7, 1853
Pierce Buchanan	Lewis Cass	March 6, 1857
	Jeremiah S. Black	December 17, 1860
	William H. Seward	March 5, 1861
Lincoln	William H. Seward	March 4, 1865
	William H. Seward	April 16, 1865
	Elihu B. Washburn	March 5, 1869
	Hamilton Fish	March 11, 1869
	Hamilton Fish	March 17, 1873
Johnson Grant	William M. Evarts	March 12, 1877
	James G. Blaine	March 5, 1881
	F. T. Freylinghuysen	December 12, 1881
Arthur Cleveland Harrison	Thomas F. Bayard	March 6, 1885
	James G. Blaine	March 5, 1889
	John W. Foster	June 29, 1892
	Walter Q. Gresham	March 6, 1893
Cleveland McKinley	Richard Olney	June 8, 1895
	John Sherman	March 5, 1897
	William R. Day	April 26, 1898
	John Hay	September 20, 1898
	John Hay	March 5, 1901

President	Secretary	Appointed
Roosevelt	John Hay	March 6, 1905
	Elihu Root	1905
	Robert Bacon	1909
Taft	Philander C. Knox	March 4, 1909
Wilson	William J. Bryan	March 4, 1913
	Robert Lansing	1915

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY

President	Secretary	Appointed
Washington	Alexander Hamilton	September 11, 1789
	Alexander Hamilton	March 4, 1793
	Oliver Wolcott	February 2, 1795
Adams	Oliver Wolcott	March 4, 1797
	Samuel Dexter	January 1, 1801
Jefferson	Samuel Dexter	March 4, 1801
	Albert Gallatin	May 14, 1801
	Albert Gallatin	March 4, 1805
Madison	Albert Gallatin	March 4, 1809
	George W. Campbell	February 9, 1814
	Alexander J. Dallas	October 6, 1814
Monroe	William H. Crawford	October 22, 1816
	William H. Crawford	March 5, 1817
	William H. Crawford	March 5, 1821
Adams, J. Q.	Richard Rush	March 7, 1825
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	March 6, 1829
	Louis McLane	August 8, 1831
	William J. Duane	May 29, 1833
Van Buren	Roger B. Taney	September 23, 1833
	Levi Woodbury	June 27, 1834
	Levi Woodbury	March 4, 1837
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	March 5, 1841
Tyler	Thomas Ewing	April 6, 1841
	Walton Forward	September 13, 1841
	John C. Spencer	March 3, 1843
Polk	George M. Bibb	June 15, 1844
	Robert J. Walker	March 6, 1845
	William M. Meredith	March 8, 1849
Taylor	Thomas Corwin	July 23, 1850
Fillmore	James Guthrie	March 7, 1853
Pierce	Howell Cobb	March 6, 1857
Buchanan	Philip F. Thomas	December 12, 1860
	John A. Dix	January 11, 1861
	Salmon P. Chase	March 5 1861,
Lincoln	William P. Fessenden	July 1, 1864
	Hugh McCulloch	March 7, 1865
	Hugh McCulloch	April 15, 1865
Johnson	George S. Boutwell	March 11, 1869
	William A. Richardson	March 17, 1873
	Benjamin H. Bristow	June 2, 1874
Grant	Lott M. Morrill	June 21, 1876
	John Sherman	March 8, 1877
	William Windom	March 5, 1881
Hayes	Charles J. Folger	October 27, 1881
Garfield	Walter Q. Gresham	September 24, 1884
Arthur	Hugh McCulloch	October 23, 1884
	Daniel Manning	March 6, 1885
	Charles S. Fairchild	April 1, 1887
Cleveland	William Windom	March 5, 1889
	Charles Foster	February 24, 1891
Harrison, B.	John G. Carlisle	March 6, 1893
Cleveland		

President	Secretary	Appointed
McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	March 5, 1897
	Lyman J. Gage	March 5, 1901
Roosevelt	Leslie M. Shaw	January 9, 1902
	Leslie M. Shaw	March 6, 1905
	George B. Cortelyou	1907
Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	1909
Wilson	William G. McAdoo	1913

SECRETARIES OF WAR

President	Secretary	Appointed
Washington	Henry Knox	September 12, 1789
	Henry Knox	March 4, 1793
	Timothy Pickering	January 2, 1795
	James McHenry	January 27, 1796
Adams	James McHenry	March 4, 1797
	Samuel Dexter	March 13, 1800
	Roger Griswold	February 3, 1801
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	March 5, 1801
	Henry Dearborn	March 4, 1805
Madison	William Eustis	March 7, 1809
	John Armstrong	January 13, 1813
	John Armstrong	March 4, 1813
	James Monroe	September 27, 1814
	William H. Crawford	August 1, 1815
Monroe	George Graham	April 7, 1817
	John C. Calhoun	October 8, 1817
	John C. Calhoun	March 5, 1821
Adams, J. Q.	James Barbour	March 7, 1825
	Peter B. Porter	March 26, 1828
Jackson	John H. Eaton	March 9, 1829
	Lewis Cass	August 1, 1831
	Lewis Cass	March 4, 1833
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	March 7, 1837
Harrison	John Bell	March 5, 1841
Tyler	John Bell	April 6, 1841
	John McLane	September 13, 1841
	John C. Spencer	October 12, 1841
	James M. Porter	March 8, 1843
	William Wilkins	February 15, 1844
Polk	William L. Marcy	February 6, 1845
Taylor	George W. Crawford	March 8, 1849
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	August 15, 1850
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	March 7, 1853
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	March 6, 1857
	Joseph Holt	January 18, 1861
Lincoln	Simon Cameron	March 5, 1861
	Edwin M. Stanton	January 15, 1862
	Edwin M. Stanton	March 4, 1865
Johnson	Edwin M. Stanton	April 15, 1865
	Ulysses S. Grant	August 12, 1867
	Lorenzo Thomas	February 21, 1868
	John M. Schofield	May 28, 1868
Grant	John A. Rawlins	March 11, 1869
	William W. Belknap	October 25, 1869
	William W. Belknap	March 4, 1873
	Alphonso Taft	March 8, 1876
	James D. Cameron	May 22, 1876
Hayes	George W. McCrary	March 12, 1877
	Alexander Ramsay	December 10, 1879
Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	March 5, 1881

President	Secretary	Appointed
Arthur	Robert T. Lincoln	September 20, 1881
Cleveland	William C. Endicott	March 6, 1885
Harrison, B.	Redfield Proctor	March 5, 1889
	Stephen B. Elkins	December 22, 1891
Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	March 6, 1893
McKinley	Russel A. Alger	March 5, 1897
	Elihu Root	August 1, 1899
	Elihu Root	March 5, 1901
Roosevelt	William H. Taft	February 1, 1904
	William H. Taft	March 6, 1905
	Luke E. Wright	1908
Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	1909
	Henry L. Stimson	1911
Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison	1913
	Newton D. Baker	1916

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR

President	Secretary	Appointed
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	March 8, 1849
Fillmore	Alexander H. H. Stuart	September 12, 1850
Pierce	Robert McClelland	March 7, 1853
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	March 6, 1857
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	March 5, 1861
	John P. Usher	January 8, 1863
	John P. Usher	March 4, 1865
Johnson	John P. Usher	April 15, 1865
	James Harlan	May 15, 1865
	Orville H. Browning	July 27, 1866
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	March 5, 1869
	Columbus Delano	November 1, 1870
	Columbus Delano	March 17, 1873
	Zachariah Chandler	October 19, 1875
Hayes	Carl Schurz	March 12, 1877
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	March 5, 1881
Arthur	Henry M. Teller	April 6, 1882
Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	March 6, 1886
	William F. Vilas	January 15, 1888
Harrison, B.	John W. Noble	March 5, 1889
Cleveland	Hoke Smith	March 6, 1893
	David R. Francis	August 24, 1896
McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	March 5, 1897
	Ethan Allen Hitchcock	December 21, 1898
	Ethan Allen Hitchcock	March 5, 1901
Roosevelt	Ethan Allen Hitchcock	March 6, 1905
	James R. Garfield	1907
Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	1909
	Walter L. Fisher	1911
Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	1913

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY

President	Secretary	Appointed
Adams	Benjamin Stoddert	May 21, 1798
Jefferson	Benjamin Stoddert	March 4, 1801
	Robert Smith	July 15, 1801
	J. Crowninshield	March 3, 1805
Madison	Paul Hamilton	March 7, 1809
	William Jones	January 12, 1813
	William Jones	March 4, 1813
	B. W. Croninshield	December 19, 1814

President	Secretary	Appointed
Monroe	B. W. Croninshield	March 4, 1817
	Smith Thompson	November 9, 1818
	Smith Thompson	March 5, 1821
	Samuel L. Southard	September 16, 1823
Adams, J. Q.	Samuel L. Southard	March 4, 1825
Jackson	John Branch	March 9, 1829
	Levi Woodbury	March 23, 1831
	Levi Woodbury	March 4, 1833
	Mahlon Dickerson	June 30, 1834
Van Buren	Mahlon Dickerson	March 4, 1837
	James K. Paulding	June 25, 1838
Harrison	George E. Badger	March 5, 1841
Tyler	George E. Badger	April 6, 1841
	Abel P. Upshur	September 13, 1841
	David Henshaw	July 24, 1843
	Thomas W. Gilmer	February 15, 1844
	John Y. Mason	March 14, 1844
Polk	George Bancroft	March 10, 1845
	James Y. Mason	September 9, 1846
Taylor	William B. Preston	March 8, 1849
Fillmore	William A. Graham	July 22, 1850
	John P. Kennedy	July 22, 1852
Pierce	John C. Dobbin	March 7, 1853
Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	March 6, 1857
Lincoln	Gideon Welles	March 5, 1861
	Gideon Welles	March 4, 1865
Johnson	Gideon Welles	April 15, 1865
Grant	Adolph E. Boie	March 5, 1869
	George M. Robeson	June 25, 1869
	George M. Robeson	March 17, 1873
Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	March 12, 1877
	Nathan Goff, Jr.	January 6, 1881
Garfield	William H. Hunt	March 5, 1881
Arthur	William E. Chandler	April 12, 1881
Cleveland	William C. Whitney	March 6, 1885
Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	March 5, 1889
Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	March 6, 1893
McKinley	John D. Long	March 5, 1897
	John D. Long	March 5, 1901
Roosevelt	William H. Moody	April 29, 1902
	Paul Morton	July 1, 1904
	Paul Morton	March 6, 1905
	Charles J. Bonaparte	1905
	Victor H. Metcalf	1906
	Truman H. Newberry	1908
Taft	George von L. Meyer	March, 1909.
Wilson	Josephus Daniels	March, 1913

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE

President	Secretary	Appointed
Cleveland	Norman J. Coleman	February 13, 1889
Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	March 5, 1889
Cleveland	Julius S. Morton	March 6, 1893
McKinley	James Wilson	March 5, 1897
	James Wilson	March 5, 1901
Roosevelt	James Wilson	March 6, 1905
Taft	James Wilson	March, 1909
Wilson	David F. Houston	March, 1913

--- --- POSTMASTER-GENERALS

President	Postmaster-General	Appointed
Washington	Samuel Osgood	Sept. 26, 1789
	Timothy Pickering	August 12, 1791
	Timothy Pickering	March 4, 1793
	Joseph Habersham	February 25, 1795
Adams	Joseph Habersham	March 4, 1797
Jefferson	Joseph Habersham	March 4, 1801
	Gideon Granger	November 28, 1801
	Gideon Granger	March 4, 1805
Madison	Gideon Granger	March 4, 1809
	Gideon Granger	March 4, 1813
	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	March 17, 1814
Monroe	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	March 4, 1817
	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	March 5, 1821
	John McLean	June 26, 1823
Adams, J. Q. Jackson	John McLean	March 4, 1825
	William T. Barry	March 9, 1829
	William T. Barry	March 4, 1833
	Amos Kendall	May 1, 1835
Van Buren	Amos Kendall	March 4, 1837
	John M. Niles	May 19, 1840
	Francis Granger	March 6, 1841
Harrison Tyler	Francis Granger	April 6, 1841
	Charles A. Wickliffe	Sept. 13, 1841
	Cave Johnson	March 6, 1845
Polk	Jacob Collamer	March 8, 1849
Taylor	Nathan K. Hall	July 23, 1850
Fillmore	Samuel D. Hubbard	August 31, 1852
	James Campbell	March 5, 1853
	Aaron V. Brown	March 6, 1857
Pierce Buchanan	Joseph Holt	March 14, 1859
	Horatio King	February 12, 1861
	Montgomery Blair	March 5, 1861
Lincoln	William Dennison	Sept. 24, 1864
	William Dennison	March 4, 1865
	William Dennison	April 15, 1865
Johnson	Alexander W. Randall	July 25, 1866
	John A. J. Creswell	March 5, 1869
	John A. J. Creswell	March 17, 1873
Grant	Marshall Jewell	August 24, 1874
	James N. Tyner	July 12, 1876
	David M. Key	March 12, 1877
Hayes	Horace Maynard	June 2, 1880
Garfield Arthur	Thomas L. James	March 5, 1881
	Thomas L. James	October 27, 1881
	Timothy O. Howe	December 20, 1881
Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	April 3, 1883
	Frank Hatton	October 14, 1884
	William F. Vilas	March 6, 1885
Harrison, B. Cleveland	Don M. Dickinson	January 16, 1888
	John Wanamaker	March 5, 1889
	William S. Bissell	March 6, 1893
McKinley	William L. Wilson	March 1, 1895
	James S. Gray	March 5, 1897
	Charles E. Smith	April 21, 1898
Roosevelt	Charles E. Smith	March 5, 1901
	Henry C. Payne	January 9, 1902
	Robert J. Wynne	October 10, 1904
	George B. Cortelyou	March 6, 1905
	George von L. Meyer	1907

President	Postmaster-General	Appointed
Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	1909
Wilson	Albert S. Bursleson	1913

ATTORNEYS GENERALS

President	Attorney-General	Appointed
Washington	Edmund Randolph	Sept. 26, 1789
	Edmund Randolph	March 4, 1793
	William Bradford	January 27, 1794
	Charles Lee	December 10, 1795
Adams	Charles Lee	March 4, 1797
	Theophilus Parsons	February 20, 1801
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	March 5, 1801
	Robert Smith	March 3, 1805
	John Breckinridge	August 7, 1805
	Cæsar A. Rodney	January 20, 1807
Madison	Cæsar A. Rodney	March 4, 1809
	William Pinckney	December 11, 1811
	William Pinckney	March 4, 1813
	Richard Rush	February 10, 1814
Monroe	Richard Rush	March 4, 1817
	William Wirt	November 13, 1817
Adams, J. Q. Jackson	William Wirt	March 5, 1821
	William Wirt	March 4, 1825
	John M. Berrien	March 9, 1829
	Roger B. Taney	July 20, 1831
	Roger B. Taney	March 4, 1833
	Benjamin F. Butler	November 15, 1833
Van Buren	Benjamin F. Butler	March 4, 1837
	Felix Grundy	July 5, 1838
	Henry D. Gilpin	January 11, 1840
Harrison Tyler	John J. Crittenden	March 5, 1841
	John J. Crittenden	April 6, 1841
	High H. Legare	Sept. 13, 1841
	John Nelson	July 1, 1843
Polk	John Y. Mason	March 6, 1845
	Nathan Clifford	October 17, 1846
	Isaac Toucey	June 21, 1848
Taylor Fillmore Pierce Buchanan	Reverdy Johnson	March 8, 1849
	John J. Crittenden	July 22, 1850
	Caleb Cushing	March 7, 1853
	Jeremiah S. Black	March 6, 1857
Lincoln	Edwin M. Stanton	December 20, 1860
	Edward Bates	March 6, 1861
	Titian J. Coffey	June 27, 1863
	James Speed	December 2, 1864
	James Speed	March 4, 1865
Johnson	James Speed	April 15, 1865
	Henry Stanberry	July 23, 1866
	William M. Evarts	July 15, 1868
	E. Rockwood Hoar	March 5, 1869
Grant	Amos T. Ackerman	June 23, 1870
	George H. Williams	December 14, 1871
	George H. Williams	March 17, 1873
	Edward Pierrepont	April 26, 1875
	Alphonso Taft	May 22, 1876
	Charles Devens	March 12, 1877
	Wayne McWeagh	March 5, 1881
Hayes Garfield Arthur Cleveland	Benjamin H. Brewster	December 19, 1881
	A. H. Garland	March 6, 1885

President	Attorney-General	Appointed
Harrison, B.	William H. H. Miller	March 5, 1889
Cleveland	Richard Olney	March 6, 1893
	Judson Harmon	June 8, 1895
McKinley	Joseph McKenna	March 5, 1897
	John W. Griggs	January 25, 1898
	John W. Griggs	March 5, 1901
	Philander C. Knox	April 5, 1901
Roosevelt	William H. Moody	July 1, 1904
	William H. Moody	March 6, 1905
	Charles J. Bonaparte	1905
Taft	George W. Wickersham	1909
Wilson	James C. McReynolds	1913
	Thomas W. Gregory	1914

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

President	Secretary	Appointed
Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	February 16, 1903
	Victor H. Metcalf	July 1, 1904
	Victor H. Metcalf	March 6, 1905
	Oscar Straus	1906

The Department of Secretary of Commerce and Labor was divided in 1913 into the Department of Commerce and Department of Labor. viz:—

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Wilson	William C. Redfield	March, 1913
--------	---------------------------	-------------

SECRETARY OF LABOR

Wilson	William B. Wilson	March, 1913
--------	-------------------------	-------------

SUPPLEMENT X

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

All representatives not otherwise designated bear the title of Minister Plenipotentiary or Envoy Extraordinary or both.

FRANCE

President	Minister	Appointed
Washington	William Short, Chargé d'Affaires.....	1790 ¹
	G. Morris	1792
	James Monroe	1794
	C. C. Pinckney	1796
Adams	C. C. Pinckney	1797
	E. Gerry	1797
	John Marshall	1797
	O. Ellsworth	1799
Jefferson	W. Vans Murray	1799
	William R. Davis	1799
	R. R. Livingston	1801
	J. Armstrong	1804
Madison	J. Russell, Chargé d'Affaires.....	1810
	J. Barlow	1811
	W. H. Crawford	1813
	H. Jackson	1815
Monroe	A. Gallatin	1816
	James Brown	1823
	William C. Rivers	1829
	N. Niles	1832
Jackson	E. Livingston	1833
	T. B. Barton	1835
	Lewis Cass	1836
	Lewis Cass	1836
Van Buren	Lewis Cass	1836
	Henry Ledyard	1842
	William R. King	1844
	J. L. Martin	1846
Polk	R. Rush	1847
	William C. Rivers	1849
	William C. Rivers	1849
	H. S. Sanford, Chargé d'Affaires	1853
Taylor	J. Y. Mason	1853
	W. R. Calhoun	1859
	Charles J. Faulkins	1860
	William L. Dayton	1861
Fillmore	John Bigelow	1864
	John Hay	1866
	John A. Dix	1866
	E. B. Washburn	1869
Pierce	E. F. Noyes	1877
	L. P. Morton	1881
	L. P. Morton	1881
	R. M. McLane	1885
Buchanan		
Lincoln		
Johnson		
Grant		
Hayes		
Garfield		
Arthur		
Cleveland		

¹ Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, served under the Confederation as special envoy to France, appointed by the Continental Congress.

President	Minister	Appointed
Harrison, B.	Whitelaw Reid	1889
	T. J. Coolidge	1892
Cleveland	J. B. Eustis, ambassador	1893
McKinley	H. Porter	1897
Roosevelt	H. Porter	1897
Roosevelt	R. S. McCormick	1905
	Henry White	1907
Taft	Henry White	1909
	Robert Bacon	1909
	Myron T. Herrick	1912
Wilson	Myron T. Herrick	1913
	William G. Sharp	1914

GREAT BRITAIN

President	Minister	Appointed
Washington	Thomas Pinckney	1792
	Rufus King	1796
Adams	Rufus King	1796
Jefferson	James Monroe	1803 ¹
	William Pinckney	1806
Madison	J. Russell, Chargé d'Affaires	1811
	J. Q. Adams	1815
Monroe	J. A. Smith	1817
	Richard Rush	1817
Adams, J. Q.	Rufus King	1825
	A. Gallatin	1826
	W. B. Lawrence	1827
	James Barbour	1828
Jackson	L. McLane	1829
	Washington Irving	1831
	Martin Van Buren	1831
	Aaron Vail	1832
	A. Stevenson	1836
Tyler	Edward Everett	1841
Polk	L. McLane	1845
	George Bancroft	1846
Taylor	J. C. B. Davis	1849
	A. Lawrence	1849
Fillmore	J. R. Ingersoll	1852
Pierce	J. Buchanan	1853
	G. M. Dallas	1856
	G. M. Dallas	1856
Buchanan	Charles F. Adams	1861
Lincoln	Charles F. Adams	1861
Johnson	R. Johnson	1868
	J. L. Motley	1869
	R. C. Schenck	1870
Hayes	E. Pierrepont	1876
	John Welsh	1877
	William P. Hoppin, Chargé d'Affaires ..	1879
	James Russell Lowell	1880
Garfield	James R. Lowell	1881
Arthur	James R. Lowell	1881
Cleveland	E. J. Phelps	1885
Harrison, B.	Robert T. Lincoln	1889
Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	1893

¹ Monroe was appointed alone in 1803 and then jointly with Pinckney in 1806.

President	Minister	Appointed
McKinley	John Hay	1897
	Henry White, Chargé d'Affaires	1898
	Joseph H. Choate	1899
Roosevelt	Joseph H. Choate	1899
	Whitelaw Reid	1905
Taft	Whitelaw Reid	1909
Wilson	Walter H. Page	1913

RUSSIA

President	Minister	Appointed
Madison	John Quincy Adams	1809
	Lovett Hawes, Chargé d'Affaires	1814
	William Pinckney	1816
Monroe	G. W. Campbell	1818
	H. Middleton	1820
Adams, J. Q.	H. Middleton	1820
Jackson	John Randolph	1830
	James Buchanan	1832
	J. R. Clay, Chargé d'Affaires	1833
	William Wilkins	1834
	John R. Clay	1835
Van Buren	George M. Dallas	1837
	W. W. Chew	1839
	C. C. Cambrelong	1840
	Charles S. Todd	1841
Tyler	R. J. Ingersoll	1846
	A. P. Bagby	1848
Fillmore	N. S. Brown	1850
Pierce	T. H. Seymonds	1853
Buchanan	F. W. Pickens	1858
	J. Appleton	1860
	C. M. Clay	1861
Lincoln	S. Cameron	1862
	B. Taylor	1862
	C. Clay	1863
	A. G. Custin	1869
	J. L. Orr	1872
Grant	M. Jewell	1873
	E. Schuyler, Chargé d'Affaires	1874
	G. H. Boker	1875
	E. W. Stoughton	1878
	W. Hoffman	1879
Hayes	J. W. Foster	1880
	J. W. Foster	1881
	W. Hoffman	1881
Garfield	W. H. Hunt	1882
	Alphonso Taft	1884
	G. V. M. Lothrop	1885
Cleveland	Lambert Tree	1888
	G. W. Watts	1889
	Charles E. Smith	1890
Harrison, B.	A. D. White	1892
	C. R. Breckinridge	1894
	E. A. Hitchcock	1897
Cleveland	E. A. Hitchcock, Ambassador	1898
	C. Tower	1899
	C. Tower	1899
McKinley	R. S. McCormick	1902
	G. von L. Meyer	1905
	J. W. Riddle	1907
Roosevelt		

President	Minister	Appointed
Taft	W. B. Rockhill	1909
	Curtis Guild	1911
Wilson	David R. Francis	1914

GERMANY

President	Minister	Appointed
Grant	G. Bancroft	1871
	N. Fish, Chargé d'Affaires	1874
Hayes	J. C. B. Davis	1874
	H. S. Everett	1877
	Bayard Taylor	1878
	H. S. Everett	1878
Garfield	A. D. White	1879
	H. S. Everett	1881
Arthur	A. A. Sargent	1882
	A. J. Kasson	1884
Cleveland	G. H. Pendleton	1885
Harrison, B.	W. W. Phelps	1889
Cleveland	T. Runyon, Ambassador	1893
	F. F. Uhl	1896
McKinley	A. D. White	1897
Roosevelt	A. D. White	1897
	C. Tower	1902
	D. J. Hill	1907
Taft	D. J. Hill	1909
	John G. A. Leishman	1911
Wilson	James W. Gerard	1913

Unrepresented during the World War, after the United States joined the Allies.

SPAIN

President	Minister	Appointed
Washington	W. Carmichael, Chargé d'Affaires	1790
	William Short, m. res.	1794
	Thomas Pinckney	1794
	D. Humphreys	1796
Jefferson	Charles Pinckney	1801
	G. W. Erving, Chargé d'Affaires	1805
Madison	G. W. Erving	1814
Monroe	John Forsyth	1819
	Hugh Nelson	1823
Adams, J. Q.	Alexander H. Everett	1825
Jackson	C. P. Van Ness	1829
	A. Middleton, Jr.	1836
Van Buren	J. H. Eaton	1837
	Aaron Vail	1840
Tyler	Washington Irving	1842
Polk	R. M. Saunders	1846
Taylor	D. M. Barringer	1849
Pierce	Pierre Soule	1853
	A. C. Dodge	1855
Buchanan	William Preston	1858
Lincoln	Carl Schurz	1861
	G. Koerner	1862
	H. J. Perry	1864
	John P. Hale	1865
Grant	Daniel E. Sickles	1869
	A. A. Adee	1873
	Caleb Cushing	1874

President	Minister	Appointed
Hayes	James Russell Lowell	1877
	L. Fairchild	1883
Garfield	L. Fairchild	1881
Arthur	H. Hamlin	1881
	J. W. Foster	1883
Cleveland	J. L. M. Curry	1885
	P. Belmont	1889
Harrison, B.	T. W. Palmer	1889
	E. Bush Grubb	1890
	A. L. Snowden	1892
Cleveland	H. Taylor	1893
McKinley	S. L. Woodford	1897
	B. Storer	1899
Roosevelt	B. Storer	1899
	A. S. Hardy	1902
Taft	William M. Collier	1906
Wilson	H. Clay Ide	1909
	Joseph E. Willard	1913

Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.

Official relations with Spain were broken off April, 1898, to April, 1899.

ITALY

President	Minister	Appointed
Lincoln	George P. Marsh	1861
Johnson	George P. Marsh	1861
Grant	George P. Marsh	1869
Hayes	George P. Marsh	1877
Garfield	George P. Marsh	1881
Arthur	George P. Marsh	1881
	William W. Astor	1882
Cleveland	John B. Stallo	1885
Harrison, B.	Albert G. Porter	1889
	William Potter	1892
Cleveland	J. J. Van Alen, Ambassador	1893
	Wayne MacVeagh, Ambassador	1893
McKinley	William F. Draper, Ambassador	1897
	George von L. Meyer, Ambassador	1901
Roosevelt	George von L. Meyer, Ambassador	1901
	Henry White, Ambassador	1905
	Lloyd C. Griscom, Ambassador	1907
Taft	John G. A. Leishman, Ambassador	1909
	Thomas J. O'Brien, Ambassador	1911
Wilson	Thomas N. Page, Ambassador	1913

SUPPLEMENT XI

DATES OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSES

1st Congress	1789-91	28th Congress	..1843-45	55th Congress	..1897-99
2nd	1791-93	29th	..1845-47	56th	..1899-01
3rd	1793-95	30th	..1847-49	57th	..1901-03
4th	1795-97	31st	..1849-51	58th	..1903-05
5th	1797-99	32nd	..1851-53	59th	..1905-07
6th	1799-01	33rd	..1853-55	60th	..1907-09
7th	1801-03	34th	..1855-57	61st	..1909-11
8th	1803-05	35th	..1857-59	62nd	..1911-13
9th	1805-07	36th	..1859-61	63d	..1913-15
10th	1807-09	37th	..1861-63	64th	..1915-17
11th	1809-11	38th	..1863-65	65th	..1917-19
12th	1811-13	39th	..1865-67	66th	..1919-20
13th	1813-15	40th	..1867-69		
14th	1815-17	41st	..1869-71		
15th	1817-19	42nd	..1871-73		
16th	1819-21	43rd	..1873-75		
17th	1821-23	44th	..1875-77		
18th	1823-25	45th	..1877-79		
19th	1825-27	46th	..1879-81		
20th	1827-29	47th	..1881-83		
21st	1829-31	48th	..1883-85		
22nd	1831-33	49th	..1885-87		
23rd	1833-35	50th	..1887-89		
24th	1835-37	51st	..1889-91		
25th	1837-39	52nd	..1891-93		
26th	1839-41	53rd	..1893-95		
27th	1841-43	54th	..1895-97		

SUPPLEMENT XII

UNITED STATES SENATORS

ALABAMA

Second Class

William R. King	1819-44	Resigned
Dixon H. Lewis	1844-48	Died October 25
Benjamin Fitzpatrick	1848-49	
Jeremiah Clemens	1849-53	
Clement C. Clay	1853-61	Retired January 21
	1861-	State unrepresented January
		21, 1861, to June 25, 1868, be-
		cause of Civil War
William Warner	1868-71	
George Goldthwaite	1872-77	
John T. Morgan	1877-1907	

Third Class

John W. Walker	1819-22	Resigned
William Kelley	1822-25	
Henry Chambers	1825-26	Died January 25
Israel Pickens	1826-	
John McKinley	1826-31	
Gabriel Moore	1831-37	
John McKinley	1837-41	Resigned
Clement C. Clay	1841-	"
Arthur P. Bagby	1841-48	"
William R. King	1848-53	"
Benjamin Fitzpatrick	1853-61	Retired January 21
		State unrepresented in this
		class from January 21, 1861,
		to June 25, 1868, because of
		the Civil War.
George E. Spencer	1868-79	
George S. Houston	1879-	Died December 31
Luke Pryor	1879-80	
James L. Pugh	1880-97	
Edmund W. Petters	1897-1909	

ARKANSAS

Second Class

William S. Fulton	1836-44	Died August 15
Chester Ashley	1844-48	Died April 29
William K. Sebastian	1848-61	Retired July 11
		State unrepresented in this
		class from July 4, 1861, to
		June 22, 1868, because of the
		Civil War.
Alexander McDonald	1868-71	
Powell Clayton	1871-77	
Augustus H. Garland	1877-85	Resigned March 6
James H. Berry	1885-1907	

First Class

Ambrose H. Sevier	1836-48
Solon Borland	1848-53
Robert W. Johnson	1853-61
Charles B. Mitchell	1861-

Resigned
“

Retired July 11
State unrepresented in the
class from July 11, 1861, to
June 23, 1868, because of the
Civil War.

Benjamin F. Rice	1868-73
Stephen W. Dorsey	1873-79
James D. Walker	1879-85
James K. Jones	1885-1903
James P. Clarke	1903-09

CALIFORNIA*First Class*

John C. Frémont	1849-51
John B. Welles	1851-57
David C. Broderick	1857-59
Henry P. Haun	1859-60
Milton S. Latham	1860-63
John Conness	1863-69
Eugene Casserly	1869-73
John S. Hagar	1873-75
Newton Booth	1875-81
John F. Miller	1881-86
George Hearst	1886-
Abram P. Williams	1886-87
George Hearst	1887-91
Charles N. Felton	1891-93
Stephen M. White	1893-99

Died September 16

Resigned November 29

Died March 8

Died February 28

State unrepresented in this
class from March 4, 1899, to
February 7, 1900, because of
failure of legislature to elect.

Thomas R. Bard	1900-05
Frank R. Flint	1905-11

Third Class

William M. Gwinn	1849-61
Jasper A. McDougall	1861-67
Cornelius Cole	1867-73
Aaron A. Sargent	1873-79
Jasper T. Farley	1879-85
Leland Stanford	1885-93
George C. Perkins	1893-1903

Died June 21

COLORADO*Second Class*

Henry M. Teller	1876-82
George M. Chilcott	1882-83
Horace A. W. Tabor	1883-
Thomas M. Nowen	1883-89
Edward O. Wolcott	1889-1901
Thomas M. Patterson	1901-07

Resigned

Third Class

Jerome B. Chaffer	1876-79
Nathaniel P. Hill	1879-85
Henry M. Teller	1885-1909

CONNECTICUT*First Class*

Oliver Ellsworth	1789-96	Resigned
James Hillhouse	1796-10	"
Samuel W. Dana	1810-21	
Elizah Boardman	1821-12	Died October 8
Henry M. Edwards	1823-27	
Samuel A. Foot	1827-33	
Nathan Smith	1833-35	Died December 6
John M. Niles	1835-39	
Thaddeus Betts	1839-40	Died April 2
J. W. Huntington	1840-47	
Roger S. Baldwin	1847-51	
Isaac Toucey	1852-57	
James Dixon	1857-69	
William A. Buckingham	1869-75	Died February 5
William W. Eaton	1875-81	
Joseph R. Hawley	1881-1905	
M. G. Bulkeley	1905-11	

Third Class

William S. Johnson	1789-91	Resigned March 4
Roger Sherman	1791-93	Died
S. N. Mitchell	1793-	Resigned
Jonathan Trumbull	1795-1801	"
Uriah Tracy	1796-1807	Died July 19
Chauncey Goodrich	1807-13	Resigned
David Daggett	1813-19	
James Launeau	1819-25	
Calvin Willey	1825-31	
Gideon Tomlinson	1831-37	
Perry Smith	1837-43	
John M. Niles	1843-49	
Truman Smith	1849-54	Resigned
Francis Gillette	1854-55	
L. F. Foster	1855-67	
Orris S. Ferry	1867-75	Died November 21
James E. English	1875-76	
William H. Barnum	1876-79	
Orville H. Platt	1879-1905	Died April 21
F. B. Brandegee	1905-09	

DELAWARE*First Class*

George Read	1780-93	Resigned December 18
Kensley Johns		

Appointed by the Governor March 19, 1794, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. Read, but by resolution of the Senate March 28, 1794, was declared not entitled to the seat.

Henry Latimer	1795-1801	Resigned
Samuel White	1801-09	Died November 4
O. Horsey	1810-21	

DELAWARE*First Class (Continued)*

Cæsar A. Rodney	1822-23	Resigned
Thomas Clayton	1824-27	
Louis McLane	1827-29	Resigned
Arnold Naudain	1830-36	"
Richard H. Bayard	1836-45	
John M. Clayton	1845-49	Resigned
John Wales	1849-51	
James A. Bayard	1851-64	Resigned
George R. Riddle	1864-67	Died March 27
James A. Bayard	1867-69	
Thomas F. Bayard	1869-85	Resigned
George Gray	1885-99	
Lewis H. Ball	1903-11	State unrepresented in this class from March 4, 1899, to March 2, 1903, because of failure of legislature to elect.

Vacant—March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1911

Second Class

Richard Bassett	1789-93	
John Vining	1793-98	Resigned
Joshua Clayton	1798-98	Died July 16
William H. Wells	1799-03	Resigned
James A. Bayard	1804-13	Resigned March 3
William H. Wells	1813-17	
Nicholas Van Dyke	1817-26	Died May 19
Daniel Rodney	1826-27	
Henry M. Ridgeley	1827-29	
John M. Clayton	1829-36	Resigned
Thomas Clayton	1837-47	
Presley Spruana	1847-53	
John M. Clayton	1853-56	Died November 9
Joseph P. Comeggs	1856-57	
Martin W. Bates	1857-59	
Willard Saulsbury	1859-71	
Eli Saulsbury	1871-89	
Anthony Higgins	1889-95	
Richard B. Kenney	1897-1901 ¹	
James F. Allen	1903-07 ²	

FLORIDA*First Class*

David L. Yules	1845-51	
Stephen R. Mallory	1851-61	Retired January 21
		State unrepresented in this class from January 21, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War.
A. S. Welch	1868-69	
Abijah Gilbert	1869-75	
Charles W. Jones	1875-87	
Samuel Parco	1887-99	
James P. Taliaferro	1899-11	

¹ State unrepresented in this class from March 4, 1895, to February 5, 1897, because of failure of legislature to elect.

² State unrepresented in this class from March 4, 1901, to March 2, 1903, because of failure of legislature to elect.

Third Class

James D. Wescott, Jr.	1845-49
Jackson Morton	1849-55
David L. Yules	1855-61

Retired January 21
State unrepresented in this
class from January 21, 1861,
to June 25, 1868, because of
Civil War.

Thomas W. Osborn	1868-73
Simon B. Conover	1873-79
Wilkinson Call	1879-97
Stephen R. Mallory	1897-1909

GEORGIA*Second Class*

William Few	1789-93
James Jackson	1793-95
George Walton	1795-96
Josiah Tattnall	1796-99
Abraham Baldwin	1799-1807
George Jones	1807-
William H. Crawford	1807-13
William B. Bullock	1813-
William H. Bibb	1813-16
George M. Troup	1816-18
John Forsyth	1818-19
Freeman Walker	1819-21
Nicholas Ware	1821-24
Thomas W. Cobb	1824-28
Oliver H. Prince	1828-29
George M. Troup	1829-33
John P. King	1833-37
Wilson Lumpkin	1837-41
J. M. Berrien	1841-52
Robert M. Charlton	1852-53
Robert Toombs	1853-61

Resigned

Died March 4

Resigned

Resigned

"

"

Died September 7

Resigned

Resigned

"

"

Retired February 4
Vacant—State unrepresented
in this class from February 4,
1861, to July 29, 1868, be-
cause of Civil War.

H. V. M. Miller	1868-71
Thomas M. Norwood	1871-77
Benjamin H. Hill	1877-82
Pope Barrow	1882-83
Alfred H. Colquitt	1883-94
Patrick Walsh	1894-95
Augustus O. Bacon	1895-1907

Died August 16

Died March 26

Third Class

James Gunn	1789-1801
James Jackson	1801-06
John Melledge	1806-09
Charles Tait	1809-19
John Elliott	1819-25
J. M. Berrien	1825-29
John Forsyth	1829-37
Alfred Cuthbert	1837-43
Walter T. Colquitt	1843-48

Died March 19

Resigned

Resigned

Resigned

GEORGIA

Third Class (Continued)

H. V. Johnson	1848-49
William C. Dawson	1849-55
Alfred Iverson	1855-61

Retired January 28
Vacant—State unrepresented
in this class from January 28,
1861, to July 29, 1868, because
of Civil War.

Joshua Hill	1868-73
John B. Gordon	1873-80
Joseph B. Brown	1880-91
John B. Gordon	1891-97
Alexander S. Clay	1897-09

Resigned

IDAHO

Second Class

George L. Shoup	1890-01
Fred T. Dubois	1891-07

Third Class

William J. McConnell	1890-91
Fred T. Dubois	1891-97
Henry Heitfeld	1897-03
Weldon B. Heyburn	1903-09

ILLINOIS

Second Class

Jesse B. Thomas	1818-29
John McLean	1829-30
David J. Baker	1830-
John M. Robertson	1830-41
Samuel McRoberts	1841-43
James Semple	1843-47
Stephen A. Douglas	1847-61
O. H. Browning	1861-63
William A. Richardson	1863-65
Richard Yates	1865-71
John A. Logan	1871-77
David Davis	1877-83
Shelby M. Cullom	1883-07

Died October 14

Died March 27

Died June 3

Third Class

Ninian Edwards	1818-24
John McLean	1824-25
Elisha K. Kane	1825-35
William Lee D. Erving	1835-37
Richard M. Young	1837-43
Sidney Breese	1843-49
James Shields	1849-55
Lyman Trumbull	1855-73
R. J. Oglesby	1873-79
John A. Logan	1879-86
Charles B. Farwell	1887-91
John M. Palmer	1891-97
William F. Mason	1897-03
Albert J. Hopkins	1903-09

Resigned

Died December 11

Died December 26

INDIANA

First Class

James Noble	1816-31	Died February 28
Robert Hanna	1831-	
John Tipton	1831-39	
Albert S. White	1839-45	
Jesse D. Bright	1845-62	Expelled February 5
Joseph A. Wright	1862-63	
David Turpie	1863-	
Thos. A. Hendricks	1863-69	
Daniel D. Pratt	1869-75	
J. E. McDonald	1875-81	
Benjamin Harrison	1881-87	
David Turpie	1887-99	
Albert J. Beveridge	1899-11	

Third Class

Waller Taylor	1816-25	
William Hendricks	1825-37	
Oliver H. Smith	1837-43	
E. A. Hannegan	1843-49	
James Whitecomb	1849-52	Died October 4
Charles W. Cathcart	1852-53	
John Pettit	1853-55	
Graham N. Fitch	1857-61	
Henry S. Lane	1861-67	
Oliver P. Morton	1867-77	Died November 1
Daniel W. Voorhees	1877-97	
Charles W. Fairbanks	1897-1905	Resigned March 3
James A. Hemenway	1905-	

IOWA

Second Class

George W. Jones	1848-59	
James W. Gremes	1859-69	Resigned December 6
James B. Howell	1870-71	
George G. Wright	1871-77	
Samuel J. Kirkwood	1877-81	Resigned
James W. McDill	1881-83	
James F. Wilson	1883-95	
John H. Gear	1895-1900	Died July 14
Jonathan P. Dolliver	1900-07	

Third Class

Augustus C. Dodge	1848-55	
James Harlan	1855-57	
James Harlan	1857-65	Seat declared vacant by resolution of the Senate January 12, 1857
Samuel J. Kirkwood	1865-67	Resigned May 15
James Harlan	1867-73	
William B. Allison	1873-1909	

KANSAS*Second Class*

James H. Lane	1861-66	Died July 11
Edmund G. Ross	1866-71	
Alexander Caldwell	1871-73	Resigned March 24
Robert Crozier	1873-74	
James M. Harvey	1874-77	
Preston B. Plumb	1877-91	Died December 20
Robert W. Perkins	1892-93	
John Martin	1893-95	
Lucien Baker	1895-1901	
Joseph R. Burton	1901-07	

Third Class

Samuel C. Pomeroy	1861-73
John J. Ingalls	1873-91
William A. Peffer	1891-97
William A. Harris	1897-1903
Chester J. Long	1903-09

KENTUCKY*Second Class*

John Brown	1792-05	
Buckner Thurston	1805-09	Resigned
Henry Clay	1810-11	
George M. Bibb	1811-14	Resigned
George Walker	1814-	
William T. Barry	1814-16	Resigned
Martin D. Harden	1816-17	
John J. Crittenden	1817-19	Resigned
Richard M. Johnson	1819-29	
George M. Bibb	1829-35	
John J. Crittenden	1835-40	Resigned
James T. Morehead	1841-47	
Joseph R. Underwood	1847-53	
John B. Thompson	1853-59	
L. W. Powell	1859-65	
James Guthrie	1865-68	Resigned February
Thomas C. McCrury	1868-71	
John W. Stevenson	1871-77	
James B. Beck	1877-90	Died May 3
John G. Carlisle	1890-93	Resigned February 4
William Lindsay	1893-1901	
J. C. S. Blackburn	1901-07	

Third Class

John Edwards	1792-95	
Humphrey Marshall	1795-1801	
John Breckinridge	1801-05	Resigned
John Adair	1805-06	"
Henry Clay	1806-07	
John Pope	1807-13	
Jesse Gledsoe	1813-14	Resigned
Isham Talbot	1815-19	
William Logan	1819-20	Resigned

KENTUCKY

Third Class (Continued)

Isham Talbot	1820-25	
John Rowan	1825-31	
Henry Clay	1831-42	Resigned
John J. Crittenden	1842-48	"
Thomas Metcalf	1848-49	
Henry Clay	1849-52	Resigned
D. Meriwether	1852-	
Archibald Dixon	1852-55	
John J. Crittenden	1855-61	
J. C. Breckinridge	1861-	Expelled December 4
Garrett Davis	1861-72	Died September 22
Willis B. MacLean	1872-73	
Thomas C. McCrury	1873-79	
John S. Williams	1879-85	
J. C. S. Blackburn	1885-97	
William J. Deboe	1897-1903	
J. B. McCreary	1903-09	

LOUISIANA

Second Class

John N. Destrehan	1812-	Resigned
Thomas Posey	1812-	By Governor
James Brown	1812-17	
W. C. C. Claiborne	1817-	Died November 23
Henry Johnson	1818-24	Resigned
D. Bouligny	1824-29	
Edward Livingston	1829-31	Resigned
George A. Waggaman	1831-35	
Robert C. Nicholas	1835-41	
Alexander Barrow	1841-46	Died December 29
Pierre Soule	1847-	
Salmon W. Downs	1847-53	
Judah P. Benjamin	1853-61	Retired February 4
		Vacant—State unrepresented
		in this class from February 4,
		1861, to June 25, 1863, be-
		cause of Civil War
John S. Harris	1868-70	
J. Rodman West	1871-77	
William P. Kellogg	1877-83	
Randal Lee Gibson	1883-92	Died December 15
Donelson Caffery	1892-1901	
M. J. Foster	1901-13	

Third Class

A. B. Magruder	1812-13	
E. Fromentin	1813-19	
John Brown	1819-23	Resigned
J. S. Johnson	1824-33	Died
Alexander Porter	1833-37	
Alex. Mouton	1837-42	Resigned
Chas. M. Conrad	1842-43	
Henry Johnson	1843-49	
Pierre Soule	1849-53	Resigned

LOUISIANA

Third Class (Continued)

John Slidell	1853-61	Retired February 4 Vacant—State unrepresented in this class from February 4, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War.
William Pitt Kellogg	1868-73	
Vacant—March 4, 1873, to February 10, 1877.		
James B. Eustis	1877-79	
Benjamin F. Jones	1879-85	
James B. Eustis	1885-91	
Edward D. White	1891-94	Resigned
N. C. Blanchard	1894-97	
Samuel D. McEnery	1897-09	

MAINE

First Class

John Holmes	1820-27	
Albion K. Parris	1827-28	Resigned
John Holmes	1829-33	
Ether Shepley	1833-36	Resigned
Judah Dana	1836-37	
Renel Williams	1837-43	Resigned
John Fairfield	1843-47	Died December 24
Wyman B. S. Moor	1848-	
Hannibal Hamlin	1848-57	Resigned January 7
Amos Nourse	1857-	
Hannibal Hamlin	1857-61	Resigned
Lott M. Morrill	1861-69	
Hannibal Hamlin	1869-81	
Eugene Hale	1811-1911	

Second Class

John Chandler	1820-29	
Peleg Sprague	1829-35	
John Ruggles	1835-41	
George Evans	1841-47	
James W. Bradbury	1847-53	
William P. Fessenden	1853-64	Resigned
Nathan A. Farwell	1864-65	
William P. Fessenden	1865-69	Died September 8
Lott M. Morrill	1869-76	Resigned July 7
James G. Blaine	1876-81	Resigned
William P. Frye	1881-1907	

MARYLAND

First Class

C. Carroll of Carrollton	1789-93	Resigned
Richard Potts	1793-96	Resigned March 1
John E. Howard	1796-1803	
Samuel Smith	1803-15	
Robert S. Harper	1816-	Resigned
Alexander C. Hanson	1816-19	Died April 23
William Pinckney	1819-22	Died February 25

MARYLAND

First Class (Continued)

Samuel Smith	1822-33	
Joseph Kent	1833-37	Died November 24
William D. Merrick	1838-45	
R. Johnson	1845-49	Resigned
David Steuart	1849-50	
Thomas G. Pratt	1850-57	
Andrew Kennedy	1857-63	
R. Johnson	1863-68	Resigned July 10
William P. Whyte	1868-69	
William T. Hamilton	1869-75	
William P. Whyte	1875-81	
Arthur P. Gorman	1881-89	
Louis E. McComas	1899-1905	
Isidor Rayner	1905-11	

Third Class

John Henry	1789-97	Resigned December 10
James Lloyd	1797-1800	Resigned
William Hindman	1800-01	
Robert Wright	1801-06	Resigned
Philip Reed	1806-13	

Second Class

R. H. Goldsborough	1813-19	
Edward Lloyd	1819-26	Resigned
E. F. Chambers	1826-34	
R. H. Goldsborough	1835-36	Died October 5
John S. Spencer	1836-40	Died October 29
John Leeds Kerr	1841-43	
James A. Pearce	1843-62	Died December 20
Thomas H. Hicks	1862-65	Died February 13
John A. J. Cresswell	1865-67	
George Vickers	1867-73	
George D. Dennis	1873-79	
James B. Groome	1879-85	
E. K. Wilson	1885-91	Elected for the term March 3, 1891, to March 3, 1897, but died February 24, 1891
Charles H. Gibson	1891-97	
G. L. Wellington	1897-1903	
Arthur P. Gorman	1903-09	

MASSACHUSETTS

First Class

Tristan Dalton	1789-91	
George Cabot	1791-96	Resigned
Benjamin Goodhue	1796-1800	"
Jonathan Mason	1800-03	
John Quincy Adams	1803-08	Resigned
James Lloyd	1808-13	"
Christopher Gore	1813-16	"
Eli P. Ashmun	1816-18	"
Prentiss Mellen	1818-20	"
Elijah H. Mills	1820-27	

MASSACHUSETTS*First Class (Continued)*

Daniel Webster	1827-41	Resigned
Rufus Choate	1841-45	
Daniel Webster	1845-50	Resigned July 22
Robert C. Winthrop	1850-51	
Robert Rantoul	1851-	
Charles Sumner	1851-74	Died March 11
William B. Washburn	1874-75	
Henry L. Dawes	1875-93	
Henry Cabot Lodge	1893-1921	

Second Class

Caleb Strong	1789-96	Resigned
Theodore Sedgwick	1796-99	
Samuel Dexter	1799-1800	Resigned
Dwight Foster	1800-03	"
Timothy Pickering	1803-11	
Joseph B. Varnum	1811-17	
Harrison Grey Otis	1817-22	Resigned
James Lloyd	1822-26	"
Nathaniel Selsbee	1826-35	
John Davis	1835-40	Resigned
Isaac C. Bates	1841-45	Died March 16
John Davis	1845-53	
Edward Everett	1853-54	Resigned June 1
Julius Rockwell	1854-55	
Henry Wilson	1855-73	Resigned March
George S. Boutwell	1873-77	
George F. Hoar	1877-1904	Died September 30
Winthrop M. Crane	1904-07	
John M. Weeks		

MICHIGAN*First Class*

Lucius Lyon	1835-39	Attended January 26
Augustus S. Porter	1839-45	
Lewis Cass	1845-48	Resigned
Thomas Fitzgerald	1848-49	
Lewis Cass	1849-57	
Isaac P. Christiancy	1875-	
Zachariah Chandler	1879-	Died November 1
Henry P. Baldwin	1879-81	
Omar D. Conger	1881-87	
F. B. Stockbridge	1887-94	
John Patton, Jr.	1894-95	
Julius C. Burrows	1895-1911	

Second Class

John Norwell	1835-41	Attended January 26-31
William Woodbridge	1841-47	
Alpheus Felch	1847-53	
Charles E. Stuart	1853-59	
Kinsley S. Bingham	1859-61	Died October 5
Jacob M. Howard	1861-71	
Thomas W. Ferry	1871-83	
Thomas W. Palmer	1883-89	
James McWilliam	1889-1902	Died August 10
Russell A. Alger	1902-07	

MINNESOTA*First Class*

Henry M. Rice	1858-63	
Alexander Ramsay	1863-75	
Samuel J. R. McWilliam	1875-87	
Cushman K. Davis	1887-1900	Died November 27
Charles A. Towne	1900-01	
Moses E. Clapp	1901-11	

Second Class

James Shields	1858-59	
Morton S. Wilkinson	1859-65	
Daniel S. Norton	1865-70	Died July 13
William Windom	1870-71	
Oscar O. Stearns	1871-	
William Windom	1871-81	Resigned in March
A. J. Edgerton	1881-	
William Windom	1881-83	
Dwight May Sabin	1883-89	
William D. Washburn	1889-95	
Knute Nelson	1895-1907	

MISSISSIPPI*First Class*

Walter Leake	1817-20	Resigned
David Holmes	1820-25	"
Powhatan Ellis	1825-26	
Thomas B. Reed	1826-27	
Powhatan Ellis	1827-32	Resigned
John Black	1832-33	"
James F. Trotter	1838-	"
Thomas H. Williams	1838-39	
John Henderson	1839-45	
Jesse Speight	1845-47	Died May 5
Jefferson Davis	1847-51	Resigned
John J. McRae	1851-52	
Stephen Adams	1852-57	
Jefferson Davis	1857-61	Retired from the Senate January 14
		State unrepresented in this class from January 14, 1861, to February 23, 1870, in consequence of Civil War
Adelbert Amer	1870-74	Resigned
Henry R. Pease	1874-75	
Blanche K. Bruce	1875-81	
James Z. George	1881-97	
Hernando De Soto Money	1897-1917	Died August 14

Second Class

Thomas H. Williams	1817-29	
Thomas B. Reed	1829-	Died November 26
Robert H. Adams	1830-	Died July 2
George Poindexter	1830-35	
Robert J. Walker	1835-45	Resigned

MISSISSIPPI

Second Class (Continued)

Joseph W. Chalmers	1845-47	
Henry Stuart Foote	1847-52	Resigned
Walter Brooke	1852-53	
Albert G. Brown	1853-61	Retired from the Senate January 14, 1861 State unrepresented in this class from January 14, 1861, to February 23, 1870, in consequence of Civil War
Hiram R. Revels	1870-71	
James Lusk Alcorn	1871-77	
L. Q. C. Lamar	1877-85	Resigned
Edward C. Walthall	1885-94	"
Anselm J. McLaurin	1894-95	
Edward C. Walthall	1895-98	Died April 21
W. Van A. Sullivan	1898-1901	
Anselm J. McLaurin	1901-17	

MISSOURI

First Class

Thomas H. Benton	1820-51	
Henry S. Geyer	1851-57	
Truett Polk	1857-62	Expelled January 10
John B. Henderson	1862-69	
Carl Schurz	1869-75	
Francis M. Cockrell	1875-1905	
William Warner	1905-11	

Third Class

David Barton	1820-31	
Alexander Buckner	1831-33	Died June 15
Lewis F. Linn	1833-43	Died October 3
David R. Atchison	1843-55	This class was unrepresented from March 4, 1855, to January 12, 1857
James S. Green	1857-61	
Waldo O. Johnson	1861-62	Expelled from the Senate January 10, 1862 This class was unrepresented from January 10 to January 17, 1862
Robert Wilson	1862-63	
B. Gratz Brown	1863-67	Resigned
Charles D. Drake	1867-70	
Daniel T. Jewett	1870-71	
Francis P. Blair, Jr.	1871-73	Died September 20
Louis V. Boggy	1873-77	
David H. Armstrong	1877-79	
James Shields	1879-	
George G. Vest	1879-93	
William J. Stone	1893-	

MONTANA*First Class*

Wilbur F. Sanders1890-93
 Lee Mantle1895-99

This class was unrepresented from March 4, 1893, to January 16, 1895, on account of failure of legislature to elect Resigned

William A. Clark1899-1900
 Paris Gibson1901-05
 Thomas A. Carter1905-11

Second Class

Thomas C. Power1890-95
 Thomas H. Carter1895-1901
 William A. Clark1901-

NEBRASKA*First Class*

Thomas W. Tipton1867-75
 A. S. Paddock1875-81
 Charles H. Van Wyck1881-87
 A. S. Paddock1887-93
 William V. Allen1893-99
 M. L. Haywood1899-
 William V. Allen1899-1901
 Charles H. Dietrich1901-05
 Elmer J. Burkett1905-11

Died December 5

Second Class

John M. Thayer1867-71
 P. W. Hitchcock1871-77
 Alvin Saunders1877-83
 Chas. F. Manderson1883-95
 John M. Thurston1895-1901
 Joseph H. Millard1901-07

NEVADA*First Class*

William M. Stewart1864-75
 William Sharon1875-81
 James G. Fair1881-87
 William M. Stewart1887-1905
 George S. Nixon1905-11

Third Class

James W. Nye1864-73
 John P. Jones1873-1903
 Francis G. Newlands1903-09

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Second Class

Pain Wingate	1789-93	
Samuel Livermore	1793-1801	Resigned
Simeon Olcott	1801-05	
Nicholas Gilman	1805-14	Died May 3
T. W. Thompson	1814-17	
David L. Morrill	1817-23	
Samuel Bell	1823-35	
Henry Hubbard	1835-41	
Levi Woodbury	1841-45	Resigned
B. W. Jenness	1845-46	
Joseph Cilley	1846-47	
John P. Hale	1847-53	
Charles G. Atherton	1853-	Died November 15
J. W. Williams	1853-55	
John P. Hale	1855-65	
Aaron H. Cragin	1865-77	
E. H. Rollins	1877-83	
Austin F. Pike	1883-86	Died October 8
Parson C. Cheney	1886-87	
William E. Chandler	1887-89	
Gilman Marston	1889-	
William E. Chandler	1889-1901	
Henry E. Burnham	1901-07	

Third Class

John Langson	1789-1801	
James Sheafe	1801-02	Resigned
William Plumer	1802-	
Nahum Parker	1807-10	Resigned
Charles Cutts	1810-13	
Jeremiah Mason	1813-17	Resigned
Clement Stores	1817-19	
John F. Parrott	1819-25	
Levi Woodbury	1825-31	
Isaac Hill	1831-36	Resigned
John Page	1836-37	
Franklin Pierce	1837-42	Resigned
Leonard Wilcox	1842-43	
Charles G. Atherton	1843-49	
Moses Norris, Jr.	1849-55	Died January 11
John S. Wells	1855-	
James Bell	1855-57	Died May 26
Daniel Clark	1857-66	Resigned
George G. Fogg	1866-67	
James W. Patterson	1867-73	
Bainbridge Wadleigh	1873-79	
Charles H. Bell	1879-	
Henry W. Blair	1879-91	
J. H. Gallinger	1891-1909	

NEW JERSEY

First Class

Jonathan Elmer	1789-91	
John Rutherford	1791-98	Resigned
Franklin Devanport	1798-99	
James Schurman	1799-1800	Resigned

NEW JERSEY

First Class (Continued)

Aaron Ogden	1801-03	
John Condict	1803-09	
John Lambert	1809-15	
James J. Wilson	1815-21	Resigned
Samuel D. Southard	1821-23	"
Joseph McIlvaine	1823-26	Died August 19
Ephraim Bateman	1826-29	Resigned
Mahlon Dickerson	1829-33	
Samuel L. Southard	1833-42	Died June 26
William L. Dayton	1842-51	
Robert F. Stockton	1851-53	Resigned
John R. Thomson	1853-62	Died September 12
Richard S. Field	1862-63	
James W. Wall	1863-	
William Wright	1863-66	Died November 1
Fred. T. Frelinghuysen	1866-69	
John P. Stockton	1869-75	
Theodore F. Randolph	1875-81	
William J. Sewell	1881-87	
Rufus Blodgett	1887-93	
James Smith, Jr.	1893-99	
John Kean	1899-1911	

Second Class

William Paterson	1789-90	Resigned
P. Dickenson	1790-93	
Frederick Frelinghuysen	1793-96	
Richard Stockton	1796-99	
Jonathan Dayton	1799-1805	
Aaron Kitchell	1805-09	Resigned
John Condict	1809-17	
Mahlon Dickerson	1817-29	
Theodore Frelinghuysen	1829-35	
Garret D. Wall	1835-41	
Jacob W. Miller	1841-53	
William Wright	1853-59	
John C. Ten Eyck	1859-65	
John P. Stockton	1865-66	Seat declared vacant March 27, 1866
Alexander G. Cattell	1866-71	
F. T. Frelinghuysen	1871-77	
John R. McPherson	1877-95	
William J. Sewell	1895-1901	Died December 27
John F. Dryden	1902-	

NEW YORK

First Class

Philip Schuyler	1789-91	
Aaron Burr	1791-97	
Philip Schuyler	1797-	Declined
John Sloss Hobart	1798-	Resigned
William North	1798-	
James Watson	1798-1800	Resigned
Gouverneur Morris	1800-03	
Theodorus Bailey	1803-04	Resigned

NEW YORK

First Class (Continued)

John Armstrong	1804-	Resigned
Samuel L. Mitchell	1804-09	
Obadiah German	1809-15	
Nathan Sanford	1815-21	
Martin Van Buren	1821-28	Resigned
Charles E. Dudley	1829-33	
Nathaniel T. Tallmadge	1833-44	Resigned
Haniel S. Dickinson	1844-51	
Hamilton Fish	1851-57	
Preston King	1857-63	
Edwin D. Morgan	1863-69	
Reuben E. Fenton	1869-75	
Francis Kernan	1875-81	
Thomas C. Platt	1881-	Resigned
Warner Miller	1881-87	
Frank Hiscock	1887-93	
Edward Murphy, Jr.	1893-99	
Chauncey M. Depew	1899-1911	

Third Class

Rufus King	1789-96	Resigned
John Lawrence	1796-1800	Resigned
John Armstrong	1800-02	Resigned
DeWitt Clinton	1802-03	Resigned
John Armstrong	1803-04	
John Smith	1804-13	
Rufus King	1813-25	
Nathan Sanford	1825-31	
William L. Marcy	1831-32	Resigned
Silas Wright, Jr.	1833-44	Resigned
Harry A. Foster	1844-45	
John A. Dix	1845-49	
William H. Seward	1849-61	
Ira Harris	1861-67	
Roscoe Conkling	1867-81	Resigned
E. G. Lapham	1881-85	
William M. Evarts	1885-91	
David B. Hill	1891-97	
Thomas C. Platt	1897-1909	

NORTH CAROLINA

Second Class

Samuel Johnson	1789-93	
Alexander Martin	1793-99	
Jesse Franklin	1799-05	
James Furner	1805-16	Resigned
Montfort Stokes	1816-23	
John Branch	1823-29	
Bedford Brown	1829-40	Resigned
Willie P. Mangum	1840-53	
David S. Reid	1854-59	
Thomas Bragg	1859-61	Vacancy in this class March 4, 1853, to December 6, 1854 Retired from the Senate July 12, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from July 12, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War

NORTH CAROLINA

Second Class (Continued)

Joseph C. Abbott	1868-71
Matt W. Ransom	1872-95
Marion Butler	1895-01
F. McL. Simmons	1901-07

Z. B. Vance was elected to
succeed Joseph C. Abbott, but
was not admitted to a seat

Third Class

Benjamin Hawkins	1789-95
Timothy Bloodworth	1795-1801
David Stone	1801-07
Jesse Franklin	1807-13
David Stone	1813-14
Francis Locke	
Nathaniel Macon	1815-28
James Iredell	1828-31
Willie P. Mangum	1831-36
Robert Strange	1836-40
William A. Graham	1840-43
William H. Haywood	1843-46
George E. Badger	1846-55
Asa Briggs	1855-58
Thomas L. Clingman	1858-61

Resigned
Did not take his seat
Resigned

Resigned
Resigned

Resigned

Retired from the Senate July
11, 1861.

State unrepresented in this
class from July 11, 1861, to
June 25, 1868, because of Civil
War

John Pool	1868-73
A. S. Merriman	1873-79
Zebulon B. Vance	1879-94
Thomas J. Jarves	1894-95
Peter C. Pritchard	1895-1903
Lee S. Overman	1903-09

Died April 14

NORTH DAKOTA

First Class

Lyman R. Casey	1889-93
William N. Roach	1893-99
Porter J. McCumber	1899-1911

Third Class

Gilbert A. Pierce	1889-91
Henry C. Hansbrough	1891-1909

OHIO

First Class

John Smith	1803-08
Return J. Meigs, Jr.	1808-10
Thomas Worthington	1810-14
Joseph Kerr	1814-15
Benjamin Ruggles	1815-33

Resigned

"

"

OHIO

First Class (Continued)

Thomas Morris	1833-39	
Benjamin Tappan	1839-45	
Thomas Corwin	1845-50	Resigned
Thomas Ewing	1850-51	
Benjamin F. Wade	1851-69	
Allen G. Thurman	1869-81	
John Sherman	1881-97	Resigned March 5
Marcus A. Hanna	1897-1904	Died February 15
Charles Dick	1904-	

Third Class

Thomas Worthington	1803-07	
Edward Tiffin	1807-09	Resigned
Stanley Griswold	1809-	
Alex. Campbell	1809-13	
Jeremiah Morrow	1813-19	
William A. Trimble	1819-21	Died December 13
Ethan Allen Brown	1822-15	
William H. Harrison	1825-28	Resigned
Jacob Burnet	1828-31	
Thomas Ewing	1831-37	
William Allen	1837-49	
Salmon P. Chase	1849-55	
George E. Pugh	1855-61	
Salmon P. Chase	1861-	Resigned March 6
John Sherman	1861-77	Resigned March 8
Stanley Matthews	1877-79	
George H. Pendleton	1879-85	
Henry B. Payne	1885-91	
Calvin S. Brice	1891-97	
Joseph B. Foraker	1897-1909	

OREGON

Second Class

Delazon Smith	1859-	
Edward D. Baker	1860-61	Seat vacant from March 4, 1860, to October 2, 1864 Died October 21, 1861. (Killed at the battle of Balls Bluff)
Benjamin Stark	1861-62	
Benjamin F. Harding	1862-65	
George H. Williams	1865-71	
James E. Kelley	1871-77	
Lafayette Grover	1877-83	
Joseph N. Dolph	1883-95	
George W. McBride	1895-1901	
John H. Mitchell	1901-07	

Third Class

Joseph Lane	1859-61
Jasper W. Nesmith	1861-67
Henry W. Corbett	1867-73
John H. Mitchell	1873-79
Jasper H. Seater	1879-85

OREGON

Third Class (Continued)

John H. Mitchell1885-97

State unrepresented in this class from March 4, 1885, to November 18, 1885, because of failure of legislature to elect.

Joseph Simon1898-1903

This class was unrepresented from March 4, 1897, to October 8, 1898, on account of failure of legislature to elect

Charles W. Fulton1903-09

PENNSYLVANIA

First Class

William Maclay1789-91

Albert Gallatin1793-94

Seat vacated by resolution of the Senate February 28, 1894. Mr. Gallatin not having been a citizen of the United States the term of nine years by the Constitution of the United States

James Rosis1794-1803

Samuel Maclay1803-08

Michael Leib1808-14

Jonathan Roberts1815-21

William Findley1821-27

Isaac D. Barnard1827-31

George M. Dallas1831-33

Samuel McKean1833-39

Daniel Sturgeon1839-51

Richard Broadhead1851-57

Simon Cameron1857-61

David Wilmot1861-63

Charles R. Buckalew1863-69

John Scott1869-75

William A. Wallace1875-81

John I. Mitchell1881-87

Matthew S. Quay1887-1904

Resigned
“

Resigned

Resigned

Appointed by Governor April 21, 1899, to fill vacancy but by resolution of the Senate April 24, 1900, was declared not entitled to a seat. Died May 28, 1904

Philander C. Knox1904-11

Third Class

Robert Morris1789-95

William Bingham1795-1801

Peter Muhlenberg1801-

George Logan1801-07

Andrew Gregg1807-13

Abner Lacock1813-19

Walter Lowrie1819-25

William Marks1825-31

Resigned

PENNSYLVANIA

Third Class (Continued)

William Wilkins	1831-34	Resigned
Jasper Buchanan	1834-45	"
Simon Cameron	1845-49	
James Cooper	1849-55	
William Bigler	1855-61	
Edgar Cowan	1861-67	
Simon Cameron	1867-77	Resigned
Jasper D. Cameron	1877-97	
Boies Penrose	1897-1909	

RHODE ISLAND

First Class

Theodore Foster	1790-1803	
Samuel J. Potter	1803-04	Died October 4
Benjamin Howland	1804-09	
Francis Malbone	1809-	Died June 4
Christopher G. Champin	1809-11	Resigned
William Hunter	1811-21	
James De Wolf	1821-25	Resigned
Asher Robbins	1825-39	
Nathan F. Dixon	1839-42	Died January 29
William Sprague	1842-44	Resigned
Jasper B. Francis	1844-45	
Albert C. Greene	1845-51	
Charles T. James	1851-57	
James F. Simmons	1857-62	Resigned
Samuel G. Arnold	1862-63	
William Sprague	1863-75	
A. E. Burnside	1875-81	Died August 13
Nelson W. Aldrich	1881-1911	

Second Class

Joseph Stanton, Jr.	1790-93	
William Bradford	1793-97	Resigned
Ray Greene	1797-1801	"
Christopher Ellery	1801-05	
James Fenner	1805-07	Resigned
Elisha Matthewson	1807-11	
Jeremiah B. Howell	1811-17	
James Burrill	1817-20	Died December 25
N. R. Knight	1821-41	
Jasper F. Simmons	1841-47	
John H. Clarke	1847-53	
Philip Allen	1853-59	
Henry P. Anthony	1859-84	Died September 2
W. P. Sheffield	1884-85	
Jonathan Chace	1885-89	Resigned
Nathan F. Dixon	1889-95	
George P. Wetmore	1895-1907	

SOUTH CAROLINA

Second Class

Pierce Butler	1789-96	Resigned
John Hunter	1796-98	"
Charles Pinckney	1798-1808	"
Thomas Sumter	1808-10	"
John Taylor	1810-16	"
William Smith	1861-23	
Robert Y. Hayne	1823-32	Resigned
John C. Calhoun	1832-42	"
Daniel E. Huger	1842-45	"
John C. Calhoun	1845-50	Died March 31
Franklin H. Elmore	1850-	Died May 29
Robert W. Barnwell	1850-	
R. Barnwell Rhett	1850-52	Resigned
William F. DeSaussure	1852-53	
Josiah J. Evans	1853-58	Died May 6
Arthur P. Hayne	1858-	
James Chesnut, Jr.	1858-60	Retired November 10
		State unrepresented in this
		class from November 10, 1860,
		to June 25, 1868, on account
		of Civil War
Thomas J. Robertson	1868-77	
M. C. Butler	1877-95	
Benjamin R. Tillman	1895-1907	

Third Class

Ralph Izard	1789-95	
Jacob Read	1795-01	
John E. Collins	1801-02	Died November 3
Pierce Butler	1802-04	Resigned
John Gaillard	1804-26	Died February 26
William Harper	1826-	
William Smith	1826-31	
Stephen D. Miller	1831-33	Resigned
William C. Preston	1833-42	"
George McDuffin	1842-46	"
Andrew P. Butler	1846-57	Died May 25
James H. Hammond	1857-60	Retired from the Senate No-
		vember 11, 1860
		State unrepresented in this
		class from November 11, 1860,
		to June 25, 1868, because of
		Civil War
Frederick A. Sawyer	1868-73	
John J. Patterson	1873-79	
Wade Hampton	1879-91	
J. L. M. Isby	1891-97	
Joseph H. Earl	1897-	Died May 20
John L. McLaurin	1897-1903	
A. C. Latimer	1903-09	

SOUTH DAKOTA

Second Class

Richard F. Pettigrew	1889-1901
Robert J. Gamble	1901-07

Third Class

Gideon C. Moody	1889-91	
James H. Kyle	1891-1901	Died July 1
Alfred B. Kittredge	1901-	

TENNESSEE*First Class*

William Cocke	1796-97	
Andrew Jackson	1797-98	Resigned
Daniel Smith	1798-	
Joseph Anderson	1798-1815	Resigned
George W. Campbell	1815-18	"
John H. Eaton	1818-29	"
Felix Grundy	1829-38	
E. H. Foster	1838-	
Felix Grundy	1839-40	Died December 9
A. O. P. Nicholson	1840-43	
E. H. Foster	1843-45	
H. L. Turney	1845-51	
James C. Jones	1851-57	
Andrew Johnson	1857-63	
		State unrepresented from March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1865, because of Civil War
David T. Patterson	1865-69	
William G. Brownlow	1869-75	
Andrew Johnson	1875-	Died July 31
David M. Kay	1875-77	
James E. Bailey	1877-81	
H. E. Jackson	1881-86	Resigned
W. C. Whitthorn	1886-	
William B. Bate	1887-95	Died March 9
James B. Frazier	1905-11	

Second Class

William Blount	1796-97	Expelled
Joseph Anderson	1797-99	
William Cocke	1799-1805	
Daniel Smith	1805-09	Resigned
J. Whiteside	1809-11	"
George W. Campbell	1811-14	"
Joseph Wharton	1814-15	
John Williams	1815-23	
Andrew Jackson	1823-25	Resigned
Hugh L. White	1825-40	"
Alexander Anderson	1840-41	
Spencer Jarnagin	1841-47	
John Bell	1847-59	
A. O. P. Nicholson	1859-61	Retired from the Senate March 3, 1861 State unrepresented in this class to March 4, 1865, be- cause of Civil War
Joseph S. Fowler	1865-71	
Henry Cooper	1871-77	
I. G. Harris	1877-79	
Thomas B. Turley	1897-1901	Died July 8
Edward W. Carmack	1901-07	

TEXAS*First Class*

Thomas J. Rusk	1846-57
J. P. Henderson	1857-58
Matthias Ward	1858-59
Louis T. Wigfall	1859-61

Died July 29

Died June 4

Retired July 11

State unrepresented in this
class from July 11, 1861, to
March 30, 1870, because of
Civil War

J. W. Flanagan	1870-75
Samuel Bell Maxey	1875-87
John H. Reagan	1887-91
Horace Chilton	1891-92
Roger Q. Mills	1892-99
Charles A. Culberson	1899-1911

Resigned

Second Class

Samuel Houston	1846-59
John Hemphill	1859-61

State unrepresented in this
class from July 11, 1861, to
March 30, 1870, because of
Civil War

Morgan C. Hamilton	1870-77
Richard Coke	1877-95
Horace Chilton	1895-1901
Joseph W. Bailey	1901-07

UTAH*First Class*

Frank J. Cannon	1896-99
Thomas Kearns	1901-05

State unrepresented in this
class from March 4, 1899, to
January 23, 1901, because of
failure of legislature to elect.

George Southerland	1905-11
Arthur Brown	1896-97
Joseph L. Rawlins	1897-1903
Reed Smoot	1903-15

VERMONT*First Class*

Moses Robinson	1791-96
Isaac Tichenor	1796-97
Nathaniel Chipman	1797-1803
Isaac Smith	1803-07
Jonathan Robinson	1807-15
Isaac Tichenor	1815-21
Horatio Seymour	1821-33
Benjamin Swift	1833-39
Samuel S. Phillips	1839-51
Solomon Foot	1851-66
George F. Edmunds	1866-91
Redfield Proctor	1891-1911

Resigned

"

Resigned

Died March 28

Resigned

Second Class

Stephen R. Bradley	1791-95	
Elijah Paine	1795-1801	
Stephen R. Bradley	1801-13	
Dudley Chase	1813-17	Resigned
James Fisk	1817-18	"
William A. Palmer	1818-25	
Dudley Chase	1825-31	
Samuel Prentiss	1831-42	Resigned
Samuel C. Crafts	1842-43	
William Upham	1843-53	Died January 14
Samuel S. Phelps	1853-54	
Lawrence Brainerd	1854-55	
Jacob Collamer	1855-65	Died November 8
Luke P. Poland	1865-67	
Justin S. Morrill	1867-98	Died December 28
Jonathan Ross	1899-1900	
W. P. Dillingham	1900-15	

VIRGINIA*First Class*

William Grayson	1789-90	Died March 12
John Walker	1790-	
James Monroe	1790-94	Resigned
Stevens T. Mason	1794-1803	Died May 13
John Taylor	1803-	
Abraham B. Venable	1803-04	Resigned
William B. Giles	1804-	
Andrew Moore	1804-09	
Richard Brent	1809-15	Died
James Barbour	1815-25	Resigned
John Randolph	1825-27	
John Tyler	1827-36	Resigned
William C. Rivers	1836-45	
I. S. Pennybacker	1845-47	Died January 12
James M. Mason	1847-61	Retired from the Senate March 28, 1861 State unrepresented from that date until July 9, 1861, be- cause of Civil War
W. T. Willey	1861-	To fill unexpired term of J. M. Mason, retired
J. J. Bowden	1863-64	Died June 2 State unrepresented in this class from January 2, 1864, to January 24, 1870, because of Civil War
John F. Lewis	1870-75	
Robert E. Withers	1875-81	
William Mahone	1881-87	
John W. Daniel	1887-1911	

Second Class

Richard Henry Lee	1789-92	Resigned
John Taylor	1822-24	"
Henry Tazewell	1794-99	Died
W. C. Nicholas	1799-1804	Resigned
Andrew Moore	1804-	

VIRGINIA

Second Class (Continued)

William B. Giles	1804-15	Resigned
Armistead T. Mason	1816-17	
John W. Eppes	1817-19	Resigned
James Pleasant	1819-22	"
John Taylor	1822-24	Died
L. W. Tazewell	1824-32	Resigned
William C. River	1832-34	"
Benjamin W. Leigh	1834-36	"
Richard E. Parker	1836-37	"
William H. Roane	1837-41	
William S. Archer	1841-47	
Robert M. T. Hunter	1847-61	Retired from the Senate March 28, 1861
		State unrepresented in this class from March 28, 1861, to July 9, 1861, because of Civil War
John S. Carlile	1861-65	State unrepresented in this class from March 11, 1865, to January 26, 1870, because of Civil War
John W. Johnston	1870-83	
Hiram H. Riddleberger	1883-89	
John S. Barbour	1889-92	Died
Eppa Hunton	1892-95	
Thomas S. Martin	1895-1907	

WASHINGTON

First Class

John B. Allen	1889-93	
John L. Wilson	1895-99	State unrepresented from March 4, 1893, in this class, to February 1, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect
Addison G. Foster	1899-1905	
Samuel H. Piles	1905-11	

Third Class

Watson C. Squire	1889-97
George Turner	1897-1903
Levi Ankeny	1903-09

WEST VIRGINIA

First Class

Peter Y. Van Winkle	1863-69	
Arthur I. Boreman	1869-75	
Allen T. Caperton	1875-76	Died
Samuel Price	1876-77	
Frank Hanford	1877-81	
Johnson N. Camden	1881-87	
Charles J. Faulkner	1887-99	
Nathan B. Scott	1899-1911	

Second Class

Waitman T. Willey	1863-71	
Henry Y. Davis	1871-83	
John E. Kenna	1883-93	Died
Johnson N. Camden	1893-95	
Stephen B. Elkins	1895-1907	

WISCONSIN*First Class*

Henry Dodge	1848-57
James R. Doolittle	1857-69
Matthew H. Carpenter	1869-75
Angus Cameron	1875-81
Philetus Sawyer	1881-93
John L. Mitchell	1893-99
Joseph V. Quarles	1899-1911

Third Class

Isaac P. Walker	1848-55	
Charles Durkee	1855-61	
Timothy O. Howe	1861-79	
Matthew H. Carpenter	1879-81	Died
Angus Cameron	1881-85	
John C. Spooner	1885-91	
William F. Vilas	1891-97	
John C. Spooner	1897-1909	

WYOMING*First Class*

Francis E. Warren	1890-93
A. C. Berkwith	

Appointed by the Governor. Credentials presented to the Senate March 15, 1843, but did not qualify or take his seat. On July 11, 1893, he tendered his resignation

Clarence D. Clark	1895-1911
-------------------------	-----------

State unrepresented in this class from March 4, 1893, to January 23, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect

Second Class

Joseph M. Carey	1890-95
Francis E. Warren	1895-1907

SUPPLEMENT XIII

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNION

ALABAMA

William Wyatt Bibb	1817	Lewis E. Parsons	1865
Thomas Bibb	1820	Robert M. Patton	1865
Israel Pickens	1821	William H. Smith	1868
John Murphy	1825	Robert T. Lindsay	1870
Gabriel Moore	1829	David B. Lewis	1872
Samuel B. Moore	1831	George S. Houston	1874
John Gayle	1831	Rufus W. Cobb	1878
Clement C. Clay	1835	Edward N. O'Neal	1882
Hugh McVay	1837	Thomas Seay	1886
Arthur P. Bagby	1837	Thomas J. Jones	1880
Benjamin Fitzpatrick	1841	William C. Oates	1894
Joshua I. Martin	1845	Joseph F. Johnson	1896
Reuben Chapman	1847	W. J. Sanford	1900
Henry W. Collier	1849	W. D. Jelks	1901
John A. Winston	1853	Braxton B. Corner	1907
Andrew B. Moore	1857	Emmet O'Neal	1911
John Gill Shorter	1861	Charles Henderson	1915
(Interregnum of two months)	1863	Thomas F. Kilby	1919

State Capital, Montgomery.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.

ALASKA

MILITARY GOVERNOR

Gen. L. H. Rousseau1867

CIVIL GOVERNORS

John H. Kinkead	1884	John G. Brady	1897
Alfred B. Swineford	1885	Wilford B. Hoggatt	1908
L. E. Knapp	1889	Walter E. Clarke	1910
James Sheakley	1893	John F. A. Strong	1914
Thomas Riggs, Jr.	1918		

Territorial Capital, Juneau.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$7,000 per annum.

ARIZONA

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

R. C. McCormick	1867	L. C. Hughes	1894
A. P. K. Safford	1870	Benjamin J. Franklin	1896
John P. Hoyt	1878	M. H. McCord	1897
John C. Frémont	1879	Nathan O. Murphy	1899
Frederick Tuttle	1882	Alexander O. Brodie	1900
C. M. Zulick	1885	Joseph H. Kibbey	1905
Louis Welfley	1889	Richard E. Sloan	1909
John N. Irwin	1891	George W. P. Hunt	1913
N. O. Murphy	1892	Charles H. Brough	1917
Thomas E. Campbell	1919		

Capital, Phoenix.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$6,500 per annum.

ARKANSAS

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

James Miller	1819	John Pope	1829
George Izard	1825	William S. Fulton	1835

STATE GOVERNORS

James S. Conway	1836	Thomas J. Churchill	1881
Archibald Yell	1840	James H. Berry	1883
Samuel A. Adams	1844	Simon P. Hughes	1885
Thomas S. Drew	1844	James P. Eagle	1889
John S. Roane	1848	William M. Fishback	1893
Elias N. Conway	1852	James P. Clarke	1895
Henry M. Rector	1860	Daniel W. Jones	1897
Harris Flanagan	1862	Jefferson C. Davis	1901
Isaac Murphy	1864	John S. Little	1907
Powell Clayton	1868	X. O. Pindall	1909
Orzo H. Hadley	1871	George W. Donaghey	1909
Elisha Baxter	1872	Joe T. Robinson	1913
Augustus H. Garland	1874	George W. Hays	1915
William R. Miller	1877	Charles H. Brough	1917

State Capital, Little Rock.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$4,000 per annum.

CALIFORNIA

REPUBLIC GOVERNORS

John C. Frémont1846

PROVISIONAL AND MILITARY GOVERNORS

Com. Robert F. Stockton	1847	Richard B. Mason	1847
John C. Frémont	1847	Gen. Persifer F. Smith	1849
Gen. Stephen W. Kearney	1847	Bennett Riley	1849

STATE GOVERNORS

Peter H. Burnett	1849	William Irwin	1875
John McDougall	1851	George C. Perkins	1880
John Bigler	1852	George Stoneman	1883
J. Neeley Johnson	1856	Washington Bartlett	1887
John B. Weller	1858	Robert W. Waterman	1887
Milton S. Latham	1860	Henry H. Markham	1891
John G. Downey	1860	J. H. Budd	1895
Leland Stanford	1862	Henry T. Gage	1899
Frederick F. Low	1863	George C. Pardee	1903
Henry H. Haight	1867	James N. Gillett	1907
Newton Booth	1871	Hiram W. Johnson	1911
Roumaldo Pacheco	1875	William D. Stephens	1918

State Capital, Sacramento.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$10,000 per annum.

COLORADO

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

William Gilpin	1861	Edward M. McCook	1869
John Evans	1862	Samuel H. Elbert	1873
Alexander Cummings	1865	Edward M. McCook	1874
A. C. Hunt	1867	John I. Routt	1875

STATE GOVERNORS

John I. Routt	1876	James B. Orman	1901
Fred W. Pitkin	1879	James H. Peabody	1903
James B. Grant	1883	Alvah Adams	1905
Benjamin H. Eaton	1885	J. F. McDonald	1907
Alvah Adams	1887	Henry A. Buchtel	1907
Job A. Cooper	1889	John F. Shafroth	1909
John I. Routt	1891	Elias M. Ammons	1911
David H. Waite	1893	George A. Carlson	1913
A. W. McIntyre	1895	J. C. Gunter	1915
Alvah Adams	1897	Thomas J. Tynar	1917
Charles L. Thomas	1899	Oliver H. Shroup	1919

State Capital, Denver.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.

CONNECTICUT

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

John Haynes	1639	William Leete	1667
Edward Hopkins	1640	Robert Treat	1683
John Haynes	1642	Edmund Andros	1687
George Wyllys	1642	Robert Treat	1689
John Haynes	1643	Fitz John Winthrop	1698
Edward Hopkins	1655	Gardon Saltenstall	1707
Thomas Welles	1656	Joseph Talcott	1724
John Webster	1657	Jonathan Law	1741
John Winthrop	1658	Roger Wolcott	1750
Thomas Welles	1659	Thomas Fitch	1754
John Winthrop	1665	William Pitkin	1766

STATE GOVERNORS

Jonathan Trumbull	1769	Joseph R. Hawley	1866
Matthew Griswold	1784	James E. English	1867
Samuel Huntington	1786	Marshall Jewell	1869
Oliver Wolcott	1796	James E. English	1870
Jonathan Trumbull	1798	Marshall Jewell	1871
John Treadwell	1809	Charles R. Ingersoll	1873
Roger Griswold	1811	R. D. Hubbard	1876
John Cotton Smith	1813	Charles B. Andrews	1879
Oliver Wolcott	1817	H. B. Bigelow	1881
Gideon Tomlinson	1827	Thomas M. Waller	1883
John S. Peters	1831	Henry B. Harrison	1885
W. G. Edwards	1833	Phineas C. Lounsbury	1887
Samuel A. Foote	1834	Morgan G. Bulkeley	1889
H. W. Edwards	1835	Luzen B. Morris	1893
W. W. Ellsworth	1838	O. Vincent Coffin	1895
C. F. Cleveland	1842	Lorrin A. Cooke	1897
Roger S. Baldwin	1844	George E. Lounsbury	1899
Clark Bissell	1846	George P. McLean	1901
Joseph Trumbull	1849	Abram Chamberlain	1903
Thomas H. Seymour	1850	Henry Roberts	1905
Charles H. Pond	1853	Rollin S. Woodruff	1907
Henry Dutton	1854	George L. Libbey	1909
W. T. Minor	1855	Frank B. Weeks	1911
A. H. Holley	1857	Simon E. Baldwin	1911
William A. Buckingham	1858	Marcus H. Holcomb	1915

State Capital, Hartford.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.

DELAWARE

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

Peter Minuit	1638	Johan Pappegoin	1653
Peter Hollender	1640	Johan C. Rising	1654
Johan Printz	1643	Peter Stuyvesant	1655

STATE GOVERNORS

John McKinley	1776	Richard Bassett	1798
Cæsar Rodney	1778	James Skyes	1801
John Dickinson	1782	David Hall	1802
John Cook	1783	Nathaniel Mitchell	1805
Nicholas Van Dyke	1784	George Truitt	1808
Thomas Collins	1786	Joseph Hazlett	1811
Joseph Clayton	1789	Daniel Rodney	1814
Gunning Bedford	1796	John Clark	1817
Daniel Rogers	1797	Jacob Stout	1820
John Collins	1821	William Burton	1859
Caleb Rodney	1822	William Cannon	1863
Joseph Hazlett	1823	Grove Saulsbury	1867
Samuel Paynter	1824	James Ponder	1871
Charles Polk	1827	John P. Cochran	1875
David Hazzard	1830	John W. Hall	1879
Caleb P. Bennett	1833	Charles C. Stockley	1883
Charles Polk	1836	Benjamin T. Biggs	1887
Cornelius P. Comegys	1837	Robert J. Reynolds	1891
William B. Cooper	1840	Joshua H. Marvil	1895
Thomas Stockton	1844	William T. Watson	1895
Joseph Maul	1846	Ele W. Tunnell	1897
William Temple	1846	John Hunn	1901
William Throp	1846	Preston Lea	1905
William H. Rose	1851	Simeon S. Pernnewill	1909
Peter F. Cansey	1855	Charles R. Miller	1913
J. T. Townsend, Jr.	1917		

State Capital, Dover.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor \$4,000 per annum.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Governed by a commission consisting of three members appointed by the President of the United States of America, without regard to politics, for a term of three years, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

FLORIDA

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Andrew Jackson	1821	Richard K. Call	1836
William P. Duval	1822	Robert R. Read	1839
John H. Eaton	1834	Richard K. Call	1841
John Branch	1844		

STATE GOVERNORS

William D. Moseley	1845	George F. Drew	1877
Thomas Brown	1849	William D. Bloxham	1881
James C. Broome	1853	Edward A. Perry	1885
Madison S. Perry	1857	Francis P. Fleming	1889
John Milton	1861	Henry L. Mitchell	1893
William Marvin	1865	William D. Bloxham	1897
David S. Walker	1866	William S. Jennings	1901
Harrison Reed	1868	Napoleon B. Brownard	1905
Ossian B. Hart	1872	Albert W. Gilchrist	1909
Marcellus L. Stearns	1874	Park M. Trammell	1913
Sidney J. Catts	1917		

State Capital, Tallahassee.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$6,000 per annum.

GEORGIA

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

John Reynolds	1754	John Martin	1781
Henry Ellis	1757	Lyman Hall	1782
James Wright	1760	John Houston	1783
Archibald Bullock	1776	Samuel Elbert	1784
Button Gwinnett	1777	Edward Telfair	1785
John A. Trueitlen	1778	George Matthews	1786
John Houston	1779	George Hanley	1787

STATE GOVERNORS

George Walton	1789	George W. Crawford	1843
Edward Telfair	1790	George W. B. Towns	1847
George Matthews	1793	Howell Cobb	1851
Jared Irwin	1796	Herschel V. Johnson	1853
James Jackson	1798	Joseph E. Brown	1857
David Emanuel	1801	James Johnson	1865
Josiah Tattnall	1801	Charles J. Jenkins	1865
John Milledge	1802	Gen. T. H. Ruger	1867
Jared Irwin	1806	Rufus B. Bullock	1868
David B. Mitchell	1809	James Milton Smith	1872
Peter Early	1813	Alfred H. Colquitt	1877
David B. Mitchell	1815	Alexander H. Stephens	1882
William Rabun	1817	Henry D. McDonald	1883
Matthew Talbot	1819	John B. Gordon	1886
John Clark	1819	William J. Northen	1890
George M. Troup	1823	William Atkinson	1895
John Forsyth	1827	Allen D. Chandler	1898
George R. Gilmer	1829	Joseph M. Terrell	1902
Wilson Lumpkin	1831	Hoke Smith	1907
William Schley	1835	Joseph M. Brown	1909
George R. Gilmer	1837	John M. Slaton	1913
Charles J. McDonald	1839	N. E. Harris	1914
Hugh M. Dorsey	1917		

State Capital, Atlanta.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary, \$5,000 per annum.

HAWAII

PRESIDENT

Sanford B. Dole	1900
-----------------------	------

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

George R. Carter	1903	L. E. Pinkham	1915
Walter F. Frear	1907	Charles J. McCarthy	1917
Territorial Capital, Honolulu.			
Term of Governor, four years.			
Salary of Governor, \$7,000 per annum.			

IDAHO

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

William W. Wallace	1863	Edwin A. Stevens	1885
Caleb Lyon	1864	George I. Shoup	1890
David W. Ballard	1866	N. B. Willey	1890
Samuel Bard	1870	William J. McConnell	1893
Gilman Marston	1870	Frank Steunenberg	1897
Alexander Connor	1871	Frank W. Hunt	1901
Thomas N. Brown	1871	John T. Morrison	1903
Thomas W. Bennett	1871	Frank R. Gooding	1905
Mason Brayman	1876	James H. Brady	1909
John B. Neil	1880	James H. Hawley	1911
John N. Irwin	1883	John M. Harnes	1913
William N. Burn	1884	Moses Alexander	1915
D. W. Davis		1919	

State Capital, Boise.
 Term of Governor, two years.
 Salary, \$5,000 per annum.

ILLINOIS

TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR

Ninian Edwards	1809
----------------------	------

STATE GOVERNORS

Shadrack Bond	1818	Richard J. Oglesby	1865
Edward Coles	1822	John M. Palmer	1869
Ninian Edwards	1826	Richard J. Oglesby	1873
John Reynolds	1830	John L. Beveridge	1873
William D. L. Ewing	1834	Shelby M. Cullom	1877
Joseph Duncan	1834	John M. Hamilton	1883
Thomas Carlin	1838	Richard J. Oglesby	1885
Thomas Ford	1842	Joseph W. Fifer	1889
Augustus C. French	1846	John P. Altgeld	1893
Joel A. Matterson	1853	John R. Tanner	1897
William H. Bissell	1857	Richard Yates	1901
John Wood	1860	C. S. Deneen	1905
Richard Yates	1861	Edward F. Dunne	1913
Frank O. Lowden		1917	

State Capital, Springfield.
 Term of Governor, four years.
 Salary, \$12,000 per annum.

INDIANA

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

William H. Harrison	1800	Thomas Posey	1813
---------------------------	------	--------------------	------

STATE GOVERNORS

Jonathan Jennings	1816	Conrad Baker	1869
Ratliff Boon	1822	Thomas A. Hendricks	1873
William Hendricks	1822	James D. Williams	1877
James B. Ray	1825	Isaac P. Gray	1881
Noah Noble	1831	Albert G. Porter	1881
David Wallace	1837	Isaac P. Gray	1885
Samuel Bigger	1840	Alvin P. Hovey	1889
James Whitcomb	1843	Isa J. Chase	1893
Paris C. Dunning	1849	Claude Matthews	1893
Joseph A. Wright	1849	James A. Mount	1897
Ashbel P. Willard	1857	Winfield T. Durbin	1901
Abram A. Hammond	1861	J. Frank Hanly	1905
Henry S. Lane	1861	Thomas R. Marshall	1909
Oliver P. Morton	1865	Samuel M. Ralston	1913
James P. Goodrich	1917		

Capital, Indianapolis.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary, \$8,000 per annum.

IOWA

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Robert Lucas	1838	John Chambers	1841
James Clark	1845		

STATE GOVERNORS

Ansel Briggs	1846	John H. Gear	1878
Stephen Hempstead	1850	Buren R. Sherman	1882
James W. Grimes	1854	William Larrabee	1886
Ralph P. Lowe	1858	Frank D. Jackson	1894
Samuel J. Kirkwood	1860	Francis M. Drake	1896
William M. Stone	1864	Leslie M. Shaw	1898
Samuel Merrill	1868	Albert B. Cummings	1902
C. C. Carpenter	1872	B. F. Carroll	1908
Samuel J. Kirkwood	1876	George W. Clark	1912
Joshua G. Newbolt	1876	William L. Harding	1914

State Capital, Des Moines.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary, \$6,800 per annum.

KANSAS

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Andrew H. Reeder	1854	Robert J. Walker	1857
Wilson Shannon	1855	J. W. Denver	1858
John W. Geary	1856	Samuel Medary	1858
George M. Bebee	1861		

STATE GOVERNORS

Charles Robinson	1861	L. D. Lewelling	1893
Thomas Carney	1862	E. N. Morrill	1895
S. J. Crawford	1864	John W. Leedy	1897
James M. Harvey	1868	William E. Stanley	1899
Thomas A. Osborn	1873	William J. Bailey	1903
George T. Anthony	1876	Edward W. Hoch	1905
John P. St. John	1879	Walter R. Stubbs	1909
George W. Glick	1883	George H. Hodger	1913
John A. Martin	1885	Arthur Capper	1915
Lyman U. Humphreys	1887	Henry P. Allen	1919

State Capital, Topeka.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary, \$5,000 per annum.

KENTUCKY

Isaac Shelby	1792	Charles S. Morehead	1855
James Garrard	1796	Beriah Magoffin	1859
Christopher Greenup	1804	J. F. Robinson	1861
Charles Scott	1808	Thomas E. Bramlette	1863
Isaac Shelby	1812	John I. Helm	1867
George Madison	1816	John W. Stevenson	1868
Gabriel Slaughter	1816	Preston H. Leslie	1871
John Adair	1820	James B. McCreary	1875
Joseph Desha	1824	Luke P. Blackburn	1879
Thomas Metcalf	1828	J. Proctor Knott	1883
John Breathett	1832	Simon B. Buckner	1887
J. T. Morehead	1834	J. Y. Brown	1891
James Clark	1836	William O. Bradley	1896
C. A. Wickliffe	1837	William S. Taylor	1900
Robert P. Letcher	1840	William Goebel	1900
William Owsley	1844	J. C. W. Beckham	1900
John J. Crittenden	1848	A. E. Willson	1903
John I. Helm	1850	James B. McCreary	1911
Lazarus W. Powell	1851	Augustus O. Stanley	1915
James G. Black	1919		

State Capital, Frankfort.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary, \$6,500 per annum.

LOUISIANA

TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR

William C. C. Claiborne1804

STATE GOVERNORS

William C. C. Claiborne	1812	Michael Hahn	1864
James Villire	1816	Henry F. Allen	1864
Thomas B. Robertson	1820	James M. Wells	1864
H. S. Thibodeaux	1824	B. F. Flanders	1867
Henry Johnson	1824	Henry C. Warmouth	1868
Pierre Derbigny	1828	William Pitt Kellogg	1872
A. Beauvais	1829	John McEnergy	1872
Jacques Dupré	1830	Francis T. Nicholls	1877
Andre B. Roman	1831	Louis Alfred Wiltz	1880
Edward D. White	1834	Samuel D. McEnergy	1881
Andre B. Roman	1838	Francis T. Nicholls	1888
Alexander Mouton	1841	Murphy J. Foster	1892
Isaac Johnson	1845	William W. Heard	1900
Joseph Walker	1850	Newton C. Blanchard	1904
Paul O. Herbert	1854	James Y. Sanders	1908
Robert C. Wickliffe	1858	Luther E. Hall	1912
Thomas O. Moore	1860	R. G. Pleasant	1916

State Capital, Baton Rouge.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary, \$7,500 per annum.

MAINE

William King	1820	Jonathan G. Hutton	1830
William D. Williamson	1821	Samuel Emerson Smith	1831
Albion K. Parris	1822	Robert P. Dunlap	1834
Enoch Lincoln	1827	Edward Kent	1838
Nathan Cutler	1829	John Fairfield	1839

MAINE

Edward Kent	1840	Nelson Dingley, Jr.	1874
John Fairfield	1841	Selden Connor	1876
Edward Kavanagh	1843	Alonzo Garcelon	1879
Hugh J. Anderson	1844	Daniel F. Davis	1880
John W. Dana	1847	Harris M. Plaisted	1881
John Hubbard	1850	Frederick Robie	1883
William G. Crosby	1853	Joseph R. Bodwell	1887
Anson P. Morrill	1855	Sebastian S. Marble	1887
Samuel Wells	1856	Edwin C. Burleigh	1889
Hannibal Hamlin	1857	Henry B. Cleaves	1893
Joseph H. Williams	1857	Llewellyn Powers	1897
Lot M. Morrill	1858	John F. Hill	1901
Israel Washburn, Jr.	1861	William T. Cobb	1905
Abner Coburn	1862	Bert M. Fernald	1907
Samuel Corey	1864	Frederick W. Plaisted	1911
Joshua L. Chamberlain	1867	William T. Haines	1913
Sidney Perham	1871	Oakley C. Curtis	1915
Carl Milliken	1917		

State Capital, Augusta.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary, \$5,000 per annum.

MARYLAND

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

Leonard Calvert	1637	John Seymour	1704
Thomas Greene	1647	Edward Lloyd	1709
William Stone	1648	John Hart	1714
Josias Fendail	1658	Charles Calvert	1720
Philip Calvert	1660	Benedict L. Calvert	1727
Charles Calvert	1662	Samuel Ogle	1731
Thomas Notley	1677	Charles Lord Baltimore	1732
Charles Lord Baltimore	1681	Samuel Ogle	1734
John Cooce	1690	Thomas Bladen	1742
Sir Lionel Copley	1692	Samuel Ogle	1746
Francis Nicholson	1694	Benjamin Tasker	1752
Nathaniel Blackstone	1696	Horatio Sharpe	1753
Thomas Trench	1703	Robert Edan	1769

STATE GOVERNORS

Thomas Johnson	1777	Levin Winder	1813
Thomas Johnson	1777	Charles Rigley	1815
Thomas Sim Lee	1780	Charles W. Goldsborough	1818
William Paca	1783	Samuel Sprigg	1820
William Smallwood	1785	Samuel Stevens, Jr.	1823
John E. Howard	1789	Joseph Kent	1826
George Plater	1791	Daniel Martin	1829
Thomas Sim Lee	1793	Thomas K. Carroll	1830
John H. Stone	1795	Daniel Martin	1831
John Henry	1798	George Howard	1831
Benjamin Ogle	1799	James Thomas	1833
John F. Mercer	1802	Thomas W. Veazey	1836
Robert Bowie	1804	William Grayson	1839
Robert Wright	1806	Francis Thomas	1842
Edward Lloyd	1809	Thomas G. Pratt	1844
Robert Bowie	1811	Philip F. Thomas	1848

MARYLAND

STATE GOVERNORS (Continued)

Enoch I. Lowe	1851	William T. Hamilton	1880
Thomas W. Ligon	1856	Robert M. McLane	1884
Thomas H. Hicks	1858	Elihu E. Jackson	1888
Augustus W. Bradford	1862	Frank Brown	1892
Thomas Swann	1865	Lloyd Lowndes	1896
Owden Bowie	1868	John W. Smith	1900
W. P. Whyte	1872	Edwin Warfield	1904
James B. Groome	1875	Austin L. Crothers	1908
John Lee Carroll	1876	P. L. Goldsborough	1912
E. C. Harrington	1916		

State Capital, Annapolis.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$4,500.

MASSACHUSETTS

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

John Carver	1620	John Endicott	1651
William Bradford	1621	Richard Bellingham	1654
Edward Winslow	1633	John Endicott	1655
Thomas Prince	1634	Richard Bellingham	1665
William Bradford	1635	John Leverett	1673
Edward Winslow	1633	Simon Bradstreet	1679
William Bradford	1637	Joseph Dudley	1684
Thomas Prince	1638	Sir Edmund Andros	1686
William Bradford	1639	Thomas Danforth	1698
Edward Winslow	1644	Sir William Phipps	1692
William Bradford	1645	William Stoughton	1694
Thomas Prince	1657	Richard Coote	1699
Josiah Winslow	1673	William Stoughton	1700
Thomas Hinkley	1681	Joseph Dudley	1702
Thomas Hinkley	1689	Joseph Dudley	1715
John Endicott	1629	William Tailer	1715
Matthew Cradock	1630	Samuel Shute	1716
John Winthrop	1634	William Dummer	1723
Thomas Dudley	1635	William Burnet	1728
John Haynes	1636	William Dummer	1729
Henry Vane	1637	William Tailer	1730
John Winthrop	1640	Jonathan Belcher	1730
Thomas Dudley	1641	William Shirley	1741
Richard Bellingham	1642	Spencer Phipps	1749
John Winthrop	1642	William Shirley	1753
John Endicott	1644	Spencer Phipps	1756
Thomas Dudley	1645	Thomas Pownall	1757
John Winthrop	1648	Thomas Hutchinson	1760
John Endicott	1649	Sir Francis Bernard	1760
Thomas Dudley	1650	Thomas Hutchinson	1769

STATE GOVERNORS

John Hancock	1780	Caleb Cushing	1800
James Bowdoin	1785	James Sullivan	1807
John Hancock	1787	Levi Lincoln	1808
Samuel Adams	1794	Christopher Gore	1809
Increase Sumner	1797	Elbridge Gerry	1810
Moses Gill	1799	Caleb Strong	1812

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE GOVERNORS (Continued)

John Brooks	1816	Thomas Talbot	1874
William Eustis	1823	William Gaston	1875
Marcus Morton	1825	Alexander H. Rice	1876
Levi Lincoln	1825	Thomas Talbot	1879
John Davis	1834	John Davis Long	1880
Samuel T. Armstrong	1835	Benjamin F. Butler	1883
Edward Everett	1836	George D. Robinson	1884
Marcus Morton	1840	Oliver Ames	1887
John Davis	1841	John Q. A. Brackett	1890
Marcus Morton	1843	William E. Russell	1891
George M. Briggs	1844	Frederick T. Greenhalge	1894
George S. Boutwell	1851	Roger Wolcott	1897
John H. Clifford	1853	W. Murray Crane	1900
Emory Washburn	1854	John L. Bates	1903
Henry J. Gardner	1855	William L. Douglas	1905
Nathaniel P. Banks	1858	Curtis Guild, Jr.	1906
John A. Andrew	1861	Eben S. Draper	1909
Alexander H. Bullock	1866	Eugene N. Foss	1911
William Claflin	1869	Davis I. Walsh	1914
William B. Washburn	1872	Samuel W. McCall	1916
Calvin Coolidge	1919		

State Capital, Boston.

Term of Governor, one year.

Salary of Governor, \$10,000 per annum.

MICHIGAN

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

William Hull	1805	George B. Porter	1831
Lewis Cass	1814	Steven T. Mason	1834

STATE GOVERNORS

Steven T. Mason	1836	Henry P. Baldwin	1869
William Woodbridge	1840	John J. Bagley	1873
James W. Gordon	1841	Charles M. Crosswell	1877
John S. Barry	1842	David H. Jerome	1881
Alpheus Felch	1846	Josiah W. Begole	1883
William I. Greenleaf	1847	Russell A. Alger	1885
Epaphroditus Ransom	1848	Cyrus G. Luce	1887
John S. Barry	1850	Edwin B. Winans	1891
Robert McClellan	1852	John T. Rich	1893
Andrew Parsons	1853	Hazen S. Pingree	1896
Kingsley S. Bingaman	1855	Aaron T. Bliss	1900
Moses Wisner	1859	Frederick M. Warner	1904
Austin Blair	1861	Charles S. Osborn	1911
Henry H. Crapo	1865	Woodbridge N. Ferris	1913
Albert E. Sleeper	1917		

State Capital, Lansing.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.

MINNESOTA

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Alexander Ramsey	1849	William A. Gorman	1853
Samuel Medary	1857		

STATE GOVERNORS

Henry H. Sibley	1857	Andrew R. McGill	1886
Alexander Ramsey	1859	William R. Merriam	1889
Henry A. Swift	1863	Kunte Nelson	1893
Stephen Miller	1863	David M. Claugh	1895
William R. Marshall	1865	John Lind	1899
Horace Austin	1869	Samuel R. Van Sant	1901
Cushman K. Davis	1873	John A. Johnson	1905
John S. Pillsbury	1875	Adolph O. Eberhart	1909
Lucius F. Hubbard	1881	W. S. Hammond	1915
J. A. A. Burnquist	1917		

State Capital, St. Paul.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$7,000 per annum.

MISSISSIPPI

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Winthrop Sargent	1799	Robert Williams	1805
William C. C. Claiborn	1801	David Holmes	1809

STATE GOVERNORS

David Holmes	1817	William McWillie	1857
George Poindexter	1819	John J. Pettus	1860
Walter Leake	1821	Jacob Thompson	1862
G. C. Brandon	1825	Charles Clarke	1864
David Holmes	1825	W. L. Sharkey	1865
Gerard C. Brandon	1827	Benjamin G. Humphries	1865
Abram M. Scott	1831	Gen. Albert Ames	1868
F. Winston	1833	James I. Alcorn	1870
Hiram G. Runnels	1834	R. C. Powers	1870
Charles Lynch	1836	Adelbert Ames	1874
Alexander G. McNutt	1838	John M. Stone	1876
Tilgham M. Tucker	1842	Robert Lowry	1882
Albert G. Brown	1844	John M. Stone	1890
Joseph W. Matthews	1848	A. I. McLaurin	1896
John A. Quitman	1850	A. H. Longino	1900
John Isaac Guion	1851	James K. Vardaman	1904
James Whitefield	1851	C. F. Noel	1908
Henry S. Foote	1852	Earl Brewer	1912
James J. McRae	1854	Theodore G. Bilbo	1916

State Capital, Jackson.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.

MISSOURI

TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR

William Clark	1813
---------------------	------

STATE GOVERNORS

Alexander McNair	1820	Daniel Dunklin	1832
Frederick Bates	1824	Lilburn W. Boggs	1836
Abraham J. Williams	1825	Thomas Reynolds	1840
Gen. John Miller	1825	M. M. Marmaduke	1844

MISSOURI

STATE GOVERNORS (Continued)

John C. Edwards	1844	Charles H. Hardin	1875
Austin A. King	1848	John S. Phelps	1877
Sterling Price	1852	Thomas T. Crittenden	1881
Truett Pilk	1856	John S. Marmaduke	1885
Hancock Jackson	1857	Albert G. Morehouse	1887
Robert M. Stewart	1857	David R. Francis	1889
Claiborne F. Jackson	1861	William J. Stone	1893
H. R. Gamble	1861	Lon V. Stephens	1897
Willard P. Hall	1864	A. M. Dockery	1901
Thomas C. Fletcher	1865	Joseph W. Folk	1905
Joseph W. McClurg	1869	Herbert S. Hardley	1909
R. G. Brown	1871	Elliott W. Major	1913
Silas Woodson	1873	Frank D. Gardner	1917
State Capital, Jefferson City.			
Term of Governor, four years.			
Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.			

MONTANA

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Sidney Edgerton	1864	John S. Crosby	1883
Thomas F. Meagher	1865	B. Platt Carpenter	1884
Green Clay Smith	1868	Samuel T. Hauser	1885
James M. Ashley	1869	Preston H. Leslie	1887
Benjamin F. Potts	1870	Benjamin F. White	1889

STATE GOVERNORS

Joseph K. Toole	1889	Joseph K. Toole	1901
John E. Rickards	1893	Edwin L. Norris	1909
Robert B. Smith	1897	S. V. Stewart	1913
State Capital, Helena.			
Term of Governor, four years.			
Salary of Governor, \$7,500 per annum.			

NEBRASKA

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Francis Burt	1854	William A. Richardson	1857
Thomas B. Cuming	1854	J. Sterling Morton	1858
Mark W. Izard	1854	Samuel Black	1859
Alvin Saunders		1861	

STATE GOVERNORS

David Butler	1867	William A. Poynter	1899
William H. James	1871	Charles H. Dietrich	1901
Robert W. Furnass	1873	Ezra P. Savage	1901
Silas Garber	1875	John H. Mickey	1903
Albinus Nance	1879	George L. Sheldon	1907
James W. Dawes	1883	A. C. Shattenberger	1909
John M. Thayer	1887	Chesier H. Aldrich	1911
Lorenzo Crounse	1893	John N. Morehead	1913
Silas A. Holcomb	1895	K. Neville	1917
Samuel R. McKelvie		1919	

State Capital, Lincoln.
 Term of Governor, two years.
 Salary of Governor, \$2,500 per annum.

NEVADA

TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR

James W. Nye1861

STATE GOVERNORS

James W. Nye	1864	Roswell K. Colcord	1891
Henry G. Blasdel	1864	John E. Jones	1895
Luther R. Bradley	1871	Reinhold Sadler	1899
John H. Kinkead	1879	John Sparks	1903
Jewett W. Adams	1883	D. S. Dickerson	1907
Cris C. Stevenson	1887	T. L. Oddie	1911
Frank Bell	1891	Emmet D. Boyle	1915

State Capital, Carson City.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$7,200 per annum.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mesheck Weare	1775	William Haile	1857
John Langdon	1785	Ichabod Goodwin	1859
John Sullivan	1786	Nathaniel S. Berry	1861
John Langdon	1788	Joseph A. Gilmore	1863
John Sullivan	1789	Frederick Smyth	1865
Josiah Bartlett	1790	Walter Harriman	1867
John Taylor Gilman	1794	Onslow Sterns	1869
John Langdon	1805	James A. Weston	1871
Jeremiah Smith	1809	Ezekiel A. Straw	1872
John Langdon	1810	James A. Weston	1874
William Plumer	1812	Person C. Cheney	1875
John Taylor Gilman	1813	Benjamin F. Prescott	1877
William Plumer	1816	Nathaniel Head	1879
Samuel Bell	1819	Charles H. Bell	1881
Levi Woodbury	1823	Samuel W. Hale	1883
David L. Morrill	1824	Moody Currier	1885
Benjamin Pierce	1827	Charles H. Sawyer	1887
John Bell	1828	David H. Goodell	1889
Benjamin Pierce	1829	Hiram A. Tuttle	1891
Matthew Harvey	1830	John B. Smith	1893
Joseph M. Harper	1831	Charles A. Busiel	1895
Samuel Dinsmore	1831	George A. Ramsdell	1897
William Badger	1834	Frank W. Rollins	1899
Isaac Hill	1836	Chester B. Jordan	1901
John Page	1839	Nahum J. Batchelder	1903
Henry Hubbard	1842	John McLane	1905
John H. Steele	1844	Charles M. Floyd	1907
Anthony Colby	1846	Henry B. Quimby	1909
Jared W. Williams	1847	Robert P. Bass	1911
Samuel Dinsmore	1849	Samuel D. Felker	1913
Noah Martin	1852	R. H. Spaulding	1915
Nathaniel B. Baker	1854	Henry W. Keyes	1917
Ralph Metcalf	1855	John H. Bartlett	1919

State Capital, Concord.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$3,000 per annum.

NEW JERSEY

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

Peter Minuit	1624	Daniel Coxe	1687
Wouter Van Twiller	1633	Edward Hunloke	1690
William Keift	1638	West Jersey Proprietors	1691
John Printz	1642	Andrew Hamilton	1692
Peter Stuyvesant	1646	Jeremiah Basse	1697
Philip Carteret	1664	Andrew Hamilton	1699
Edmund Andros	1674	Edward Hyde, Lord Cornboy	1702
Philip Carteret	1676	Lord Lovelace	1708
Robert Barclay	1682	Richard Ingoldsby	1709
Thomas Rudyard	1682	Robert Hunter	1710
Gawen Lawrie	1683	William Burnett	1720
Lord Neill Campbell	1686	John Montgomery	1728
Andrew Hamilton	1687	Lewis Morris	1731
Edmund Andros	1688	William Crosby	1732
John Tatham	1690	John Anderson	1736
Col. Joseph Dudley	1691	John Hamilton	1736
Andrew Hamilton	1692	Lewis Morris	1738
Jeremiah Basse	1698	John Hamilton	1746
Andrew Bowne	1699	John Reading	1746
Andrew Hamilton	1699	Jonathan Belcher	1747
Board of Commissioners	1676	John Reading	1757
Edward Billinge,	1679	Francis Bernard	1758
Samuel Jennings	1679	Thomas Boone	1760
Thomas Oliver	1684	Josiah Hardy	1761
John Skeine	1685	William Franklin	1763

STATE GOVERNORS

William Livingston	1776	William A. Newell	1857
William Patterson	1790	Charles S. Olden	1860
Richard Howell	1794	Joel Parker	1863
Joseph Bloomfield	1801	Marcus L. Ward	1866
John Lambert,	1802	Theodore F. Randolph	1869
Joseph Bloomfield	1803	Joel Parker	1872
Aaron Ogden	1812	Joseph D. Bedle	1875
William S. Pennington	1813	George B. McClellan	1878
Mahlon Dickerson	1815	George C. Ludlow	1881
Isaac H. Williamson	1817	Leon Abbott	1884
Peter D. Vroom	1829	Robert S. Green	1887
Samuel Lewis Southard	1832	Leon Abbott	1890
Elias P. Seeley	1833	George T. Werts	1893
Peter D. Vroom	1833	John W. Griggs	1896
Philemon Dickerson	1836	David O. Watkins	1898
William Pennington	1837	Foster M. Voorhees	1899
Daniel Haines	1843	Franklin J. Murphy	1902
Charles C. Stratton	1844	Edward S. Stokes	1905
Daniel Haines	1848	John F. Fort	1908
George F. Fort	1851	Woodrow Wilson	1911
Rodman M. Price	1854	James F. Fielder	1914
Walter E. Edge	1917		

State Capital, Trenton.

Term of Governor, three years.

Salary of Governor, \$10,000 per annum.

NEW MEXICO

MILITARY GOVERNORS

Gen. Stephen W. Kearney	1846	Donaciano Vigil	1847
Charles Bent	1846	Lieut.-Col. J. M. Washington	1848
Maj. John Munroe	1849		

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

James S. Calhoun,	1851	William G. Ritch	1875
Col. E. V. Sumner	1852	Samuel B. Axtell	1875
John Greiner	1852	Lewis Wallace	1878
William Carr Lane	1852	Lionel A. Sheldon	1881
William S. Messervy	1853	Edmund G. Ross	1885
David Meriweather	1853	L. Bradford Prince	1889
W. H. H. Davis	1857	William T. Thornton	1893
Abraham Rencher	1857	Miguel A. Otero	1897
Henry Connelly	1861	Herbert J. Hagerman	1905
W. F. M. Army	1865	George Curry	1908
Robert B. Mitchell	1866	William J. Mills	1910
William A. Pike	1869	William C. McDonald	1912
Marsh Giddings	1871	W. E. Lindsey	1915
O. A. Larrzolo	1917		

Capital, Sante Fé.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.

NEW YORK

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	1624	Gerardus Beekman	1710
William Verhulst	1625	Robert Hunter	1710
Peter Minuit	1626	Peter Schuyler	1719
Wouter Van Twiller	1633	William Burnet	1720
William Keiftl	1638	John Montgomery	1728
Peter Stuyvesant	1647	Rip Van Dam	1731
Richard Nicolls	1664	William Cosby	1732
Francis Lovelace	1668	George Clarke	1736
Anthony Covell	1673	George Clinton	1743
Edmund Andros	1674	Sir Danvers Osborne	1753
Thomas Dongan	1683	James De Lancey	1753
Francis Nicholson	1688	Sir Charles Hardy	1755
Jacob Leisler	1689	James De Lancey	1757
Henry Sloughter	1691	Cadwallader Colden	1760
Richard Ingoldsby	1691	Robert Monckton	1761
Benjamin Fletcher	1692	Cadwallader Colden	1761
Richard Earl Bellomont	1698	Sir Henry Moore	1765
John Nanfan	1701	Cadwallader Colden	1769
Lord Cornbury	1702	John, Lord Dunmore	1770
John, Lord Lovelace	1708	William Tryon	1771
Richard Ingoldsby	1709	George Clinton	1777
John Jay	1795		

STATE GOVERNORS

George Clinton	1801	Horatio Seymour	1862
Morgan Lewis	1804	Reuben E. Fenton	1864
Daniel D. Tompkins	1807	John T. Hoffman	1868
John Taylor	1817	John A. Dix	1872
De Witt Clinton	1817	Samuel J. Tilden	1874
Joseph C. Yates	1822	Lucius Robinson	1876
De Witt Clinton	1824	Alonzo B. Cornell	1879
Nathaniel Pitcher	1828	Grover Cleveland	1882
Martin Van Buren	1828	David B. Hill	1884
Enos T. Throop	1829	Roswell P. Flower	1891
William L. Marcy	1832	Levi P. Morton	1894
William H. Seward	1838	Frank S. Black	1896
William C. Bouck	1842	Theodore Roosevelt	1898
Silas Wright, Jr.	1844	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	1900
John Young	1846	Francis W. Higgins	1904
Hamilton Fish	1848	Charles E. Hughes	1906
Washington Hunt	1850	John A. Dix	1910
Horatio Seymour	1852	William Sulzer	1912
Myron H. Clark	1854	Martin H. Glynn	1913
John A. King	1856	Charles S. Whitman	1914
Edwin D. Morgan	1858	Alfred E. Smith	1918

State Capital, Albany.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$10,000 per annum.

NORTH CAROLINA

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

William Drummond	1663	Edward Hyde	1710
Samuel Stephens	1667	Edward Hyde	1712
George Cartwright	1674	Thomas Pollock	1712
Miller	1677	Charles Eden	1714
John Culpeper	1677	Thomas Pollock	1722
John Harvey	1680	William Reed	1722
John Jenkins	1680	George Burrington	1724
Henry Wilkinson	1681	Sir Richard Everard	1725
Seth Sothel	1683	George Burrington	1731
Philip Ludwell	1689	Nathaniel Rice	1734
Alexander Lillington	1693	Gabriel Johnston	1734
Thomas Harvey	1695	Nathaniel Rice	1752
Henderson Walker	1699	Matthew Rowan	1753
Robert Daniel	1704	Arthur Dobbs	1754
Thomas Carey	1705	William Tryon	1764
William Clover	1709	James Hasell	1771
Josiah Martin	1771		

STATE GOVERNORS

Richard Caswell	1776	Benjamin Williams	1799
Abner Nash	1779	James Turner	1802
Thomas Burke	1781	Nathaniel Alexander	1805
Alexander Martin	1782	Benjamin Williams	1807
Richard Caswell	1784	David Stone	1808
Samuel Johnston	1787	Benjamin Smith	1810
Alexander Martin	1789	William Hawkins	1811
Richard Dobbs Spaight	1792	William Miller	1814
Samuel Ashe	1795	John Brance	1817
William R. Davie	1798	Jesse Franklin	1820

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE GOVERNORS (Continued)

Gabriel Holmes	1821	William W. Holden	1865
Hutchings G. Burton	1824	Jonathan Worth	1865
James Iredell	1827	William W. Holden	1868
John Owen	1828	Tod R. Caldwell	1872
Montford Stokes	1830	Curtis H. Brogden	1874
David L. Swain	1832	Zebulon B. Vance	1877
Richard Dobbs Spaight	1835	Thomas J. Jarvis	1881
Edward B. Dudley	1837	Alfred M. Scales	1885
John M. Morehead	1841	Daniel G. Fowle	1889
William A. Graham	1845	Thomas M. Holt	1891
Charles Manly	1849	Elias Carr	1893
Davis S. Reid	1851	Daniel L. Russell	1897
Thomas Bragg	1855	C. B. Aycock	1901
John W. Ellis	1859	Henry B. Glenn	1905
Henry T. Clarke	1861	W. W. Kitchen	1909
Zebulon B. Vance	1862	Locke Craig	1913
Thomas W. Bickett	1917		

State Capital, Raleigh.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$6,500 per annum.

NORTH DAKOTA

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

William Jayne	1861	William A. Howard	1878
Newton Edmunds	1863	N. G. Ordway	1880
Andrew J. Faulk	1866	Gilbert A. Pierce	1884
John A. Burbank	1869	Louis K. Church	1887
John L. Pennington	1874	Arthur C. Mellette	1889

STATE GOVERNORS

John Miller	1889	F. B. Fancher	1899
A. H. Burke	1891	Frank White	1901
E. Shortridge	1893	E. Y. Serles	1905
Roger Allen	1895	John Burke	1907
Frank A. Briggs	1897	L. B. Hanna	1913
L. J. Grazier	1917		

State Capital, Bismarek.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.

OHIO

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Arthur St. Clair	1788	Charles W. Byrd	1802
------------------------	------	-----------------------	------

STATE GOVERNORS

Edward Tiffin	1803	Ethan Allen Brown	1818
Thomas Kirker	1807	Allen Trimble	1822
Samuel Huntington	1808	Jeremiah Morrow	1822
Return J. Meigs	1810	Allen Trimble	1826
Othniel Looker	1814	Duncan McArthur	1830
Thomas Worthington	1814	Robert Lucas	1832

OHIO**STATE GOVERNORS (Continued)**

Joseph Vance	1836	Edward F. Noyes	1872
Wilson Shannon	1838	William Allen	1874
Thomas Corwin	1840	Rutherford B. Hayes	1876
Wilson Shannon	1842	Richard M. Bishop	1878
Thomas W. Bartley	1844	Charles Foster	1880
Mordecai Bartley	1844	George Hoadley	1884
William Bebb	1846	Joseph B. Foraker	1886
Seabury Ford	1849	James E. Campbell	1890
Reuben Wood	1850	William McKinley, Jr.	1892
William Medill	1853	Asa S. Bushnell	1896
Simon P. Chase	1856	George K. Nash	1900
William Dennison	1860	Myron T. Herrick	1904
David Todd	1862	Andrew L. Harris	1906
John Brough	1864	Judson Harmon	1908
Charles Anderson	1865	James M. Cox	1912
Jacob Dolson Cox	1866	Frank B. Willis	1914
Rutherford B. Hayes	1868	James M. Cox	1916

State Capital, Columbus.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$10,000 per annum.

OKLAHOMA**TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS**

George W. Steele	1890	William C. Renfrow	1893
Abraham J. Seay	1891	C. M. Barnes	1897
Thomas B. Ferguson	1901		

STATE GOVERNORS

Frank Frantz	1906	Lu Cruce	1911
C. N. Haskell	1909	R. L. Williams	1915
J. B. A. Robertson	1919		

State Capital, Oklahoma City.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$4,500 per annum.

OREGON**TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS**

George Abernathy	1845	Joseph Lane	1853
Joseph Lane	1849	George I. Curry	1853
J. P. Gaines	1849	John W. Davis	1853
George L. Curry	1854		

STATE GOVERNORS

John Whittaker	1859	Sylvester Pennoyer	1387
Addison C. Gibbs	1862	William P. Lord	1895
George L. Woods	1866	Theodore T. Geer	1899
Lafayette Grover	1870	George E. Chamberlain	1903
F. S. Chadwick	1877	Frank W. Benson	1911
W. W. Thayer	1878	Oswald West	1911
Zenas Ferry Moody	1882	James Withycombe	1915
W. B. Olcott	1919		

State Capital, Salem.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

William Penn	1682	Patrick Gordon	1726
Thomas Lloyd	1684	James Logan	1736
John Blackwell	1688	George Thomas	1738
Benjamin Fletcher	1693	Anthony Palmer	1747
William Markham	1693	James Hamilton	1748
William Penn	1693	Robert H. Morris	1754
Andrew Hamilton	1701	William Denny	1756
Edward Shippen	1703	James Hamilton	1759
John Evans	1704	John Penn	1765
Charles Gookin	1709	James Hamilton	1771
Sir William Keith	1717	Richard Penn	1771
John Penn	1773		

STATE GOVERNORS

Thomas Wharton	1777	William Bigler	1852
George Bryan	1778	James Pollock	1855
Joseph Reed	1788	William F. Packer	1858
William Moore	1781	Andrew G. Curtin	1861
John Dickinson	1782	John W. Geary	1867
Benjamin Franklin	1785	John F. Hartranft	1873
Thomas Mifflin	1788	Henry M. Hoyt	1879
Thomas McKean	1799	Robert E. Pattison	1883
Simon Snyder	1808	James A. Beaver	1887
William Findley	1817	Robert E. Pattison	1891
Jacob Hiester	1820	Daniel H. Hastings	1895
J. Andrew Shulze	1823	William A. Stone	1899
George Wolf	1829	Samuel W. Pennypacker	1903
Joseph Ritner	1837	E. A. Stuart	1907
David R. Porter	1839	John K. Tener	1911
Francis R. Shunk	1845	M. G. Brumbaugh	1915
William F. Johnson	1849	William C. Sproul	1919

State Capital, Harrisburg.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$10,000 per annum.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MILITARY GOVERNORS

Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A. 1898	Maj.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A.	
Maj.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. 1898		1901

CIVIL GOVERNORS

William Howard Taft	1901	J. F. Smith	1906
Luke E. Wright	1904	W. Cameron Forbes	1909
H. C. Ide	1906	Francis Burton Harrison	1913

Territorial Capital, Manila.

Term of Governor, indefinite.

Salary of Governor, \$20,000 per annum.

PORTO RICO

MILITARY GOVERNORS

Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooks, U. S. A. 1898	Maj.-Gen. George M. Davis, U. S. A.	
Maj.-Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A. 1898		1899

CIVIL GOVERNORS

Charles H. Allen	1900	Regis H. Post	1908
William H. Hunt	1901	George R. Cotton	1911
Beekman Winthrop	1904	Arthur Yager	1913

Capital, San Juan.

Term of Governor, indefinite.

Salary of Governor, \$10,000 per annum.

RHODE ISLAND

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

William Coddington	1638	William Coddington, Jr.	1683
William Hutchinson	1639	Henry Bull	1685
William Coddington	1640	Walter Clarke	1686
William Coddington	1639	Henry Bull	1690
John Coggeshall	1647	John Easton	1690
William Coddington	1648	Caleb Carr	1695
John Smith	1649	Walter Clarke	1696
Nicholas Easton	1650	Samuel Cranston	1698
Samuel Gorton	1651	Joseph Jenckes	1727
John Smith	1652	William Wanton	1732
Gregory Dexter	1653	John Wanton	1734
John Sanford, Sr.	1653	Richard Ward	1740
Nicholas Easton	1654	William Greene	1743
Roger Williams	1654	Gideon Wanton	1745
Benedict Arnold	1657	William Greene	1746
William Brenton	1660	Gideon Wanton	1747
Benedict Arnold	1662	William Greene	1748
Benedict Arnold	1663	Stephen Hopkins	1755
William Brenton	1666	William Greene	1757
Benedict Arnold	1669	Stephen Hopkins	1758
Nicholas Easton	1672	Samuel Ward	1762
William Coddington	1674	Stephen Hopkins	1763
Walter Clarke	1676	Samuel Ward	1765
Benedict Arnold	1677	Stephen Hopkins	1767
William Coddington,	1678	Josias Lyndon	1768
John Cranston	1678	Joseph Wanton	1769
Peleg Sanford	1680	Nicholas Cooke	1775

STATE GOVERNORS

William Greene	1778	William W. Hoppin	1854
John Collins	1786	Elisha Dyer	1857
Arthur Fenner	1790	Thomas G. Turner	1859
James Fenner	1807	William Sprague	1860
William Jones	1811	William C. Cozzens	1863
Nehemiah R. Knight	1817	James Y. Smith	1863
William C. Gibbs	1821	Ambrose E. Burnside	1866
James Fenner	1824	Seth Pedelford	1869
Lemuel H. Arnold	1831	Henry Howard	1873
John B. Francis	1833	Henry Lippitt	1875
William Sprague	1838	Charles C. Van Zandt	1877
Samuel W. King	1840	Alfred H. Littlefield	1880
James Fenner	1843	Augustus O. Bourn	1883
Charles Jackson	1845	George P. Wetmore	1885
Byron Diman	1846	John W. Davis	1887
Elisha Harris	1847	Royal C. Taft	1888
Henry B. Anthony	1849	H. W. Ladd	1889
Philip Allen	1851	John W. Davis	1890

RHODE ISLAND

STATE GOVERNORS (Continued)

H. W. Ladd	1891	Charles D. Kimball	1902
D. Russell Brown	1892	Lucius F. C. Garvin	1903
Charles W. Lippitt	1896	George N. Utter	1905
Elisha Dyer	1897	James H. Higgins	1908
William Gregory	1900	Aram J. Pothier	1910
R. L. Beckman	1915		

State Capital, Providence.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$8,000 per annum.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

William Sayle	1669	Robert Gibbes	1710
Joseph West	1671	Charles Craven	1712
Sir John Yeamans	1671	Robert Daniel	1716
Joseph West	1674	Robert Johnson	1717
Joseph Morton	1682	James Moor	1719
Joseph West	1684	Arthur Middleton	1719
Richard Kirk	1684	Francis Nicholson	1721
Robert Quarry	1684	Arthur Middleton	1725
Joseph Morton	1685	Robert Johnson	1730
James Colleton	1686	Thomas Broughton	1735
Seth Sothel	1690	William Bull	1737
Philip Ludwell	1692	James Glen	1743
Thomas Smith	1693	William H. Littleton	1756
Joseph Blake	1694	William Bull	1760
John Archdale	1695	Thomas Boone	1762
Joseph Blake	1696	William Bull	1763
James Moor	1700	Charles Montague	1766
Sir Nathaniel Johnson	1703	William Bull	1769
Edward Tynte	1709	William Campbell	1775

STATE GOVERNORS

John Rutledge	1775	Thomas Bennet	1820
Rawlin Lowndes	1778	John L. Wilson	1822
John Rutledge	1779	Richard J. Manning	1824
John Matthews	1782	John Taylor	1826
Benjamin Guerard	1783	Stephen D. Miller	1828
William Moultrie	1785	James Hamilton	1830
Thomas Pinckney	1787	Robert Y. Hayne	1832
Arnoldus Vanderhorst	1792	George McDuffie	1834
William Moultrie	1794	Pierce M. Butler	1836
Charles Pinckney	1796	Patrick Noble	1838
Edward Rutledge	1798	B. K. Hennegan	1840
John Drayton	1800	J. P. Richardson	1840
James B. Richardson	1802	James H. Hammond	1842
Paul Hamilton	1804	William Aiken	1844
Charles Pinckney	1806	David Johnson	1846
John Drayton	1808	W. B. Seabrook	1848
Henry Middleton	1810	John H. Means	1850
Joseph Alston	1812	John L. Manning	1852
David R. Williams	1814	James H. Adams	1854
Andrew J. Pickens	1816	R. F. W. Alston	1856
John Geddes	1818	William H. Gist	1858

SOUTH CAROLINA**STATE GOVERNORS (Continued)**

Francis W. Pickens	1860	Johnson Hagood	1880
M. L. Bonham	1862	Hugh S. Thompson	1882
A. G. Magrath	1864	John P. Richardson	1886
Benjamin F. Perry	1865	Benjamin R. Tillman	1890
James L. Orr	1865	John Gary Evans	1894
Robert K. Scott	1868	William H. Ellerbe	1897
F. J. Moses, Jr.	1873	Miles B. McSweeney	1899
Daniel H. Chamberlain	1875	Duncan C. Heyward	1903
Wade Hampton	1877	M. F. Anset	1907
William D. Simpson	1879	Cole L. Blease	1911
T. B. Jeter	1880	R. I. Manning	1915
Robert A. Cooper	1919		

State Capital, Columbia.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$3,000 per annum.

SOUTH DAKOTA**TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS**

William Jayne	1861	William A. Howard	1878
Newton Edmunds	1863	N. G. Ordway	1880
Andrew J. Faulk	1866	Gilbert A. Pierce	1884
John A. Burbank	1869	Louis K. Church	1889
John A. Pennington	1874	Arthur C. Mellette	1889

STATE GOVERNORS

Arthur C. Mellette	1889	Coe I. Crawford	1907
Charles H. Sheldon	1893	R. S. Vessey	1909
Andrew E. Lee	1896	F. M. Bryne	1913
Charles N. Herried	1900	Peter Norbeck	1917

State Capital, Pierre.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$3,000 per annum.

TENNESSEE**STATE GOVERNORS**

William Blount	1790	Andrew Johnson	1861
John Sevier	1796	W. G. Brownlow	1865
Archibald Roane	1801	DeWitt C. Senter	1869
John Sevier	1803	John C. Brown	1871
William Blount	1809	James D. Porter, Jr.	1875
James McMinn	1815	Albert S. Marks	1879
William Carroll	1821	Alvin Hawkins	1881
Samuel Houston	1827	William B. Bate	1883
William Carroll	1829	Robert L. Taylor	1887
Newton Cannon	1835	John P. Buchanan	1891
James K. Polk	1839	Peter Turney	1893
James C. Jones	1841	H. Clay Evans	1895
Aaron V. Brown	1845	Robert L. Taylor	1897
Neil S. Brown	1847	Benton McMillin	1899
William Trousdale	1849	James B. Frazier	1903
William B. Campbell	1851	Malcom R. Patterson	1907
Andrew Johnson	1853	Benjamin W. Hooper	1911
Isham G. Harris	1857	Thomas C. Rye	1915
A. H. Roberts	1919		

State Capital, Nashville.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$4,000 per annum.

TEXAS

PRESIDENTS OF THE REPUBLIC

Sam Houston	1836	Dr. Anson Jones	1841
M. B. Lamar	1838	Sam Houston	1841

STATE GOVERNORS

J. P. Henderson	1846	Richard Coke	1874
George T. Wood	1847	R. B. Hubbard	1877
P. Hensboro Bell	1849	Oran M. Roberts	1879
E. M. Pease	1853	John Ireland	1883
H. R. Runnels	1857	Lawrence S. Ross	1887
Sam Houston	1859	James S. Hogg	1891
Edward Clark	1861	Charles A. Culberson	1895
F. R. Lubbock	1861	Joseph D. Sayers	1899
P. Murrah	1863	Samuel W. T. Lanham	1903
A. J. Hamilton	1865	Thomas M. Campbell	1907
J. W. Throckmorton	1866	B. O. Colquitt	1911
E. M. Pease	1867	James E. Ferguson	1915
E. J. Davis	1870	W. P. Hobby	1917

State Capital, Austin.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$4,000 per annum.

UTAH

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Brigham Young	1851	Vernon H. Vaughn	1870
Alfred Cumming	1857	George L. Woods	1871
John W. Dawson	1861	S. B. Axtell	1874
Stephen S. Harding	1862	George W. Emery	1875
James Duane Doty	1863	Eli H. Murray	1879
Charles Durkee	1865	Caleb W. West	1886
J. Winsloe Shaffer	1870	Arthur L. Thomas	1889
Caleb W. West	1893		

STATE GOVERNORS

Herbert M. Wells	1896	William Spry	1909
John C. Cutler	1905	Simon Bamberger	1917

State Capital, Salt Lake City.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$6,000 per annum.

VERMONT

STATE GOVERNORS

Thomas Chittenden	1777	Jonas Galusha	1815
Moses Robinson	1789	Richard Skinner	1820
Thomas Chittenden	1790	S. P. Van Ness	1823
Paul Brighton	1797	Ezra Butler	1826
Isaac Tichenor	1797	Samuel C. Crafts	1828
Isreal Smith	1807	William A. Palmer	1831
Isaac Tichenor	1808	S. H. Jenison	1835
Jonas Galusha	1809	Charles Paine	1841
Martin Chittenden	1813	John Mattocks	1843

VERMONT

STATE GOVERNORS (Continued)

William Shade	1844	Redfield Proctor	1878
Horace Eaton	1846	Roswell Farnham	1880
Carlos Coolidge	1848	John L. Barstow	1882
Charles K. Williams	1850	Samuel E. Pingree	1884
Erastus Fairbanks	1852	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee	1886
John S. Robinson	1853	William P. Dillingham	1888
Stephen Royce	1854	Carroll S. Page	1890
Ryland Fletcher	1856	Levi K. Fuller	1892
Hiland Hall	1858	Urban A. Woodbury	1894
Erastus Fairbanks	1860	Josiah Grout	1896
Frederick Holbrook	1861	Edward C. Smith	1898
J. Gregory Smith	1863	William W. Stickney	1900
Paul Dillingham	1865	John G. McCollugh	1902
John B. Page	1867	Fletcher D. Proctor	1906
Peter T. Washburn	1869	George H. Prouty	1908
G. W. Hendee	1870	John A. Mead	1910
John W. Stewart	1870	Allen M. Fletcher	1912
Julius Converse	1872	Charles W. Gates	1914
Asahel Peck	1874	Horace F. Graham	1916
Horace Fairbanks	1876	P. W. Clements	1918

State Capital, Montpelier.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$3,000 per annum.

VIRGINIA

COLONIAL GOVERNORS

Edward Maria Wingfield	1607	Samuel Matthews	1656
John Ratcliffe	1607	Sir William Berkeley	1660
Captain John Smith	1608	Colonel Francis Morydon	1661
George Percy	1610	Sir William Berkeley	1663
Lord Delaware	1611	Sir Herbert Jeffreys	1677
Sir Thomas Dale	1611	Sir Henry Chicheley	1678
Sir Thomas Gates	1611	Lord Culpeper	1680
Sir Thomas Dale	1614	Lord Howard of Effingham	1684
George Yeardley	1616	Nathaniel Bacon	1688
Samuel Argall	1617	Francis Nicholson	1690
Sir George Yeardley	1619	Sir Edmund Andros	1692
Sir Francis Wyatt	1621	Francis Nicholson	1698
Sir George Yeardley	1616	Edward Nott	1705
Francis West	1627	Edward Jennings	1706
John Potts	1629	Alexander Spotswood	1710
John Harvey	1629	Hugh Drysdale	1722
John West	1635	William Gouch	1726
John Harvey	1636	Thomas Lee-Lewis Burwell	1749
Sir Francis Wyatt	1639	Robert Dinwiddie	1752
Sir William Berkeley	1641	Francis Fauquier	1758
Richard Bennett	1652	Lord Boutetourt	1768
Edward Digges	1655	William Nelson	1770
Lord Dunmore	1772		

STATE GOVERNORS

Patrick Henry	1776	Patrick Henry	1784
Thomas Jefferson	1779	Edmund Randolph	1786
Thomas Nelson	1781	Beverly Randolph	1788
Benjamin Harrison	1781	Henry Lee	1791

VIRGINIA

STATE GOVERNORS (Continued)

Robert Brooke	1794	James McDowell	1843
James Wood	1796	William Smith	1846
James Monroe	1799	John B. Floyd	1849
John Page	1802	John Johnson	1851
William H. Cabell	1805	Joseph Johnson	1852
John Tyler	1808	Henry A. Wise	1856
James Monroe	1811	John Letcher	1860
George W. Smith	1811	William Smith	1864
James Barbour	1812	Francis A. Pierpont	1865
Wilson C. Nicholas	1814	Henry A. Wells	1867
James P. Preston	1816	Gilbert C. Walker	1869
Thomas M. Randolph	1819	James L. Kemper	1874
James Pleasants	1822	F. W. M. Holliday	1878
John Tyler	1825	W. E. Cameron	1882
William B. Giles	1826	Fitz-Hugh Lee	1886
John Floyd	1829	Philip W. McKinney	1890
Littleton W. Tazewell	1833	Charles T. O'Ferrall	1894
Wyndham Robertson	1836	J. Hoge Tyler	1898
Davis Campbell	1837	A. J. Montague	1902
Thomas W. Gilmer	1840	Claude A. Swanson	1906
John Rutherford	1841	William Hodges Mann	1910
John M. Gregory	1842	H. C. Stewart	1914
W. Davis	1918		

State Capital, Richmond.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.

WASHINGTON

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

I. I. Stevens	1853	Marshall F. Moore	1881
Fayette McMullen	1857	Alvan Flanders	1881
C. H. Mason	1858	Edward S. Solomon	1881
Richard D. Gholson	1859	Elisha Pyre Ferry	1881
Henry M. McGill	1860	William A. Newell	1881
W. H. Wallace	1861	Watson C. Squire	1881
L. J. S. Turney	1861	Eugene Semple	1881
William Pickering	1862	Miles C. Moore	1881

STATE GOVERNORS

Elisha P. Ferry	1889	A. E. Mead	1905
John H. McGraw	1893	Samuel G. Cosgrove	1909
John R. Rogers	1897	M. E. Hay	1909
Henry G. McBride	1901	Ernest Lester	1913
Louis F. Hart	1917		

State Capital, Olympia.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$6,000 per annum.

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE GOVERNORS

Arthur I. Boreman	1863	William A. MacCorkle	1893
William E. Stevenson	1869	George W. Atkinson	1897
John J. Jacob	1871	Albert B. White	1901
Henry M. Matthews	1877	W. M. O. Dawson	1905
Jacob B. Jackson	1881	William E. Glascock	1909
E. Willis Wilson	1885	Henry D. Hatfield	1913
A. B. Flemming	1890	John J. Cornwell	1917

State Capital, Charleston.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.

WISCONSIN

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Henry Dodge	1836	Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	1844
James D. Doty	1842	Henry Dodge	1845

STATE GOVERNORS

Nelson Dewey	1848	Harrison Ludington	1876
Leonard J. Farwell	1852	William E. Smith	1878
William A. Barstow	1854	Jeremiah M. Rusk	1882
Colles Bashford	1856	William D. Hoard	1889
Alexander W. Randall	1858	George W. Peck	1891
Louis P. Harvey	1862	William H. Upham	1895
Edward Solomon	1862	Edward Scofield	1897
James T. Lewis	1864	Robert M. LaFollette	1901
Leius Fairchild	1866	J. O. Davidson	1907
C. Washburn	1872	Francis C. McGovern	1911
William R. Taylor	1874	E. L. Philipp	1915

State Capital, Madison.

Term of Governor, two years.

Salary of Governor, \$5,000 per annum.

WYOMING

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

John A. Campbell	1869	William Hale	1883
John M. Thayer	1875	F. E. Warren	1885
John M. Hoyt	1879	Thomas Moonlight	1887
F. E. Warren	1889		

STATE GOVERNORS

F. E. Warren	1890	Fenimore Chatterton	1904
Amos W. Barber	1892	Bryant B. Brooks	1907
James E. Osborne	1893	James M. Carey	1911
William A. Richards	1895	J. B. Kendrick	1915
De Forest Richards	1899	Frank L. Houx	1919
Robert D. Carey	1919		

State Capital, Cheyenne.

Term of Governor, four years.

Salary of Governor, \$4,000 per annum.

SUPPLEMENT XIV
AMERICAN WARS

- 1675—King Philip's War.
- 1673—Dutch War.
- 1689—King William's War.
- 1744—Queen Anne's War.
- 1775—French and Indian War.
- 1775—American Revolutionary War.
- 1790—Northwestern Indian Wars.
- 1798—War with France.
- 1801—War with Tripoli.
- 1803—Barbary States War.
- 1804—Tecumseh War.
- 1812—War of 1812-15.
- 1813—Creek Indian War.
- 1815—Algerine War.
- 1817—First Seminole War.
- 1831—Black Hawk Indian War.
- 1835—Second Seminole War.
- 1837—Cherokee Disturbance.
- 1835—Florida Indian War.
- 1836—Arapstook Disturbance.
- 1846—Mexican War.
- 1849—Apache, Navajo, and Utah War.
- 1858—Seminole Indian War.
- 1861—The Civil War.
- 1898—Spanish-American War.
- 1899—Philippine Insurrection.
- 1900—Chinese Disturbances.
- 1917—World War.

SUPPLEMENT XV

AMERICAN BATTLE DATES

French and Indian Wars

- 1754—May 28—Great Meadows, Pennsylvania.
- 1755—July 9—Braddock's Field.
- 1755—Sept. 8—Lake George.
- 1756—Aug. 11—Oswego, New York.
- 1756—Sept. 8—Kittanning, Pennsylvania.
- 1757—July 6—Fort William Henry.
- 1758—July 6—Ticonderoga.
- 1758—Aug. 27—Fort Frontenac.
- 1758—Nov. 25—Fort Du Quesne.

Revolutionary War

- 1775—Apr. 19—Lexington and Concord.
- 1775—May 10—Ticonderoga.
- 1775—June 17—Bunker Hill.
- 1775—Dec. 31—Quebec.
- 1776—June 28—Fort Moultrie.
- 1776—Aug. 27—Long Island.
- 1776—Oct. 28—White Plains.
- 1776—Nov. 16—Fort Washington, New York.
- 1776—Dec. 26—Trenton.
- 1777—Jan. 3—Princeton.
- 1777—Aug. 6—Oriskany.
- 1777—Aug. 16—Bennington.
- 1777—Sept. 11—Brandywine.
- 1777—Sept. 19—Bemis Heights.
- 1777—Oct. 4—Germantown.
- 1777—Oct. 7—Saratoga.
- 1777—Oct. 17—Burgoyne's Surrender.
- 1778—June 28—Monmouth.
- 1778—July 3—Wyoming Massacre.
- 1778—Aug. 29—Rhode Island.
- 1778—Dec. 29—Savannah.
- 1779—July 15—Stony Point, New York.
- 1779—Oct. 8—Savannah.
- 1780—May 12—Charleston Captured.
- 1780—May 29—Waxhaw.
- 1780—June 23—Springfield, New Jersey.
- 1780—Aug. 16—Camden, South Carolina.
- 1780—Oct. 7—King's Mountain.
- 1781—Jan. 17—The Cowpens.
- 1781—Mar. 15—Guilford Court House.
- 1781—Sept. 8—Eutaw Springs.
- 1781—Oct. 19—Yorktown.

War of 1812

- 1812—Aug. 16—Detroit's Surrender.
- 1812—Oct. 13—Queenstown.
- 1813—Apr. 27—York (Toronto).
- 1813—May 9—Fort Meigs.
- 1813—May 27—Fort George.
- 1813—Oct. 5—The Thames.

1813—Nov. 11—Chrystler's Field.
 1814—July 5—Chippewa.
 1814—July 5—Lundy's Lane.
 1814—Aug. 15—Lake Erie.
 1814—Aug. 24—Bladenburg, Maryland.
 1814—Sept. 11—Plattsburg, New York.
 1814—Sept. 13—Fort McHenry, Maryland.
 1814—Oct. 19—Lyons Creek.
 1815—Jan. 8—New Orleans.

Civil War

Twelve of the Greatest Battles with Losses of the Union Army

1862—Apr. 6-7—Battle of Shiloh, 1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded, 2,855 missing, aggregate 13,047 men lost.
 1862—Aug. 28-30—Battle of Manassas, including Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristol Station, and Bull Run Bridge, 1,747 killed, 8,452 wounded, 4,263 missing, aggregate 14,462 men lost.
 1862—Sept. 17—Battle of Antietam (not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap), 2,108 killed, 9,549 wounded, 753 missing, aggregate 12,410 men lost.
 1862—Dec. 11-14—Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1,284 killed, 9,600 wounded, 1,769 missing, aggregating 12,653 men lost.
 1862—Dec. 31—Stone River (including Knob Gap, etc.), 1,730 killed, 7,802 wounded, 3,717 missing, aggregate 13,249 men lost.
 1863—May 1-3—Chancellorsville, 1,606 killed, 9,762 wounded, 5,919 missing, aggregate 17,287 men lost.
 1863—July 1-3—Gettysburg, 3,070 killed, 14,497 wounded (wounded included mortally wounded), 5,434 missing, aggregate 23,001 men lost.
 1863—Sept. 19-20—Chickamauga, 1,656 killed, 9,749 wounded, 4,774 missing, aggregate 16,179 men lost.
 1864—May 5-7—Battle of the Wilderness, 2,246 killed, 12,037 wounded, 3,383 missing, aggregate 17,666 men lost.
 1864—May 8-18—Battle of Spottsylvania, 2,725 killed, 13,413 wounded, 2,258 missing, aggregate 18,396 men lost.
 1864—June 1-4—Battle of Cold Harbor, 1,844 killed, 9,077 wounded, 1,816 missing, aggregate 12,737 men lost.
 1864—June 15-19—Petersburg, 1,688 killed, 8,513 wounded, 1,185 missing, aggregate 11,386 men lost.
 (For other battle dates note war period dates chronologically arranged.)

SUPPLEMENT XVI

BRIEF POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE CIVIL WAR

1860

December 20—South Carolina seceded from the Union by unanimous vote.

1861

January 9—Mississippi seceded by a vote of 84 to 15.

Jan. 10—Florida seceded by a vote of 62 to 7.

Jan. 11—Alabama seceded by a vote of 61 to 39.

Jan. 19—Georgia seceded by a vote of 208 to 89.

Jan. 26—Louisiana seceded by a vote of 113 to 17.

Feb. 1—Texas seceded by a vote of 166 to 7.

Feb. 4-Mar. 16—The first Confederate Congress held at Montgomery, Alabama.

Feb. 21-July 25, Robert Toombs, of Georgia, Secretary of State of the Confederate states of America.

Feb. 21-Sept. 17, Le Roy Pope Walker, of Alabama, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States.

Feb. 21-July 18, 1864, Christopher G. Memninger of South Carolina, Secretary of the Interior of the Confederacy.

Feb. 25-Sept. 17, Judah P. Benjamin of Louisiana, Department of Justice of the Confederacy.

Feb. 25-Mar. 5, Henry T. Ellet of Mississippi, Postmaster-General of the Confederacy.

March 1 (to the end of the war), Stephen R. Mallory of Florida, Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States. (Franklin Buchanan, Admiral of the Confederate Navy.)

Mar. 6 (to close of the war), John H. Reagan of Texas, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States.

April 17, Virginia seceded from the Union by a vote of 88 to 55.

Apr. 29-May 22, The second Confederate Provisional Congress opened at Montgomery, Alabama, closed at Richmond, Virginia. (The government of the Confederacy was removed from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, Virginia, May 24, 1861.)

May 6, Arkansas seceded by a vote of 69 to 1.

May 21, North Carolina seceded by a unanimous vote.

June 8, Tennessee seceded by a unanimous vote. (The legislatures of Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, also the state of Delaware, failed to pass seceding ordinances to affiliate with the Confederacy, but declared themselves neutral.)

July 20-Aug. 22, The third Confederate Congress was held at Richmond, Virginia.

July 25-Mar. 18, 1862, R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America.

September 17-Mar. 17, 1862, Judah P. Benjamin of Louisiana, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States.

November 18-Feb. 17, 1862, The third and last Confederate Provisional Congress was held at Richmond, Virginia. (The permanent Confederate government was organized at Richmond.)

1861-February 22, 1862.

Jefferson Davis, President, and Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-Pres.

Nov. 21-Mar. 18, 1862, Thomas Bragg of North Carolina, Department of Justice of the Confederate States.

1862

February 18-April 22, First Confederate Congress, first session of the newly organized government, assembled at Richmond, Virginia.

Mar. 18, J. P. Benjamin of Louisiana, Secretary of State (to the end of the war).

Mar. 18, General Gustavus A. Smith, of Kentucky, Acting Secretary of War.

Mar. 18-Nov. 17, George W. Randolph of Virginia, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mar. 18-Jan. 1, 1864, T. M. Watts, Department of Justice, of the Confederate States.

August 12-Oct. 13, Second session of the regular Confederate Congress convened at Richmond, Virginia.

November 21-Feb. 6, 1865, James A. Seddon of Virginia, Secretary of the Treasury.

1863

January 12-May 8, Third session of the Confederate regular Congress convened at Richmond, Virginia.

December 7-Feb. 18, 1864, Fourth session of the Confederate Congress convened at Richmond, Virginia.

1864

January 2, George Davis of North Carolina, Head of the Department of Justice until the end of the war and fall of the Confederacy.

May 2-June 15, First session of the Second Confederate Congress convened at Richmond, Virginia.

July 18, George A. Trenholm of South Carolina, Secretary of the Interior of the Southern Confederacy to the end of the war.

November 7-Mar. 18, 1865, Second session of the second Confederate Congress convened at Richmond, Virginia.

(Kentucky and Missouri were represented, though as states they never seceded from the Union. The Confederate Provisional and Constitutional governments lasted for four years.)

1865

February 6 (to the end of the war), John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.

Senators of the Southern Confederate States

Alabama

Clement C. Clay

William L. Yancey (First Congress)

Robert Jenneson

Richard W. Walker (Second Congress)

Arkansas

Robert W. Johnson

Charles B. Mitchell (First Congress)

Robert W. Johnson

Augustus H. Garland (Second Congress)

Florida

James M. Baker

Augustus E. Maxwell (First and Second Congresses).

Georgia

Benjamin H. Hill

John W. Lewis (First Congress)

Herschel V. Johnson (Second Congress)

Kentucky

Henry C. Burnnett

William E. Simms (First and Second Congresses)

Louisiana

Thomas J. Semmes

Edward Sparrow (First and Second Congresses)

Mississippi

Albert G. Brown

James Phelan (First Congress)

J. W. C. Watson (Second Congress)

Missouri

John B. Clark
 R. L. Y. Peyton (First Congress)
 Waldo P. Johnson
 M. L. Louis (Second Congress)

North Carolina

William T. Dosteh
 George Davis (First Congress)
 William A. Graham (Second Congress)

South Carolina

Robert W. Barnwell
 James L. Orr (First and Second Congresses)

Tennessee

Gustavius A. Henry
 Landon C. Haynes (First and Second Congresses)

Virginia

Robert M. T. Hunter
 William Ballard Preston (First Congress)
 Allen T. Caperton (Second Congress)

Texas

Louis T. Wigfall
 Williamson S. Oldham (First and Second Congresses)

Confederate House of Representatives, Number of Members from Each State

	First Session	Second Session
Alabama	9	9
Arkansas	4	3
Florida	2	2
Georgia	10	10
Kentucky	12	12
Louisiana	6	5
Mississippi	7	7
Missouri	6	6
North Carolina	10	10
South Carolina	6	6
Tennessee	11	11
Texas	7	6
Virginia	16	16
Totals	106	104

Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives, Thomas S. Bocock (First and Second Congresses)

Confederate Army Muster Roll During the Civil War 1861-1865

State	Population	Deaths in War
Alabama	964,296	1,466
Arkansas	435,427	6,862
Florida	140,439	2,346
Georgia	1,057,329	10,974
Louisiana	709,290	6,545
Mississippi	791,396	15,265
North Carolina	992,667	40,275
South Carolina	703,812	17,682
Tennessee	1,109,847	6,414
Texas	602,432	3,849
Virginia	1,596,079	14,794
Regular Confederate Army		2,515
Border States		4,834

Total Deaths Estimated, 133,297.

Robert E. Lee of Virginia, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army.

Franklin Buchanan, Admiral of the Confederate Navy.

SUPPLEMENT XVII

WORLD WAR DATA

Embodying a brief review of events most likely to be of interest to the American people, from the declaration of war to the entry of the United States, and thence to its conclusion (in 1918).

The Issue of the Triple Entente

GREAT BRITAIN. England, holding aloof until the last moment, sees the ever-feared Germany violating Belgian neutrality. Englishmen refuse to believe Germany's protestations that Belgian and Dutch independence will be respected in the end. England cannot risk allowing Germany a port on the Channel. The Triple Entente, though strongly urging England's entrance into the war, might not be a deciding factor were it not for the violation of international neutrality. If England does not now stand firmly for international obligations, all treaties may well be thrown to the scrap heap. Great Britain, then, is taking the part of law and order in championing the cause of weak and defenceless states.

FRANCE. Though bound as the ally of Russia to assist her and hating Germany since the war of 1870, France goes into this war merely for self-defence. She starts mobilizing only after the concentration of troops on her border and the invasion of the duchy of Luxemburg by the Germans make further waiting folly. Now that she is in the strife, France's attitude will, of course, become aggressive if the fortunes of war permit and reprisal for the past will be freely taken.

RUSSIA. Slavic and racially sympathetic towards Serbia, Russia sees in its conquest the preliminary to Austrian domination in the Balkans and a never-ending menace to the Czar's domains.

SERBIA. Austria, maddened by the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg by Serbs, makes demand on Serbia for reparation with which she cannot consistently with national honor comply. Nevertheless, in an effort to maintain peace, she accedes to all but the one most humiliating demand.

BELGIUM. Her country invaded in direct violation of all laws of neutrality, national honor compels the utmost resistance. The future of Belgium as a free state hangs in the balance.

This is the sum and substance of the issues as looked upon by the Triple Entente, as set forth by the respective home Governments to the world, at the commencement of the conflict in 1914.

The Issue of the Dual Alliance

GERMANY. Bound by treaty and natural inclination to Austria, Germany fears the conquest of Austria by Russia if she holds aloof and the dreaded specter of Slav domination over Teuton becomes increasingly menacing. The integrity of one brother nation must be preserved at all costs to prevent Germany from being crushed between the Slavs and their allies, the French, who nurse a ready grudge against the German Empire. Germany's attack on France is a prompt recognition of the inevitable.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. The murder of Austria-Hungary's heir to the throne and his wife is the culmination of growing Pan-Serbianism that menaces Austria. Her demands on Serbia for reparation and cessation of Pan-Serbian agitation not granted, the integrity of the dual monarchy demands the prompt suppression of Serbia.

Dates of Declarations of War in the World Conflict by the Powers Involved, 1914-1918

Austria against Belgium	August 28, 1914.
Austria against Japan	August 27, 1914.
Austria against Montenegro	August 9, 1914.
Austria against Russia	August 6, 1914.
Austria against Serbia	July 28, 1914.
Bulgaria against Serbia	October 14, 1915
China against Austria	August 14, 1917.
China against Germany	August 14, 1917.
Cuba against Germany	April 7, 1917.
France against Austria	August 13, 1914.
France against Bulgaria	October 16, 1915.
France against Germany	August 3, 1914.
France against Turkey	November 5, 1914.
Germany against Belgium	August 4, 1914.
Germany against France	August 3, 1914.
Germany against Portugal	March 9, 1916.
Germany against Rumania	September 14, 1916.
Germany against Russia	August 1, 1914.
Great Britain against Austria	August 13, 1914.
Great Britain against Bulgaria	October 15, 1915.
Great Britain against Germany	August 4, 1914.
Great Britain against Turkey	November 5, 1914.
Greece against Bulgaria	November 28, 1916. Provisional Government.
Greece against Bulgaria	July 2, 1917. Government of Alexander.
Greece against Germany	November 28, 1916. Provisional Government.
Greece against Germany	July 2, 1917. Government of Alexander.
Italy against Austria	May 24, 1915.
Italy against Bulgaria	October 19, 1915.
Italy against Germany	August 28, 1916.
Italy against Turkey	August 21, 1915.
Japan against Germany	August 23, 1914.
Liberia against Germany	August 4, 1917.
Montenegro against Austria	August 8, 1914.
Montenegro against Germany	August 9, 1914.
Panama against Germany	August 9, 1917.
Panama against Austria	December 10, 1917.
Portugal against Germany	November 23, 1914. As ally of England.
Portugal against Germany	May 19, 1915. Military aid granted.
Rumania against Austria	August 27, 1916.
Russia against Bulgaria	October 19, 1915.
Russia against Turkey	November 3, 1914.
San Marino against Austria	May 24, 1915.
Serbia against Bulgaria	October 16, 1915.
Serbia against Germany	August 9, 1914.
Serbia against Turkey	December 2, 1914.
Siam against Austria	July 22, 1917.
Siam against Germany	July 22, 1917.
Turkey against Allies	November 23, 1914.
Turkey against Rumania	August 29, 1916.
United States against Germany	April 6, 1917.
United States against Austria	December 7, 1917.
Brazil against Germany	October 26, 1917.

Important Data on the Great World War Chronologically Arranged

1914

June 28, Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife assassinated at Serajevo by Serbian student, Princip.

July 23, Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia demanding punishment of assassins and suppression of Pan-Serbianism.

July 28, Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. The murder of her heir to the throne and his wife is the culmination of growing Pan-Serbianism that menaces Austria. Her demands of Serbia for reparation and cessation of Pan-Serbian agitation not being granted, it is claimed that the integrity of the dual monarchy demands the prompt suppression of Serbia.

July 28, Germany mobilizes.

July 29, Russia calls all reserves to the colors.

July 29, Bombardment of Belgrade.

July 31, Russia mobilizes.

July 31, World's stock markets closed.

August 1, Germany declares war on Russia and invades Luxemburg. Bound by treaty and natural inclination to Austria, Germany fears the conquest of Austria by Russia, if she holds aloof, and the dreaded specter of Slav domination over Teuton grows indefinitely more menacing. The integrity of one brother nation must be preserved at all costs to prevent Germany from being crushed between the Slavs and their allies, the French, who they claim nurses a ready grudge against the German Empire. Germany thus endeavors to justify her foul attack on France through Belgium. This is the substance of the issues set forth by the Triple or Dual Alliance, as she plunges Europe into the most atrocious war for world rule and Prussian autocratic domination.

Aug. 1, France mobilizes.

Aug. 2, Germany sends ultimatum to Belgium, demanding free passage for her troops, and enters Luxemburg.

Aug. 2, First skirmish between Germans and Russians.

Aug. 2, First skirmish between Germans and French.

Aug. 3, Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium.

Aug. 4, Great Britain serves ultimatum on Germany, demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium be respected.

Aug. 4, Great Britain declares war on Germany. England, holding aloof until the last moment, sees the ever-feared Germany violating Belgian neutrality and refuses to believe Germany's protestations that Belgian and Dutch independence will be respected in the end. England cannot risk allowing Germany a port on the Channel. "The Triple Entente," though strongly urging England's entrance into the war, might not be a deciding factor were it not for the violation of international neutrality. If England does not now stand firmly for international obligations, all treaties may well be thrown onto the scrap heap. Great Britain, then, is taking the part of law and order in championing the cause of weak and defenceless states, the one honorable course to follow.

Aug. 4, Italy proclaims neutrality.

Aug. 5, Germany attacks Liège and begins to overrun Belgium.

Aug. 6, Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

Aug. 7, First British troops land in France.

Aug. 8, Montenegro declares war on Austria.

Aug. 7-8, French invade Alsace taking Altkirch and Mülhausen.

Aug. 9, Germans take Liège.

Aug. 9, Serbia declares war on Germany.

Aug. 10, France declares war on Austria-Hungary. France, though bound as the ally of Russia to assist her and hating Germany since the war of 1870, goes into this war merely for self-defence. She starts mobilization only after the concentration of troops on her borders and the invasion of the duchy of Luxemburg by the Germans make further waiting folly. Now that she is in the strife, France's attitude will, of course, become aggressive, if the fortunes of war permit, and reprisal for the past will be fully taken.

Aug. 11, Germany enters France through Luxemburg and the French are driven from Mülhausen.

Aug. 12, Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 12, Montenegro declares war on Germany.

Aug. 16-23, Serbians defeat Austrians in battle of the Jadar.

Aug. 19, Belgians defeated before Louvain by the Germans.

Aug. 20, German forces enter Brussels.

Aug. 22, Germans capture Namur.

- Aug. 23, Japan declares war on Germany.
 Aug. 23-Sept. 6, Retreat of the British and French forces from Mons to the Marne.
 Aug. 23-26, Russians defeated by the Austrians at the battle of Krasnik.
 Aug. 25, Austria declares war on Japan.
 Aug. 26, The Germans surrender Togoland.
 Aug. 23, The French and British defeated at Mons and Charleroi.
 Aug. 26, First bomb reported dropped from Zeppelin on Antwerp.
 Aug. 26-27, Germany destroys Louvain.
 Aug. 26, The Russians defeated at Tannenberg.
 Aug. 26, The British sink five German naval ships in the North Sea.
 Aug. 27, Burning and surrender of Longwy.
 Aug. 28, Naval battle off Heligoland.
 Aug. 28, Austria-Hungary declares war on Belgium.
 Aug. 30, Allies retreat to Seine after Germans take Amiens.
 Aug. 31, Russians defeated by the Germans in the battle of Tannenberg.
 September 2, Japanese land forces on the Shantung Peninsula.
 Sept. 2, The Russians take Lemberg.
 Sept. 3, The French government removed temporarily to Bordeaux.
 Sept. 4, Germans cross the Marne.
 Sept. 4-8, Austrians defeated by the Russians at Rawaruska and Tomaszów.
 Sept. 5, England, France, and Russia agree that there shall be no separate peace agreements.
 Sept. 5-10, Battle of the Marne. Germans driven back to the Aisne.
 Sept. 9, Surrender of Maubeuge.
 Sept. 7-13, The Russians defeated by the Germans in East Prussia.
 Sept. 12-15, Battle of the Aisne.
 Sept. 13, The French retake Reims from the Germans.
 Sept. 16, The Germans bombard the Reims cathedral.
 Sept. 22, The British cruisers "Aboukir," "Cressy," and "Hogue" sunk by submarine.
 Sept. 26, Germans capture St. Mihiel.
 Sept. 27, German South-West Africa conquered by General Botha.
 Sept. 27-Oct. 3, Battle of the Niemen and Augustow.
 Sept. 29-30, Battle of Tarnów.
 October 9, Germans occupy Antwerp.
 Oct. 10-12, Battle of Lille.
 Oct. 12, Germans capture Ghent.
 Oct. 13, Germans take Lille.
 Oct. 14, Germans take Bruges.
 Oct. 15, Germans take Ostend.
 Oct. 15-23, Battle of Warsaw.
 Oct. 17, Allies begin first battle of Ypres, repulsing the German drive for Channel ports.
 Oct. 18, Battle of destroyers off the Dutch coast.
 Oct. 26, Italians occupy Avlona, Albania.
 Oct. 28, The German armies driven back from Warsaw.
 Oct. 29, Turkey begins hostilities against Russia.
 November 1, German and British squadrons engage in battle off Chile.
 Nov. 4, British attack on Tanga, German East Africa, defeated.
 Nov. 5, Great Britain declares state of war with Turkey and annexes island of Cyprus.
 Nov. 7, Japan captures Tsiengtang.
 Nov. 9, The German cruiser "Emden" destroyed.
 Nov. 16, German success in Poland on the Plock-Warthe line.
 Nov. 19-28, Battle of Lodz.
 Nov. 23, The Republic of Portugal joins the Allies.
 December 2, Austrians take Belgrade.
 Dec. 6, The Germans take Lodz and the Serbians defeat Austrians and retake Belgrade.
 Dec. 8, The British sink four German cruisers off Falkland Islands.

- Dec. 9, The French government returns to Paris.
 Dec. 16, German warships raid the British coast towns killing many at Scarborough, England.
 Dec. 17, Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate.
 Dec. 18, Germany takes Lowicz.
 Dec. 14, First German air raid on Cuxhaven, England.

1915

- January 3-4, Turks defeated in the Caucasus.
 Jan. 3, The French take Steinach.
 Jan. 8, Britain, in replying to American note on detention of neutrals, claims the right to do so.
 Jan. 14, The French defeated at Soissons.
 Jan. 17, Russians take Kishbaba Pass.
 Jan. 24, British naval victory off Dogger Banks in the North Sea.
 February 2, The British make all food shipments contraband.
 Feb. 2-3, The Turks attack the Suez Canal.
 Feb. 4, Germany proclaims "War Zone" around the British Isles after February 18.
 Feb. 10, The United States protests against the German war zone decree and the President submits his strict accountability note.
 Feb. 11-12, Russians driven from East Prussia.
 Feb. 16, The French take Perther.
 Feb. 18, German proclamation goes into effect. German submarines begin their ruthless campaign of piracy and pillage on the sea coextensive and coexistent with their wanton tyranny on land.
 Feb. 18, Austrian forces take Czernowitz.
 Feb. 19, Naval attack by the British fleet on the Dardanelles forts.
 Feb. 25, Second naval attack on the Dardanelles by the British.
 Feb. 28-Mar. 1, Russian offensive in Northern Poland.
 March 1, Great Britain declares blockade of the German coast.
 Mar. 10, "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," German cruiser, enters Newport News.
 Mar. 1-12, Battle of Neuve Chapelle.
 Mar. 17, Russians capture Przemysl.
 Mar. 18, Third naval attack by the British fleet on the Dardanelles forts repulsed and three battleships sunk.
 Mar. 20, Memel taken by the Russian forces.
 Mar. 22, Surrender of Przemysl and its Austrian army.
 Mar. 28, The "Falaba" sunk by a submarine and many passengers lost.
 April 4, The Russians force their way through the Baskid Range into Hungary.
 Apr. 15, United States demands reparation from Germany for the sinking of the American ship "William P. Frye."
 Apr. 4-9, Battle of Les Eparges.
 Apr. 11, The "Kronprinz Wilhelm," German cruiser, enters Hampton Roads.
 Apr. 22-24, Second battle of Ypres (St. Julien). First use of gas.
 Apr. 23, British victory at Shaiba.
 Apr. 26, Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
 Apr. 30, Advance into Kovno and Courland by the German forces.
 May 2, "Gulflight," American steamship, sunk by submarine, two Americans losing their lives.
 May 2, Germans take Shavli.
 May 2, Russians retire from the Carpathians with a loss of 30,000 men.
 May 7, British liner, "Lusitania," sunk by submarine. Eleven hundred and fifty-four lives lost, 114 being Americans.
 May 11, French take Carency and Nôtre Dame de Lorette.
 May 10, "Lusitania" sinking protested by President Wilson.
 May 15-17, Battle of the San.
 May 16, Zeppelins destroyed in air raid on England.
 May 16, Battle of Festubert.
 May 23, Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.

- May 28, Germany's answer to the United States note on "Lusitania" evasive and alleges the liner was armed.
- June 2, Germans retake Przemyśl.
- June 8, Secretary of State Bryan resigns and Lansing is appointed.
- June 9, President's second note on submarine sinking.
- June 20, German victory at Rawaruska.
- June 22, Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
- June 28, The United States protests the sinking of the ship "Frye."
- June 29, Steamer "Armenian" sunk by Germans, eleven Americans lost.
- July 2-4, Battle of Krasnik.
- July 9, German Southwest Africa surrenders to Anglo-Boer forces.
- July 14, German offensive in North Poland.
- July 23, President submits his third American note on submarine atrocities.
- August 4, The German forces capture Warsaw.
- Aug. 10, Allied attack in Gallipoli fails.
- Aug. 15, American reply to Austria-Hungary, protest on traffic of arms.
- Aug. 18, Germans take Kovno.
- Aug. 19, White star liner "Arabic" submarined, two Americans lost.
- Aug. 19, The Germans take Novogeorgievsk.
- Aug. 21, Italy declares war on Turkey.
- Aug. 26, The Germans take Bialystok and Brest Litovsk.
- September 1, Germany agrees not to sink any more liners without warning.
- Sept. 1, Austrians capture Lutsk.
- Sept. 2, The Germans capture Grodno.
- Sept. 8, Grand Duke Nicholas removed from command of the Russian armies.
- Sept. 8, The United States demands the recall of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Dr. Dumba.
- Sept. 9, The American note on the "Arabic" sinking.
- Sept. 9, Russian success on the Sereth River.
- Sept. 9, The Austrians take Dubno.
- Sept. 18, Vilna captured by the Germans, ending Russian retreat.
- Sept. 22, Bulgaria orders mobilization of her armies.
- Sept. 25, Allies begin unsuccessful attempt to break through the German lines.
- Sept. 25, Battle of Loos.
- Sept. 25, Battle of Champagne.
- October 3, Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
- Oct. 5, German reply in the "Arabic" case concedes the American points.
- Oct. 6, German-Austrian offensive begun against Serbia and the Danube crossed.
- Oct. 8, Belgrade taken.
- Oct. 12, Bulgarians invade Serbia.
- Oct. 13, Execution of Edith Cavell.
- Oct. 14, Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
- Oct. 15, Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
- Oct. 22, Greece refuses the offer of England to cede Cyprus.
- Oct. 24, The Bulgarians take Usküp.
- Oct. 28, Viviani resigns as premier of France.
- Oct. 29, Italian attack on the Isonzo.
- November 5, The Bulgarians take Nish.
- Nov. 9, Italian liner "Ancona" torpedoed.
- Nov. 22, Battle of Ctesiphon, Mesopotamia.
- Nov. 30, Second Italian attack on the Isonzo.
- December 1, The Turks drive the British back from Bagdad.
- Dec. 3, United States demands the recall of Boy-Ed and Von Papen.
- Dec. 3-12, The Anglo-French troops defeated on the Vardar.
- Dec. 4, The Ford Peace ship sails for Europe.
- Dec. 5, Bulgarians take Monastir.
- Dec. 6, The British retreat to Kut-el-Amara.
- Dec. 10, Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, German military attachés to the United States, recalled by Germany as demanded by this government.
- Dec. 11, The United States protests the "Ancona" sinking.

Dec. 15, Sir Douglas Haig takes command of the British army in France, succeeding Sir John French.
 Dec. 20, The British forces withdrawn from Gallipoli.
 Dec. 21-22, The French take Hartmans-Weilerskopf.
 Dec. 27, The British defeat Arab revolt in West Egypt.
 Dec. 30, British passenger ship "Persia" sunk without warning. Two hundred are drowned, including the American consul.

1916

January 6, Great Britain adopts conscription.
 Jan. 8, The Allies evacuate Gallipoli.
 Jan. 13, Austrians take Cetinje, Montenegro.
 Jan. 16, Russians begin drive in Caucasus.
 Jan. 19, King Nicholas, of Montenegro, flees.
 February 10, Germany warns neutral powers that armed merchantmen will be sunk without notice.
 Feb. 16, Russians take Erzerum.
 Feb. 18, Allied conquest of Cameroons.
 Feb. 20, Germans begin the battle of Verdun, which lasts until July and results in the failure of the Germans to take fortress.
 Feb. 26, The Germans take Fort Douaumont.
 March 8, Germany declares war on Portugal.
 Mar. 15, Von Tirpitz retires as head of the German navy.
 Mar. 24, French steamer "Sussex" torpedoed without warning and a number of Americans lost.
 Mar. 26, British naval air raid on Jutland.
 Mar. 31, Russian hospital ship "Portugal" sunk.
 April 18, Russians take Trebizond.
 Apr. 18, The United States sends ultimatum to Germany on "Sussex" sinking, warning her that unless she abandon present methods of submarine warfare this country will sever diplomatic relations.
 Apr. 21, Arrest of Sir Roger Casement.
 Apr. 24, Irish revolt in Dublin. Twelve are killed before it is put down.
 Apr. 28, British garrison at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
 May 1, Dublin rebels surrender.
 May 5, Germany acknowledges sinking of the "Sussex," meets main demands of the United States, and promises to stop further sinkings without warning.
 May 15, Austrians begin great attack on Italian positions at Trentino.
 May 23, British Commons adopt conscription.
 May 27, Austrians take Ariège.
 May 31, Naval battle off Jutland; British lose fourteen ships and Germany twelve.
 June 1, German drive on Douaumont-Vaux.
 June 2-16, Third battle of Ypres fought.
 June 4-Aug. 15, Russian offensive Pripet marshes to Rumania.
 June 5, Lord Kitchener drowned on cruiser "Hampshire."
 June 6, Russians take Lutsk.
 June 7, Germans take Fort Vaux.
 June 10, Russians take Dubno.
 June 13, Shereef of Mecca revolts against Turkey.
 June 17, Russians take Czernowitz.
 June 21, Allied economic conference agrees on boycott of Germany after the war.
 June 25, Russians complete the conquest of Bukowina.
 July 1, Battle of the Somme begins. Allies fail to pierce the German lines.
 July 9, The "Deutschland," German merchant submarine, arrives at Baltimore, Maryland.
 July 11, The British take Contalmaison.
 July 26, The Russians take Erzingan.
 August 3, Sir Roger Casement hanged for treason.
 Aug. 4, The French retake Fleury and Thiaumont.
 Aug. 8, The Italians capture Gorizia.

Aug. 11, Italians take Carso plateau.
 Aug. 18, Bulgarians invade Northern Greece.
 Aug. 28, Italy declares war on Germany.
 Aug. 28, Rumania enters the war by declaring war on Austria-Hungary.
 Aug. 29, Hindenburg becomes German chief of staff.
 Aug. 30, The Rumanians take Kronstadt.
 September 2, The Rumanians take Kermanstadt.
 Sept. 2-8, The Bulgarians defeat the Rumanians in the Dobruja.
 Sept. 6, Russian victory near Halicz.
 Sept. 19-23, The Rumanians defeated at Vulcan Pass.
 Sept. 26, The British take Combles and Thiepval.
 October 7, German submarine "U-53" enters Newport, Rhode Island.
 October 8, German submarine sinks ships off the American coast near Massachusetts.
 Oct. 11-13, Italians advance on the Carso.
 Oct. 17, The Allies take over the Greek fleet and land forces.
 Oct. 23, The Roumanians lose Constans.
 Oct. 24, The French take Fort Douaumont.
 November 1, Merchant submarine, the "Deutschland," arrives at New London, Connecticut.
 Nov. 15-17, The Rumanians defeated in battle of Tirgujuil.
 Nov. 19, Monastir taken by the Serbians.
 Nov. 21, Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary dies, and is succeeded by Carl.
 Nov. 25, The French retake Fort Vaux.
 Nov. 29, The United States protests against Belgian deportations.
 Nov. 29, Sir David Beatty succeeds Sir John Jellicoe in command of the British sea fleet.
 December 2, Entente troops move on Athens.
 Dec. 3, The Rumanians beaten in the battle of Argeshn.
 Dec. 5, Resignation of Asquith, as premier of Great Britain.
 Dec. 6, Bucharest taken by the Teutonic allies.
 Dec. 10, Lloyd George heads the new British ministry.
 Dec. 11, General Joffre succeeded by Nivelle in command of the French forces.
 Dec. 12, Germany's proposal for peace rejected by the allies.
 Dec. 15, Brilliant victory north of Verdun by the French forces.
 Dec. 20, President Wilson issues his peace proposals to belligerents.

1917

January 11, Entente's reply to President Wilson on aims.
 Jan. 11, British take Rafa, Seirari Peninsula.
 Jan. 31, Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare in specific zones.
 February 3, Diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany severed.
 Feb. 3-5, The British advance on the Ancre.
 Feb. 7, The "California" torpedoed.
 Feb. 24, Kut-el-Amara retaken by the British.
 Feb. 24, The British take Sanna-y-Yat.
 Feb. 24, German withdrawal on Somme detected.
 Feb. 25, The "Laconia" sunk by torpedo.
 Feb. 26, President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
 Feb. 28, Washington reveals German plot to induce Mexico and Japan to invade the United States.
 March 9, The arming of merchant ships commenced by the United States.
 Mar. 9-11, Revolutionary riots in Petrograd, Russia.
 Mar. 11, The British capture Bagdad.
 Mar. 11-15, Czar Nicholas abdicates, Provisional Russian Government formed as a Republic under Lvoff as Premier.
 Mar. 17, The British take Bapaume and Chaunles, French Roye and Lassigny.
 Mar. 17, The British cabinet resigns.
 Mar. 18, Péronne and Nesle taken.

Mar. 19, Germans retire to Hindenburg line.
 Mar. 19, The French take Channy and Ham.
 Mar. 24, The French arrive before Le Fère.
 Mar. 31, The British arrive before the Hindenburg line.
 April 1, The French forces take Vauxaillon.
 Apr. 2, The American armed steamer "Aztec" torpedoed and eleven lives lost.
 Apr. 2, President Wilson asks Congress to declare war.
 Apr. 4, The United States Senate passes the war resolution.
 Apr. 4, The Germans defeat the Russians on the Stokhod.
 Apr. 6, The United States proclaims a state of war existing with Germany. Provoked by the insistent and persistent efforts of Germany's disregard of the rights of nations under international law, her violation of all treaty regulations which could no longer be acceded to with honor, her autocracy's humiliating demands from free world democracies, etc., until the nations rebelled when compelled to intervene with utmost resistance in justice to ourselves and the restoration of world wide peace, civilization and the inalienable rights of men.
 Apr. 7, Cuba declares war against Germany.
 Apr. 9, Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
 Apr. 9, The British take Vimy Ridge.
 Apr. 10, Brazil severs relations with Germany.
 Apr. 14, The British take Levine.
 Apr. 14-17, The United States Congress passes the \$7,000,000,000 war bond bill.
 Apr. 16, Nivelle's offensive begun.
 Apr. 18, The French take Vailly.
 Apr. 19, The French take Fort de Conde.
 Apr. 20, Turkey severs relations with the United States.
 Apr. 22, The Hospital ships "Lanfrane" and "Donegal" torpedoed.
 Apr. 24, President Wilson signs the \$7,000,000,000 bond issue bill.
 Apr. 28, Congress passes the conscription bill.
 May 4, The United States destroyers arrive in British waters.
 May 4, Kerensky becomes minister of war in Russia.
 May 4, The French take Craonne.
 May 5, The French take Chemin des Dames.
 May 7, Greek Venizelist troops first go into action beside the Allies.
 May 12-31, Italian offensive on the Isonzo.
 May 14, President Wilson calls for forty-four new regiments of regulars.
 May 18, President Wilson signs the Selective Service Bill passed by the American Congress.
 May 29, Hospital ship "Dover Castle" torpedoed.
 June 5, Registration day for first conscription in the United States.
 June 7, The British blow up Messines Ridge, capturing 7,500 prisoners.
 June 9, President Wilson's note to Russia on war aims.
 June 12, King Constantine of Greece abdicates.
 June 12, Congress passes the espionage act in the United States.
 June 13, General Pershing arrives in France.
 June 13, Root commissioners reach Petrograd, Russia.
 June 15, First Liberty Loan of \$2,000,000,000 oversubscribed by \$1,035,000,000.
 June 26, First American troops reach France.
 June 28, Brazil revokes neutrality.
 July 1, Russia begins unsuccessful offensive in Galicia, under the leadership of Kerensky.
 July 2, Greece declares war.
 July 9, Mobilization of the National Guard ordered throughout the United States.
 July 8-10, British reverses on the Yser.
 July 14-21, Congress passes the \$640,000,000 aviation bill.
 July 20, First drafting of selective service army after the commencement of the war takes place at Washington, D. C.
 July 22, Kerensky becomes premier of Russia, succeeding Lvoff.
 July 22, Russian soldiers in Galicia refuse obedience and start fight.
 July 23, Germans take Tarnapol.

July 23, Council of workmen and soldiers in Russia make Kerensky dictator of the country.
 July 25, The Rumanians take the offensive.
 July 31, The Allies begin the fourth battle of Ypres.
 August 2, Brusiloff and Dimitrioff resign.
 Aug. 7, Liberia declares war on Germany.
 Aug. 10-11, Second British advance on Ypres.
 Aug. 10, Congress passes the food and fuel control bill.
 Aug. 14, The Pope's peace proposals received.
 Aug. 14, China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
 Aug. 15-16, Third advance at Ypres, Langemark and Hill No. 70 taken.
 Aug. 18-24, Italian offensive on Isonzo. Bainsizza plateau, Monte Santio and Monte San Gabriele taken.
 Aug. 19-20, Fourth advance on Ypres.
 Aug. 20, The French take Dead Man's Hill.
 Aug. 24, The French take Hill No. 304, Verdun.
 Aug. 25, The Moscow conference.
 Aug. 28, President Wilson rejects the Pope's peace plan.
 September 3, The Germans take Riga.
 Sept. 8, Luxemburg dispatches "Spurlos versenkt" revealed by the United States.
 Sept. 8, Korniloff rebels against Kerensky in Russia.
 Sept. 15, Korniloff surrenders to Alexieff in Russia.
 Sept. 20, Fifth British advance on Ypres.
 Sept. 22, The Germans take Jacobstadt.
 Sept. 26, Sixth advance at Ypres. Allies take Zonnebeke and Polygonwood.
 October 4, Seventh advance at Ypres and the Allies take Poelcapelle.
 Oct. 9, The eighth English advance at Ypres.
 Oct. 12, The ninth advance of the Allies at Ypres.
 Oct. 13, The Germans land on Ossele Island, Baltic Sea.
 Oct. 18, Battle of German and Russian fleets in Moon Sound.
 Oct. 20, Zeppelins destroyed in raid on London, England.
 Oct. 21-23, Italian front broken, battle of Caporetta.
 Oct. 22, Tenth advance of the Allies at Ypres.
 Oct. 23, The French take Fort de Malmaison.
 Oct. 24, German-Austrian drive in Italy begun, Italians make final stand at Piave River.
 Oct. 25, The French drive the Germans across the Ailette.
 Oct. 26, Brazil declares war on Germany.
 Oct. 27, Second Liberty Loan for \$3,000,000,000 oversubscribed.
 Oct. 28, Austrians retake Gorizia; Bainsizza and Carso lost.
 Oct. 30, Count von Hertling made German Chancellor.
 Oct. 30, The Austrians take Udine.
 Oct. 31, The British take Beersheba, Palestine.
 November 3, American troops clash for the first time with the Germans in a trench fight on the Rhine-Marne Canal.
 Nov. 6, The British take Passchendaele.
 Nov. 6, The British take Gaza.
 Nov. 7, Kerensky government overthrown by Bolsheviki in Russia.
 Nov. 8, The Italians defeated on the Tagliamento.
 Nov. 9, General Diaz succeeds Cadorna in command of the Italian army.
 Nov. 10, The British advance on Passchendaele ridge.
 Nov. 10, The British take Ascalon.
 Nov. 13, Clemenceau becomes Premier of France.
 Nov. 16-17, Kerensky forces defeated by Bolsheviki.
 Nov. 17, The British gain on the Passchendaele Ridge.
 Nov. 18-19, Italians hold in the battle of the Piave.
 Nov. 18, The British take Jaffa.
 Nov. 19, Death of General Cecil Maude.
 Nov. 20, Battle of Monte Tomba.
 Nov. 20, The British attack at Cambrai.
 Nov. 22, Battle of Cambrai. British army, under General Byng, makes surprise attack with tanks. Germans regain lost ground by counter-attack.

Nov. 29, First meeting of inter-allied conference held in Paris.

Nov. 30-Dec. 7, Germans counter-attack at Cambrai.

December 6, Munitions vessel explodes in Halifax. Hundreds killed and wounded and the city nearly destroyed by conflagration which follows.

Dec. 7, The United States declares war on Austria-Hungary, being an ally of Germany in the fight of might against right, world democracy, the freedom of small states, and the rights of individuals.

Dec. 7, The Rumanians agree to an armistice.

Dec. 8, Trotzky announces suspension of hostilities in Russia.

Dec. 8, The United States destroyer "Jacob Jones" torpedoed.

Dec. 10, The British take Jerusalem.

Dec. 14, The Germans and Bolsheviks sign armistice.

Dec. 19-21, Battle of Monte Asolone.

Dec. 23, Russia opens peace negotiations with the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk in violation of her most sacred obligations to her Allies, whose financial aid and support she solicited at the beginning of the World conflict.

Dec. 26, The United States takes over the railroads of the country for operation and control during the continuance of the war.

Dec. 28, Provisional peace agreement between Bolsheviks and the Germans concluded.

1918

January 7, Earl Reading appointed British high commissioner to the United States.

Jan. 8, President Wilson addresses Congress on America's stand for World Peace, setting forth fourteen points certification of wrong and assertions of right.

Jan. 16, Heatless Monday announced by the United States fuel administration.

Jan. 20, Bolsheviks dissolve the Constituent Assembly.

Jan. 20, "Breslau" sunk in naval battle off the Dardanelles.

Jan. 24, Chancellor von Hertling replies to the peace terms of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson.

Jan. 24-28, Italian success on the Asiago plateau.

Jan. 30, Strikes in German war industries threatened.

February 6, British liner "Tuscania," with 2200 American soldiers on board, torpedoed and about two hundred soldiers lost.

Feb. 9, Ukraine government signs separate peace.

Feb. 11, Bolsheviks declare end of war.

Feb. 14, Bolo Pasha sentenced to death for treason.

Feb. 16, Sir Henry Hughes Wilson succeeds Sir William Robertson as British chief of staff.

Feb. 17, The Germans announce end of the armistice with Bolsheviks.

Feb. 18, The Germans advance across the Dvina.

Feb. 19, The Germans capture Dvinsk and Lutsik.

Feb. 20, The German forces enter Esthonia.

Feb. 22, Jericho taken by the British forces.

Feb. 23, Bolsheviks receive the new German terms.

Feb. 24, Russia accepts German peace terms giving up one-fourth of European Russia.

Feb. 25, Reval and Pskov taken by the German army.

Feb. 26, Rumania enters peace negotiations with the Central Powers.

Feb. 27, Japan proposes to intervene in Siberia. The United States withholds approval.

Feb. 27, Torpedoing of Hospital ship "Glenart Castle" with a loss of more than one hundred and sixty lives.

March 1, Ukraine entered by the Austrian armies.

Mar. 3, German terms agreed to by Bolsheviks.

Mar. 7, Rumania makes peace.

Mar. 10, American troops now at four points on the west front: Lorraine front, in the Champagne, in Alsace, and on the Chemin-des-Dames.

Mar. 10, Germans land in Finland.

Mar. 11, American soldiers at Toul go "over the top" for the first time without loss.

- Mar. 13, Odessa taken by the Austrians.
- Mar. 20, The United States takes Dutch vessels.
- Mar. 21, Germany begins most stupendous attack of the war against fifty miles of British and French line from Arras to La Fère, and breaks through the line; the drive on Cambrai-Saint Quentin front begins.
- Mar. 23, Paris bombarded by long range guns.
- Mar. 24, Ham and Chauny taken by the Germans.
- Mar. 25, Bapaume taken by the Germans.
- Mar. 26, Noyon and Roye taken by the Germans.
- Mar. 27, Albert taken by the Germans.
- Mar. 28, General Pershing offers all American forces in France to stem the German advance.
- Mar. 28, Montdidier taken by the Germans.
- Mar. 28, Repulse of the Germans before Arras.
- Mar. 28, Turks defeated by the British at Hit, Mesopotamia.
- Mar. 29, German advance halted on the ninth day after gaining more than one thousand square miles. General Foch made Generalissimo of all the Allied forces.
- Mar. 29, Seventy-five persons killed in a Paris church by German guns.
- Mar. 30, Grivesnes, Moreuil, and Demain taken by the Germans.
- Mar. 31, Moreuil and Demain retaken by the Allied forces.
- April 4, Germans renew the offensive near Amiens but fail to penetrate the Allied lines.
- Apr. 4, American troops occupy sector around Verdun.
- Apr. 5, The United States army totals 1,500,000 men and 127,700 officers.
- Apr. 5, Vladivostok occupied by the Japanese.
- Apr. 6-7, Germans advance from Chauny, take Pierremonde and Folembray.
- Apr. 9, Drive begun at Armentières by the Germans.
- Apr. 11, The French government makes public a letter from Emperor Karl to President Poincaré, justifying France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine and the re-establishment of Belgium and Serbia.
- Apr. 11, Armentières taken by the German forces.
- Apr. 12, General Haig's "back-to-the-wall" order to his troops issued.
- Apr. 14, Kola Peninsula occupied by landing forces of British and French.
- Apr. 15, Charles M. Schwab made director of Fleet Corporation.
- Apr. 16, Americans repulse the Germans' attack near St. Mihiel.
- Apr. 16, Bailleul and Wytschaete taken by the Germans and the British forces retire from Passchendaele.
- Apr. 17, British forces reinforced on the Lys by the French.
- Apr. 20, American troops score a victory at Seicheprey.
- Apr. 21, Guatemala declares war against Germany.
- Apr. 23, The British sink concrete laden cruisers in the harbor of Ostend and Zeebrugge, blocking Germany's submarine bases.
- Apr. 24, Germans open second phase of 1918 offensive at Amiens and Ypres and break through.
- Apr. 25-26, Mount Kemmel taken by the German forces.
- Apr. 26, American forces in line on the Picardy front.
- Apr. 27-28, Battle of Voormezele and Loere; British again withdraw before Ypres.
- Apr. 29, General German attack on the Lys sector repulsed by the Allies.
- May 3, Germans complete the conquest of Finland.
- May 4, Third United States Liberty Loan oversubscribed.
- May 7, Nicaragua declares war on Germany.
- May 10, Second British naval raid on Ostend.
- May 13, Austro-German alliance knitting Austria-Hungary closer to Germany is agreed upon.
- May 14, Italian submarine sinks Austrian battleship in Pola harbor.
- May 16, Italian naval raid on Pola.
- May 18, British arrest several hundred plotters in Ireland revolt.
- May 27, Germans begin their phase of drive in forty-mile blow from Vauxvillon to Rheims, take Chemin des Dames.
- May 28, American forces capture Cantigny.
- May 29, Germans take Soissons. Third rush is halted near Rheims.

May 30, The Ourcq crossed by German forces.

May 31, Germans reach the Marne at Château-Thierry, where the Americans prevent them from crossing.

May 31, The "President Lincoln" sunk by submarine with a loss of twenty-six lives.

May 31, The American forces repulse the Germans' counter attack on Cantigny.

June 2, Château-Thierry taken by the Germans.

June 2, The American marines reach the front of Château-Thierry.

June 3, The "Carolina" sunk by submarine off the American coast with other ships.

June 5, Allies declare for an independent Poland and approve national aspirations of Czechs and Jugoslavs.

June 6-7-10, American marines in Belleau Wood.

June 7, French and American marines drive the enemy out of Château-Thierry.

June 9, Germans start fourth drive on twenty mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, making small advances.

June 11, American marines take Belleau Wood.

June 15, Austrians begin great offensive against Italy on ninety-seven mile front (drive on Piave).

June 17, British, French, and Italians stop the Austrian drive and hurl foe back across the Piave.

June 21, Dr. van Seydler resigns as Austrian Premier.

June 24, German Foreign Minister Kuehlman declares war cannot be ended by military victory.

June 25, Austrian army driven by the Allies across the Piave.

June 26, The Americans take Belleau Ridge.

June 30, Americans, British, and French take Kola on Arctic coast with marines to protect the Allied stores.

June 30, Monte-de-Valbella and Monte-del-Resso taken by the Italian forces.

July 1, Grand Duke Michael starts counter-revolution in Siberia.

July 1, Canadian "Llandover Castle" hospital ship sunk with a loss of two hundred and thirty-four lives.

July 1, American forces take Vaux.

June 2, Italians make gains in Asiago region, capturing two thousand prisoners.

July 3, More than a million of American troops in France. Secretary Baker announces the capture of Vaux by the American troops.

July 4, Ninety-one wooden and steel ships launched in American shipyards.

July 4, Vladivostok taken by the Czech-Slovaks.

July 6, Piave delta cleared by the Italians.

July 6, Italians, aided by the French, start offensive in Albania. Austrians withdraw, losing thousands of men. Von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, assassinated at Moscow.

July 7, The German forces unable to hold the Allied offensive.

July 7-12, Advance by the Italians in Albania.

July 8, Dr. Edward A. Rumeley, publisher of the *New York Evening Mail*, arrested for perjury, being charged with buying the paper with funds supplied by Germany.

July 11, Siberian Republic formed. Admiral von Hintze succeeds von Kuehlman as foreign minister to Germany.

July 13, The United States has 440,000 men on the firing line.

July 15, Fifth phase of German offensive begins the Marne-Champagne drive, with attack on sixty-five mile front between Château-Thierry and Massiger. Advance checked on first day, Germans gaining only four miles. Americans counter-attack at Château-Thierry, recapturing all lost ground. British occupy Kem on White sea-coast.

July 17, Germans held at all points.

July 18, French and Americans open greatest Allied offensive since 1917, capturing eighteen towns between Soissons and Château-Thierry and advance over six miles on the Aisne and Marne sectors.

July 19, French-American offensive continues with another two-mile gain. Americans one mile from Soissons. Drive hailed as start of Allies "Big Push."

July 19, Sinking of the cruiser "San Diego" off the Long Island coast.

- July 19, Japan decides to send an army into Siberia.
 July 20, Yankees and French advance seven miles, driving the Germans back across the Marne.
 July 21, Recapture by the Allies of Château-Thierry.
 July 23, The Yankees capture two towns. Foch takes four villages.
 July 24, The Yankees cross the Marne. New Hun peace plea reported.
 July 25, The Crown Prince's Army pinned in trap by Foch's strategy.
 July 26, Foch captures two towns. Hundreds of German prisoners taken by the Allies.
 July 27, The German army retires to the Oureq.
 July 28, Fère-en-Tardenois taken by the Allied forces.
 July 29-30, Battery of Sergy taken.
 August 2, Soissons taken by the French.
 Aug. 3, The German forces retire across the Vesle.
 Aug. 4, Fismes taken by the American forces.
 Aug. 5, Allied forces land at Archangel.
 Aug. 6, General Foch made Marshal of France.
 Aug. 7, The Vesle crossed by the Allied forces.
 Aug. 8, The drive of the Allied forces on the Amiens front begun.
 Aug. 9, Fismes taken and occupied by the American forces.
 Aug. 10, The Allies retake Montdidier.
 Aug. 11, A number of fishing crafts sunk by submarines off the Massachusetts coast.
 Aug. 14, Ribecourt taken by the French forces.
 Aug. 14, Troops landed by the Americans at Vladivostok.
 Aug. 14, Baku reached by the British.
 Aug. 19, Big drive begun by the French south of the Oise.
 Aug. 21, Lassigny taken by the French army.
 Aug. 21, Albert to Arras attacked by the British forces.
 Aug. 21, The Allies drive the Germans across the Oise.
 Aug. 22, The British forces take Albert.
 Aug. 22, War declared to exist with the United States by the Russian Bolshevik government.
 Aug. 24, Bray and Thiepval taken by the British forces.
 Aug. 24, Berat retaken by the Austrian forces.
 Aug. 27, Roye and Nesle taken by the French forces.
 Aug. 28, Chaulnes retaken by the Allies.
 Aug. 28-29, Juvigny attacked by the American forces.
 Aug. 29, The Allies retake Noyon.
 Aug. 29, The Somme recrossed by the British forces.
 Aug. 29, The loss of Fismette and Bazoochee by the Americans.
 Aug. 30, Combles taken by the British forces.
 Aug. 30, Bailleul retaken by the British forces.
 Aug. 31, Mount Kemmel retaken by the British forces.
 Aug. 31-Sept. 2, Bolsheviks defeated by the Japanese on the Usuri River.
 September 1, Péronne taken by the British forces.
 Sept. 3, Line of the enemy broken by the British forces at Droecourt-Queant.
 Sept. 5, Aisne-Ailette line recovered by the French forces.
 Sept. 6, German forces retreat to the Hindenburg line of defence.
 Sept. 7, The French forces take Forte de Conde.
 Sept. 12, The American forces take St. Mihiel salient.
 Sept. 14, Drive on the Macedonian front begun.
 Sept. 16, The French forces take Vailly.
 Sept. 18, The British forces attack Cambrai-St. Quentin front.
 Sept. 20, The Turks defeated north of Jerusalem.
 Sept. 22, British forces take Nazareth.
 Sept. 23, The Serbians reach the Vardar.
 Sept. 24, Haifa and Acre taken by the British.
 Sept. 26, The American campaign begun on the Meuse.
 Sept. 26, The French forces drive in Champagne.
 Sept. 27, The Bulgarians ask for an armistice.
 Sept. 27, The British forces make attack on the Hindenburg line.

Sept. 29-30, The twenty-seventh American division goes through the Hindenburg line near Le Catelet.
 Sept. 29, The French forces take Fort de Malmaison.
 Sept. 29, The Belgians begin drive, taking Houthoulst forest.
 Sept. 30, Bulgarian forces surrender.
 Sept. 30, Messines Ridge retaken.
 Sept. 30, The Turks surrender territory west of Jordan.
 October 1, British forces take Damascus.
 Oct. 2, Allies take St. Quentin.
 Oct. 3, The British go through the Hindenburg line north of St. Quentin.
 Oct. 3, The French forces take Challerange.
 Oct. 3, The Allies take Le Catelet.
 Oct. 3, Allies retake Lens and Armentières.
 Oct. 4, Naval attack made on Durazzo.
 Oct. 6-19, The American forces advance on the Meuse.
 Oct. 5, The Bulgarian king Ferdinand abdicates.
 Oct. 6, The German nation asks peace on Wilson's terms.
 Oct. 7, German forces retreat north of Rheims.
 Oct. 7, Battle of St. Souplet.
 Oct. 8, Allied forces smash the Cambrai-St. Quentin front.
 Oct. 10, The Allies take Le Cateau.
 Oct. 12, The Germans again offer to accept President Wilson's peace terms.
 Oct. 12, The French forces take Craonne and Vouziers.
 Oct. 13, Nish taken by the Serbians.
 Oct. 14, Allies take Roulers.
 Oct. 15, Menin and Thourout captured.
 Oct. 15, The Americans break the Kriemhilde line.
 Oct. 15, Grand Pré taken by the American forces.
 Oct. 17, The Allies retake Ostend, Courtrai and Lille.
 Oct. 18, The Allies take Bruges, Zeebrugge and Thielt.
 Oct. 18, The Allies take Torcoing, Roubaix and Douai.
 Oct. 21, Hill 299 and Bois de Rappan taken by the Americans.
 Oct. 22, British forces reach the Scheldt.
 Oct. 23, President Wilson's reply to Germany.
 Oct. 23, Briuelles Hills 297, 299 and 281 taken by the Americans.
 Oct. 25, Offensive on the Piave begun by the Italians.
 Oct. 27, The German note awaits the Allies terms.
 Oct. 27, General Ludendorff resigns his command.
 Oct. 27, The Italian forces cross the Piave.
 Oct. 27, Aleppo taken by the British forces.
 Oct. 28, Austria sends note to President Wilson accepting terms and soliciting an armistice.
 Oct. 30, Vittoria taken by the Italians.
 Oct. 30, The Turks defeated on the Tigris by the British forces.
 Oct. 31, Surrender of the Turks.
 Oct. 31, Commission sent to Diaz by the Austrian government.
 November 1, Trent, Robereto and Trieste occupied by the Italians.
 Nov. 1, Meuse again attacked by the American forces.
 Nov. 3, Austrian forces surrender, fall of Austria.
 Nov., Valenciennes taken by the British.
 Nov. 3, Belgrade taken by the Serbians.
 Nov. 3, Assassination of Count Tisza.
 Nov. 4, Armistice terms agreed upon by the Allied war Council.
 Nov. 4, Success on the Valenciennes sector by the British forces.
 Nov. 4, Scutari taken by the Italians.
 Nov. 4, The Meuse crossed and Dun taken by the Americans.
 Nov. 7, The German navy rebels.
 Nov. 7, Sedan reached by the American forces.
 Nov. 9, Abdication of the German Kaiser.
 Nov. 9, Tournai and Maubeuge taken by the British forces.
 Nov. 11, Mons taken by the British.
 Nov. 11, The Armistice effective at 11:00 A. M.

The Terms. Belgium to be evacuated by the Germans, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg to be occupied by the Allies together with the three principal Rhine crossings at Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne, including east of the Rhine opposite these cities. Germany to surrender the best of her cannon, airplanes, machine-guns, and the greater quantity of their war munitions, and the surrender of their railroads with other transportation facilities and material to be turned over to the Allies with the bulk of their fleet of ships and submarines, including terms for large indemnity to the Allies for damages inflicted upon the nations during the war. A conference of the Allies to draw up the final terms of peace; the war to terminate and relations resumed when the treaty is ratified and in effect with neutral powers embodied in a League of Nations and reparations made to the Allied governments for amounts determined for losses sustained.

SUMMARY OF AMERICA'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE WAR

Men furnished by the United States

New York	367,864	Nebraska	47,805
Pennsylvania	297,891	Maryland	47,054
Illinois	251,074	Washington	45,154
Ohio	200,293	Montana	36,293
Texas	161,065	Colorado	34,393
Michigan	135,485	Florida	33,331
Massachusetts	132,610	Oregon	30,116
Missouri	128,544	South Dakota	29,686
California	112,514	North Dakota	25,803
Indiana	106,581	Maine	24,252
New Jersey	105,207	Idaho	19,016
Minnesota	99,116	Utah	17,361
Iowa	98,781	Rhode Island	16,861
Wisconsin	98,211	Porto Rico	16,538
Georgia	85,506	District of Columbia	15,930
Oklahoma	80,169	New Hampshire	14,373
Tennessee	75,825	New Mexico	12,439
Kentucky	75,043	Wyoming	11,393
Alabama	74,678	Arizona	10,492
Virginia	73,062	Vermont	9,338
North Carolina	73,003	Delaware	7,484
Louisiana	65,988	Hawaii	5,644
Kansas	63,420	Nevada	5,105
Arkansas	61,027	Alaska	2,102
West Virginia	55,777	A. E. F.	1,499
Mississippi	54,295	Not allocated	1,318
South Carolina	53,482	Philippine Islands	255
Connecticut	50,069	Total Men	3,757,624

Troops sailing from American ports, landing in France, England, and European ports in numbers as follows:

Port Sailed From	Number of Men	Port Arrived	Number of Men
Quebec	11,000	Glasgow	45,000
Montreal	34,000	Manchester	4,000
St. Johns	1,000	Liverpool	844,000
Halifax	5,000	Bristol Ports	11,000
Portland	6,000	Falmouth	1,000
Boston	46,000	Plymouth	1,000
New York	1,656,000	Southampton	57,000
Philadelphia	35,000	London	62,000
Baltimore	4,000		
Total	2,086,000	Total	1,025,000
Norfolk	288,000		

Other European Ports used for debarkation of troops from America.

Port Sailed From	Number of Men	Port Arrived	Number of Men
Le Havre	13,000	Bordeaux	50,000
Brest	791,000	Marseilles	1,000
St. Nazaire	198,000	Total	1,057,000
La Pallice	4,000	To Italian Ports	4,000
Grand Total		2,086,000	

Division Total Casualties

Div.	Killed	Wounded	Total Casualties	Div.	Killed	Wounded	Total Casualties
2nd ...	4,419	20,657	25,076	35th ..	960	6,894	7,854
1st ...	4,024	19,141	23,345	79th ...	1,396	6,194	7,590
3rd ...	3,102	15,052	18,154	60th ...	1,141	5,622	6,763
28th ...	2,531	13,746	16,277	91st ...	1,390	5,106	6,496
42nd ...	2,713	13,292	16,005	29th ...	940	5,219	6,159
26th ...	2,168	13,000	15,168	37th ...	992	4,931	5,923
4th ...	2,587	11,596	14,183	36th ...	591	2,119	2,710
32nd ...	2,898	10,986	13,884	7th ...	302	1,516	1,818
77th ...	1,990	9,966	11,956	92nd ...	185	1,495	1,680
27th ...	1,791	9,427	11,218	81st ...	250	801	1,051
30th ...	1,652	9,429	11,081	6th ...	97	479	576
5th ...	1,908	7,975	9,883	88th ...	27	63	90
33rd ...	1,002	8,251	9,253	Other Units, Killed		2,170	
89th ...	1,419	7,394	8,813	Wounded.....		6,471	
82nd ...	1,338	6,890	8,228	Grand Total, Killed		48,909	
78th ...	1,359	6,800	8,159	Wounded.....		237,135	
90th ...	1,387	6,623	8,010				

Days Spent by the Respective Divisions in Quiet and Active Service at the Front

Div.	Days	Active	Total Days	Div.	Days	Active	Total Days
1st	127	93	220	27th	0	57	57
26th	148	45	193	30th	0	56	56
42nd	125	39	164	92nd	51	2	53
2nd	71	66	137	79th	28	17	45
77th	47	66	113	4th	7	38	45
5th	71	32	103	6th	40	0	40
82nd	70	27	97	78th	17	21	38
35th	92	5	97	7th	31	2	33
32nd	60			81st	31	0	31
3rd	0	86	86	91st	15	14	29
89th	55	28	83	88th	28	0	28
29th	59	23	82	36th	0	23	23
28th	31	49	80	80th	1	17	18
90th	42	26	68	Total Moderately Quiet days ..		1,329	
37th	50	11	61	Total Busy or Active Days		905	
33rd	32	27	59	Grand Total		2,234	

German Prisoners Captured by the Americans by Divisions

Division	Prisoners	Division	Prisoners
2nd	12,026	91st	2,412
1st	6,469	27th	2,357
89th	5,061	5th	2,356
33rd	3,987	3rd	2,240
30th	3,848	29th	2,187
26th	3,148	32nd	2,153
4th	2,756	90th	1,876

German Prisoners Captured by the Americans by Divisions—(Cont.)

Division	Prisoners	Division	Prisoners
80th	1,813	77th	750
37th	1,495	36th	549
42nd	1,317	78th	432
79th	1,077	81st	101
28th	921	7th	69
82nd	845	92nd	38
35th	781	6th	12
88th		3	

Total men captured as per reports to August 1st, 1919, 63,079 men.

Kilometers Advanced by the Americans Against the Enemy by Divisions

Div.	Kilo- meters	Div.	Kilo- meters
77th	71½	4th	24½
2nd	60	78th	21
42nd	55	36th	21
1st	51	79th	19½
89th	48	82nd	17
3rd	41	35th	12½
80th	38	27th	11
26th	37	28th	10
32nd	36	92nd	8
33rd	36	29th	7
91st	34	81st	5½
37th	30	7th	1
30th	29½	6th	0
5th	29	88th	0
90th	28½	Total Kilometers	782½

SUPPLEMENT XVIII

UNITED STATES WARS, INSURRECTIONS, REBELLIONS, CONSPIRACIES, EXPEDITIONS, AND NAVAL AFFAIRS, EMBARGOES, ETC.

Wars.

Other Troubles.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1775-83—War of the Revolution,
 1782-87—
 1786-87—
 1790-95—War with the Northwest Indians,
 1791-94—
 1798-1800—War with France,
 1799—
 1801-05—Tripolitan War,
 1806—
 1806—
 1807—
 1808—
 1811-13—Second War with the Northwest Indians,
 1812-15—War with Great Britain,
 1812— Seminole War in Florida,
 1813— Peoria Indian War in Illinois,
 1813-14—Creek Indian War, Alabama,
 1817-18—Second Seminole War,
 1819—
 1823—
 1827— La Fevre Indian War,
 1831— Sac and Fox Indian War,
 1832— Black Hawk War,
 1832-33—
 1833-39—Cherokee Indian War,
 1834—
 1835-36—Third Seminole War,
 1836-37—Second Creek Indian War,
 1837—
 1838— Heatherly Indian War and Mormon Disturbances,
 1838-39—
 1846-47—
 1846-48—War with Mexico,
 1846-48—
 1848— Cayuse War, Oregon,
 1849-61—Navajo Wars, with Indians,
 1850—
 1851-52—
 1851-53—Utah Indian War,
 1851-56—Indian Wars, in Oregon and Washington,
 1855—
 1855-56—
 1855—
 1855-56—
 1855-58—Seminole or Florida War,
 1856-58—
 1857—
 1857—
 1857—
 1857-58—
 1858—</p> | <p>Wyoming Valley Insurrection, Pennsylvania,
 Shays's Rebellion, Massachusetts,
 Whiskey Insurrection in the state of Pennsylvania,
 Friars Rebellion in Pennsylvania,
 Burr's Conspiracy,
 Sabine Expedition, Louisiana,
 Chesapeake Bay Naval Affair,
 Lake Champlain Embargo Trouble,
 Campaign against Blackfeet and Arickaree Indians,
 Nullification, South Carolina,
 Pawnee Expedition,
 Osage Indian Troubles,
 New York-Canadian Frontier Disturbances,
 Doniphan's Expedition into Mexico,
 New Mexican Expedition,
 Pitt River Expedition, California,
 Yuma Expedition, California,
 Snake Indian Expedition,
 Sioux Expedition, Nebraska Territory,
 Yakima Expedition, Washington Territory,
 Cheyenne and Arapahoe Troubles,
 Kansas Border Troubles,
 Gila Expedition, New Mexico,
 Sioux Indian Troubles in Minnesota and Iowa,
 Mountain Meadow Massacre, Utah,
 Expedition against Northern Indians,
 Puget Sound Expedition,</p> |
|---|--|

Wars.	Other Troubles.
1858—	Spokane, Cœur d'Alene and Paloos Indian Troubles, Navajo Expedition, New Mexico,
1858-59—	Wichita Expedition, Indian Territory,
1859—	Colorado River Expedition, Pecos Expedition, Texas,
	Antelope Hills Expedition, Texas,
1859—	Bear River Expedition, Utah, San Juan Imbroiglio, Washington Territory,
1859-60—	John Brown's Raid, Virginia,
1860—	Cortina Trouble on Texas and Mexican Border,
	Pah-Ute Expedition, California, Kiowa and Comanche Expedition, Indian Territory,
1860-61—	Carson Valley Expedition, Utah,
1861-90—	Navajo Expedition, New Mexico,
1861-65—	Apache Indian War in Arizona and New Mexico,
1862—	Civil War, Indian Massacre at New Uim, Minnesota,
1862-67—	Sioux Indian War, Minnesota and Dakota,
1863-69—	War against the Cheyenne and other Indian Tribes in Nebraska, Colorado and Indian Territory,
1865-68—	Indian War in Oregon, Idaho and California,
1865-66—	Fenian Raid, New York and Canada Border,
1867-81—	Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo and Comanche Indians, Mexican Border Disturbances.
1868-69—	Canadian River Expedition, New Mexico,
1871—	Yellowstone Expedition,
	Fenian Troubles, Dakota and Manitoba Frontier,
1872—	Yellowstone Expedition,
1872-73—	Modoc Campaign,
1873—	Yellowstone Expedition, Dakota,
1874-75—	Campaign against Kiowa, Cheyenne and Comanche Indians in Indian Territory,
1874—	Sioux Expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska,
	Black Hills Expedition in the Dakotas,
1875—	Expedition against Nevada Indians,
1876—	Sioux Indian War,
	Powder River, Wyoming Expedition,
1876-77—	Big Horn and Yellowstone Expeditions,
1876-79—	Sioux and Cheyenne War,
1877—	Nez Percés Campaign,
1878—	Ute Expedition,
1879—	Snake Indian Trouble, Idaho,
1890-91—	Sioux Indian War,
1891-93—	Mexican Border, or "Tin Horn" War,
1895—	Bannock Indian Disturbances,
1898-99—	Spanish-American War,
1898—	Chippewa Indian Disturbances,
1899-1902—	Philippine Insurrection,
1900-01—	Boxer Insurrection, China,
1912-13—	Nicaraguan Expedition,
1913-14—	Haitian and Santo Domingan Expeditions,
1914—	Vera Cruz Expedition,
1916—	Punitive Expedition into Mexico,
1917-18—	European or World War.

SUPPLEMENT XIX

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF PROMINENT AMERICANS

Adams, Charles Francis, Statesman.

Born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1807. He was vice-presidential candidate in 1848, twice a member of Congress, minister to England, 1861-68, and a member of the Geneva Arbitration Commission of 1871. His principal literary work is *The Life and Works of John Adams* (his grandfather), 1850-56. He also edited the writings of his father, John Quincy Adams. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1886.

Adams, Charles Francis, Jr., Soldier, Writer and Railroad Promoter.

Born in Boston, Mass., May 27, 1835. He graduated from Harvard in 1856, served in the Civil War 1861-65, retiring with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General, regular army, and in 1869 was appointed on the board of railroad commissioners for Massachusetts. From 1874 on much of his attention was devoted to historical and financial questions, his publications attracting widespread attention. He was made president of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1884, retiring in 1890. He is the author of several books on the growth and management of railroads in the United States and is regarded as one of the great authorities on railroad matters.

Adee, Alvey A.

Born in Astoria, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1842. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid in 1870, made chief of the diplomatic bureau in 1878, third assistant Secretary of State for the United States in 1882, second assistant Secretary of State in 1886, Secretary of State ad interim from Sept. 17 to Sept. 29, 1898, and acting Secretary of State during the critical period of the Chinese troubles in August and September, 1900.

Alden, John.

A magistrate of the Plymouth colony and one of the Pilgrim Fathers. He landed in Massachusetts from the "Mayflower," and by some he is accredited as being the first to step ashore at Plymouth. His name is familiarized by Longfellow's poem, *The Courtship of Miles Standish*. He was originally a coppersmith of Southampton, England, and was employed in making repairs on the ship "Mayflower" while coming over with the company. He was for fifty years one of the colonial magistrates. He died in 1687.

Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth, Prominent Legislator.

Born in Foster, R. I., Nov. 6, 1841. He was elected to the state assembly in 1875, becoming its speaker in 1876, a representative in Congress in 1879, and United States senator from his native state in 1881. His name was given to the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill in 1909.

Allen, Ethan, Revolutionary Hero.

Born at Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 10, 1737. He served in the War of Independence as colonel of the Green Mountain Boys, and captured Fort Ticonderoga, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." He died in 1789.

Allison, William B., Legislator.

Born in Perry, Ohio, Mar. 2, 1829. He was educated at Allegheny College, Pa., and at Western Reserve University, Ohio. He practised law until 1857 in his native state when he removed to Dubuque, Iowa. In the early part of the Civil War he served on the governor's staff, being actively engaged in raising troops for the Union Army. He was a representative in Congress, 1863-71, and in 1873 he entered the United States Senate as a Republican, being re-elected in 1878, 1884, 1890 and 1896. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conven-

tion at Chicago, Ill., in 1860. He was several times a conspicuous candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. He died August 8, 1908.

Altgeld, John Peter, Author, Lawyer and Judge.

Born in Germany, in Dec., 1847. He came to the United States while but a youth, his parents settling at Mansfield, Ohio. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and was Judge of the Supreme Court at Chicago, Ill., 1886-91. He was elected governor of the state of Illinois in 1893. His pardon of the anarchists caused much controversy throughout the nation at the time. He died March 12, 1902.

Ames, Fisher.

Born in Dedham, Mass., Apr. 9, 1756. He was graduated at Harvard in 1774, was admitted to the bar in 1781, a member of the state legislature, and elected to Congress in 1789. He declined election to the presidency of Harvard in 1805. He died July 4, 1808.

Anderson, Robert.

Born near Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1805. He served as colonel of the Illinois volunteers in the Black Hawk War, in 1838, as aide de camp to Gen. Scott, and was with Gen. Scott during the Mexican War. He commanded the troops in Charleston Harbor, S. C., defended Fort Sumter against a fierce bombardment and was compelled to surrender with his small force of 80 men, after 38 hours of fighting, on Apr. 14, 1861. He was appointed Major General U. S. A. in Feb., 1865. Later in the same year he raised his old flag over the remains of Sumter. He died Oct. 26, 1871.

Andrews, John A.

Born in Windham, Me., May 31, 1818. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, admitted to the bar at Boston, Mass., in 1840, delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1860, and Civil War governor of Massachusetts. He died Oct. 30, 1867.

Anthony, Henry B.

Born in Coventry, R. I., Apr. 1, 1815. He was graduated at Brown University, became editor of the *Providence Journal*, and was elected governor of the state in 1849 and 1850, declining a third nomination. He was elected United States senator in 1859, 1864, 1870, 1876, 1882, and president pro tem. of the United States Senate on March 23, 1869, and on March 10, 1871. His long and varied experience made him very effective in committee work in the Senate, and as counsel of the nation. He died Sept. 2, 1884.

Archer, B. T., Texas Patriot.

Born in Virginia, 1790. He removed to Texas where he took an active part in all the troubles that preceded the independence of that territory and its subsequent annexation to the United States. He was one of the commissioners that sought aid from the United States, and was later speaker of the Texas House of Representatives and Secretary of War of the New Republic. He died in 1856.

Armstrong, John, Author and Soldier.

Born in Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 25, 1758. He served on the staff of Gen. Gates during the Revolutionary War, was United States minister to France, 1804-10, and afterwards to Spain. He became Secretary of War in 1813. He was the author of *Newburg Letters*, published anonymously in 1783, a work intended to arouse the Congress of the United States to redress army grievances, to which General Washington took exception to as being much displeased. He died at Red Hook, N. Y., Apr. 1, 1843.

Arnold, Benedict.

Born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 3, 1740. He fought in the Revolutionary War until 1778, when he was court-martialed. He then bargained for the surrender of West Point to the British, and only the capture of Major André prevented the betrayal. He died in London, England, June 14, 1801.

Aspinwall, William.

Born in Brookline, Mass., May 23, 1743. A surgeon in the Revolutionary War, and a volunteer in the battle of Lexington. He died April 16, 1823.

Augur, C. C.

Born in New York, in 1821. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1843, serving in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, in the war with Mexico, 1846-48, and as commandant of cadets at the Military Academy in 1861. He was appointed Major-General of the United States volunteers, Aug. 9, 1862, and was severely wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain. He was in Gen. Banks' expedition to New Orleans in 1862, was in command of the district of Baton Rouge, in 1863, and was with the expedition to Port Hudson, in 1863. He was in command of the department of Washington, D. C., 1863-66, of the Platte, 1867-71, and of Texas, 1871. He was made brevet Major-General, U. S. A., March 13, 1865, retiring in July, 1885. He died Jan. 16, 1898.

Baker, Edwin D.

Born in London, England, Feb. 24, 1811. He came to the United States and located in Springfield, Ill., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was elected a member of congress in 1847, raised a regiment for the Mexican War, and received the command when Gen. Shields was wounded at Cerro Gordo. He was re-elected to Congress on his return from the war, removing to California in 1852, and then to Oregon. In 1860, he was elected United States senator. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised a regiment and entered the Union Army as a Brigadier-General, being killed while leading his brigade at the battle of Balls Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861.

Bainbridge, William.

Born in Princeton, N. J., in 1774. He entered the naval service in 1798, was active in the War of 1812, and was presented with a gold medal by Congress. He was president of the Board of Navy Commissioners for three years, receiving thanks from Napoleon Bonaparte for saving French residents in Algiers from enslavement by the Dey. He died July 27, 1833.

Bancroft, George, Historian and Diplomatist.

Born in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1800. In 1845, he became secretary of the navy in the Cabinet of President Polk. In 1846, he was sent to Great Britain as minister plenipotentiary, remaining in that country until 1849. In 1867, he received the appointment of minister at the Prussian court. His principal works recount the colonization of the United States and the history of the Revolution. He settled in Washington, D. C., after returning from his mission to Europe, where he died Jan. 17, 1891.

Banks, Nathaniel P., Legislator and Soldier.

Born at Waltham, Mass., Jan. 30, 1816. He studied law, later becoming, successively, a member of the state and national legislatures. He was speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress in 1856, and in 1858 he was elected governor of Massachusetts. In 1859, and on the outbreak of the Civil War, he took a command in the army, serving at first on the Potomac, later at New Orleans, and finally on the Red River. Relieved of his command in 1864, he re-entered Congress, affiliating and voting mainly with the Republican party. He died in Waltham, Sept. 1, 1894.

Barnum, W. H.

Born in Columbia County, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1818. He was educated in the Columbia public schools, later moving to Lime Rock, Conn. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, and for several years chairman of the executive committee. He was a member of the 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd and 44th congresses, and was elected United States senator to fill the vacancy for the term ending March 3, 1879. He died Apr. 30, 1889.

Bartholdi, Frederick A.

Born in Colmar, France. He first achieved renown in his own country through his art productions, attention being drawn to him in the United States through

his noted statue of Lafayette in New York City. Other notable pieces, including *Peace*, *The Young Vine Grower*, and *Genius in the Grasp of Misery* (shown at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876), also attracted attention. To crown his great work he designed the colossal bronze statue, *Liberty Enlightening the World*, on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, a gift from the grateful people of France to the United States.

Bayard, Thomas F.

Born in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, was appointed United States district attorney for Delaware in 1853, and succeeded his father as United States senator in 1869. He was re-elected in 1875 and 1881. He was a member of the electoral commission, was appointed Secretary of State in Mar., 1885, and was an earnest and constant advocate of true civil service reform, doing much to correct Custom House abuses. He died Sept. 28, 1898.

Beale, Edward F.

Born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1822. He was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1842. He served with Stockton in the Mexican War and is known for having valorously left Kearney's camp, while surrounded by the enemy, to seek assistance at San Diego. The mission was successful and in recognition of his bravery he was presented with epaulettes and a sword in 1847. At the close of Mexican War he resigned from the navy. He then became, in subsequent order, superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico and California, surveyor general of California and Nevada, and minister to Austria. He died Apr. 22, 1893.

Beck, James B.

Born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Feb. 13, 1822. He received his early academic education in his native country, graduating at the Transylvania University Law School, Ky., in 1846. He began practising law at Lexington, Ky. He was a member of the 40th, 41st, 42nd and 43rd congresses. He declined re-election to the 44th congress, but was elected as United States senator, as a Democrat, taking his seat March 5, 1877. He was re-elected in 1882. He died May 3, 1890.

Beecher, Henry Ward, Clergyman.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813. He graduated from Amherst in 1834, studied in Lane Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and began his clerical duty as pastor of a church in Lawrenceburg, Ind., removing to Indianapolis in 1839. He became the pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn in 1847. He was one of the founders of the *Independent* and the *Christian Union* (now *The Outlook*). He was also a prominent anti-slavery orator. He died Mar. 8, 1887.

Bell, Alexander Graham, Inventor of the Telephone.

Born in Edinburgh, Mar. 3, 1847. He came to the United States in 1872, devoting himself to teaching. He invented the telephone in 1872-76, the photophone in 1880, the graphophone in 1887, and many other instruments which have since brought him both wealth and fame. Though his claim as inventor of the telephone was disputed by other inventors, the Supreme Court of the United States upheld his rights, and since then he has enjoyed a monopoly of the telephone throughout the country.

Bell, John, Statesman.

Born near Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1797. He was admitted to the bar in 1816, a member of Congress, 1827-41, speaker of the House of Representatives in 1834, and Secretary of War in 1841. From an ardent free-trader he became a staunch supporter of the protectionist principles, supporting the Whigs and favoring the reception of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In 1858, he vigorously opposed the admission of Kansas to the union as a slave state. He was United States senator, 1847-59, and in 1860 was nominated for the presidency by the constitutional Union Party, receiving, however, only 39 electoral votes cast by the states of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Soon after this he retired from active politics to private life at Cumberland Ironworks, where he died Sept. 10, 1869.

Benjamin, Judah P.

Born in Santo Domingo, in 1812. The family settled in Savannah, Ga., in 1816. He was educated at Yale. In 1831 he removed to New Orleans, being admitted to the bar in 1834. He declined the appointment as attorney-general of the United States in 1849, but was elected United States senator in 1852 and 1861. In 1861, he was appointed attorney-general of the provisional government of the southern confederacy, and was secretary of state from Feb., 1862, to the close of the Civil War in the cabinet of Jefferson Davis. He later went to England, was admitted to the bar, and became a Q. C. He died in England May 8, 1885.

Benton, Thomas H., Statesman.

Born near Hillsboro, N. C., Mar. 14, 1782. He settled in Tennessee where he studied and practised law and was later elected to the state legislature. He raised a regiment of volunteers in 1812, and served on Gen. Jackson's staff. After the war he ran a newspaper in St. Louis, becoming involved in several duels. On the admission of the state of Missouri to the union in 1820, he was chosen United States senator, a post where for 30 years he performed continuous service, always taking a leading part in public affairs. He was a determined opponent of Calhoun's nullification scheme, and afterwards supported Gen. Jackson in his war on the United States bank. In this connection he earned the sobriquet of Old Bullion, because of his persistent opposition to the system of paper currency of the country. He died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 10, 1858.

Birney, David B.

Born in Huntsville, Ala., May 29, 1825. In 1848 he removed to Philadelphia, where he began the practice of law. On the outbreak of the war he entered the Union Army as Lieutenant-Colonel of a Philadelphia regiment, which he himself had raised, and at the expiration of the term of enlistment the regiment re-enlisted under him as colonel. He was assigned to the army of the Potomac, being promoted to Brigadier-General, in Feb., 1862. He served in all the battles of the Peninsula, as well as those before Washington, D. C. He was promoted to major-general May 23, 1863, leading a division at Gettysburg, and commanding Gen. Sickles' corps after he was wounded. He was later in command of the 10th Army Corps, Army of the James, July 23, 1864. He died Oct. 18, 1864.

Birney, James G., Statesman and Publicist.

Born in Danville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1792. He was a southern planter, though he emancipated his slaves and became a prominent anti-slavery leader and editor of *The Philanthropist*, an anti-slavery journal. He was the candidate of the Liberal party for the presidency of the United States in 1840, and again in 1844. He died at Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 25, 1857.

Black, Jeremiah S.

Born in the "Glades," Somerset County, Pa., Jan. 10, 1810. He was admitted to the bar in 1831, elected Supreme Court Judge, serving until 1854, Attorney-General of the United States under Buchanan, a strong advocate of governmental rights to suppress insurrection, and Secretary of State in 1860, taking the place of Gen. Cass who resigned the portfolio. He died Aug. 19, 1883.

Blackburn, Joseph C.

Born in Woodford county, Ky., Oct. 1, 1838. He graduated from Centre College, in 1857, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised law until 1861. He entered the Confederate Army in 1861, serving through the war. In 1865 he resumed the practice of his profession, and was elected to the legislature in 1871 and 1873. He was elected to the 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, and was United States senator in 1884.

Blaine, James G.

Born in Washington county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830. He graduated from Washington College, Pa. He removed to Maine and was a member of the Maine legislature in 1859-60-61 and 62, serving the last two years as speaker. He was a member of seven congresses and speaker of three, Secretary of State in President Garfield's cabinet (resigning after President Arthur's accession) and author of *Twenty Years in Congress*. He was the Republican candidate for president of the United States in 1884. He died at Washington, D. C., June 27, 1893.

Blair, Montgomery, Lawyer and Statesman.

Born in Franklin County, Ky., Mar. 10, 1813. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1835, but he resigned from the army in 1836. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and began the practice of law in St. Louis, acting as counsel for the plaintiff in the widely known Dred Scott case. He was postmaster-general in 1861-64. He was a staunch supporter of Tilden in the presidential campaign of 1876-77. He died in Silver Springs, Md., July 27, 1883.

Boone, Daniel.

Born in Berks County, Pa., 1731. The family soon migrated to North Carolina, and the son became a noted hunter and explorer. He penetrated the then unknown valley of the Mississippi, and made a settlement on the Kaintuck-ee river in 1775. He was captured by the Indians and adopted in 1778. He escaped and helped make Kentucky an independent state. Losing his title to the land he subdued, he started on an exploration of the far west. He died Sept. 26, 1820.

Bradford, William, American Colonial Governor and Author.

Born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, in Mar., 1588. He was one of the signers of the celebrated "Mayflower" compact, was on board ship in Provincetown Harbor, and in 1621, on the death of the first governor of the colony, John Carver, was elected to that office. He continued to fill the office of governor, with the exception of a brief period when he declined re-election, until his death. He was remarkably efficient in dealing with the Indians. He died in Plymouth, Mass., May 9, 1657.

Breckinridge, John C.

Born near Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1821. He practised law in Lexington until 1847, when he was elected major of a volunteer regiment for the Mexican War. He was congressman in 1854-55, and in 1856 he was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with James Buchanan. In 1860 he was the pro-slavery candidate for the presidency, being defeated by Abraham Lincoln. In 1861 he left the United States senate to enter the Confederate Army, and in 1862 he was appointed a major-general, holding some very important commands during the war. Later he was appointed Secretary of War in President Jefferson Davis' cabinet, escaping to Europe at the close of the struggle. Returning in 1868, he made his home at Lexington, Ky., where he died May 17, 1875.

Brown, Joseph E.

Born in Pickens County, S. C., Apr. 15, 1821. He was educated in Calhoun Academy, and was graduated at Yale Law School in 1846. He was state senator of Georgia in 1849, one of the electors of Franklin Pierce in 1852, and Judge of the Superior Court, Blue Ridge Circuit, in 1855. He was elected governor of the state of Georgia in 1857, being re-elected in the four succeeding elections. In 1868 he became state Chief-Justice of the supreme court. He was appointed United States senator by the governor of the state to fill a vacancy, in May, 1880, and was elected for the following unexpired term in November. He died Nov. 30, 1894.

Bryant, William Cullen.

Born in Massachusetts Nov. 3, 1794. His first poem *The Embargo*, was published in 1809, *Our Fellow Worshippers* in 1818. He entered Williams College in 1810, Yale University in 1812, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He published *Thanatopsis* in the *North American Review*, in Sept., 1818, and read a poem before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society of Harvard College in 1821. Abandoning law in 1825, he turned to journalism, and from 1826 until his death he was a journalist. He visited Europe in 1834, 1845-52, and again in 1857. He died in New York, June 12, 1878.

Buell, Don Carlos.

Born near Marietta, Ohio, Mar. 23, 1818. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1841, served in the United States Infantry until 1848, and became assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., with rank of colonel, July 17, 1862. On Mar. 21, 1862, he was made Major-General, United States Volunteers. He served in Florida, Texas, and Mexico, and was wounded several times. He

was placed in command of the department of Ohio, in 1861, of the army of the Ohio in 1862. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and in the operations in Northern Alabama. He and his forces drove Gen. Bragg from Kentucky soil in the retreat to Louisville. He resigned his commission June 1, 1864. He died Nov. 19, 1898.

Bull, Sitting.

Born in Dakota Territory in 1837. He became a sub-chief at an early age for having killed a foe, and a full chief at the age of 15 years. He made many hostile expeditions against the whites and friendly Indians previous to 1868. He directed the Custer massacre May 26, 1876, escaping into Canada. After many negotiations he crossed the line and surrendered himself to the United States military authorities on July 20, 1881.

Burr, Aaron.

Born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 5, 1756. He graduated from Princeton in 1772, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in 1777 (serving two years, and resigning on account of ill health), was appointed attorney-general of New York in 1789, and was elected United States senator in 1791. In 1800 he was a candidate for the presidency of the United States, but Congress decided the tie vote in favor of Jefferson, giving Burr the vice-presidency. He fatally shot Alexander Hamilton in a duel in 1804. He died Sept. 14, 1836.

Butler, Benjamin F.

Born in Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818. He was graduated at Colby College in 1838. He began practising law at Lowell, Mass. He was a Brigadier-General in the Union Army, serving to the close of the war and gaining the rank of Major-General, and he was in charge of New Orleans after its surrender. He was elected to the 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd and 45th congresses, and was one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. He was elected governor of Massachusetts by the Democratic and Greenback parties in 1882, and was the Greenback candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1884. He died Jan. 11, 1898.

Calhoun, John C.

Born in Abbeville District, S. C., Mar. 18, 1782. He graduated from Yale University in 1804. He took a seat in Congress in 1811, where he served six years. He was Secretary of War for President Monroe in 1817, was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1825, and was elected with President Jackson in 1828. He was Secretary of State for President Tyler in 1843, and was re-elected United States senator in 1845, serving until his death on Mar. 31, 1850.

Cameron, Simon.

Born in Lancaster County, Pa., Mar. 8, 1799. He became a newspaper editor in Doylestown in 1820, removing to Harrisburg in 1822, where he took charge of the leading Democratic paper of the state. He was elected United States senator in 1845. He favored both the Mexican War and the extension of the Missouri Compromise Line to the Pacific. He was re-elected United States senator in 1857. Immediately after his inauguration President Lincoln appointed him Secretary of War. This office he held until Jan. 11, 1862, when he was appointed minister to Russia. He was re-elected United States senator in 1866 and in 1873, resigning in 1877. He was succeeded by his son. He died June 26, 1889.

Canby, Edward R. S.

Born in Kentucky in 1819. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1839. For his services in the Mexican War he received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, and was promoted to full rank and grade of Captain in 1851. As Colonel of the 19th United States Infantry in May, 1861, he was in command of the Union troops in New Mexico. He was made Brigadier-General of the volunteers in 1862. He was in command of United States troops in the city and harbor of New York during the Draft Riots in 1863, was Major-General of the volunteers in 1864, and received the surrender of Gen. Taylor's

army after the fall of Richmond. Full rank of Brigadier-General U. S. A. was conferred upon him July 28, 1866, and after the war he was placed in command of the department of the Columbia. He was murdered by the Modoc Indians at the Lava-Beds in Northern California on Apr. 11, 1873.

Carlisle, John G.

Born in Kenton County, Ky., Sept. 5, 1835. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He served in the lower house of the state legislature, actively opposed the Civil War, was a member of the state senate 1866-69, lieutenant-governor of Kentucky 1871-75, and was elected to Congress in 1876, serving five terms. He became Democratic leader, being speaker of the 48th and 49th congresses, and in 1890 was elected United States senator, resigning in March, 1893, to accept the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury. Retiring from politics he settled in New York City to practice law, where he died July 31, 1910.

Cass, Lewis.

Born in Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1782. He removed to Marietta, Ohio, in 1799, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1802. He served in the War of 1812 as Colonel of the 3rd Ohio volunteers, and during the invasion of Canada he crossed the line and won the battle of Toronto. He was made prisoner of war on the surrender of Detroit, Mich. Between 1813-31 he became Brigadier-General, Ohio volunteers, and Brigadier-General, U. S. A., military governor of Michigan. He was Secretary of War under President Jackson, and was appointed minister to France in 1836, resigning in 1842. He was elected United States senator in 1845, was nominated for president in 1848, and served as Secretary of State 1857-60. He died June 16, 1866.

Chandler, William E.

Born in Concord, N. H., Dec. 28, 1835. He was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1855. He was a member of the legislature in 1862, 1863 and 1864, being speaker the last two years. He was solicitor and Judge Advocate General in the navy department in 1865, in the same year he was made first assistant Secretary of the Treasury, U. S. A. He was delegate-at-large to the National Republican Conventions of 1868 and 1872, and one of the counsels for Hayes before the Florida Canvassing Board in 1876. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy in Apr., 1882, serving in that capacity until Mar., 1885. He was elected United States senator in 1887.

Chase, Salmon Portland.

Born in Cornish, N. H., Jan. 18, 1808. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826. He was admitted to the bar in 1829 and was elected to the United States senate from the state of Ohio in 1849. He was twice governor of the state, and was again elected United States senator in 1860. President Lincoln appointed him Secretary of the Treasury Mar. 6, 1861, and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1864. He died May 7, 1873.

Church, Benjamin.

Born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1639. When the Indian, King Philip, started on the war-path, Captain Church took the lead of the whites. In the spring of 1676 he broke the power of the New England tribes, continuing hostilities against the Indians until 1704. He died January 17, 1718.

Clay, Henry.

Born in Hanover County, Va., Apr. 12, 1777. He was admitted to the bar in 1797 at Lexington, Ky. He became a member of the state legislature in 1803, and in 1806 was appointed United States senator for the unexpired term. He was speaker of the legislature in 1807, United States senator in 1809, representative in Congress in 1811, and speaker of the House of Representatives six terms. He was a commissioner to negotiate peace with Great Britain in 1814, re-elected to Congress and one of the most active Protectionist members of that body. He became speaker in 1823, Secretary of State in 1825, and he was elected United States senator in 1831, beginning his tariff labors. He was nominated for president in 1831 and 1834. He resigned from the senate in 1842, but he was re-elected in 1849. He died June 29, 1852.

Clinton, De Witt.

Born in Little Britain, Pa., Mar. 9, 1769. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1786, was appointed United States senator in 1801, elected mayor of New York City annually from 1803 to 1815 (except in 1807 and 1810), was unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1812, and was chiefly responsible for procuring the law for constructing the Erie Canal. He was elected governor of New York in 1817, 1820 and 1826. He died February 11, 1828.

Colfax, Schuyler.

Born in New York City, Mar. 23, 1823. Received only a common school education, removing to Illinois in 1836. He was a delegate to and secretary of the National Whig Convention in 1848 and 1852. He was elected a member of Congress from 1854 to 1868 when he was elected vice-president of the United States on the Republican party ticket with Gen. U. S. Grant. He was speaker of the National House of Representatives during three congresses. He died Jan. 13, 1885.

Conkling, Roscoe.

Born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1829. He was educated for the law, removing to Utica in 1846. He was district attorney for Oneida County in 1850, mayor of Utica in 1858, elected to the 36th, 37th, 39th and 40th congresses, and to the United States Senate in 1866, 1873 and 1879. He resigned with his colleague Thomas Platt in 1880, charging President James A. Garfield with bad faith in the matter of the appointment of the New York collectorship. Establishing himself in law in the city of New York, he quickly gained a large practice, from then on rigidly avoiding politics. He died April 17, 1888.

Cooper, Peter.

Born in New York City, Feb. 12, 1791. He built the first locomotive engine constructed in the United States from the original design, was the first to use anthracite coal in puddling iron, and built and endowed, at a cost of over \$800,000, Cooper Institute in New York. In 1880 he was the Greenback candidate for president. He died April 4, 1883.

Corcoran, W. W., Distinguished Philanthropist and Art Patron.

Born in Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 27, 1798. He founded the Washington Orphan Asylum, erected and endowed the Corcoran Art Gallery and the Louise Home for Women, endowed Columbia College with a princely estate, and gave largely and most liberally to the College of William and Mary in Virginia. He also made liberal bequeaths to the Virginia Military Institute, the University of Washington and Lee, the University of Virginia, and many other institutions. He died Feb. 24, 1888.

Cox, Samuel S.

Born at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824. He was graduated at Brown University in 1846. He was secretary of legation to Peru in 1855, delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864 and 1868, a member of the 35th, 36th, 37th and 38th congresses from Ohio, and of the 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th congresses from the state of New York, where he moved in 1865. He was elected to the 49th congress but resigned in 1885 to accept the appointment as minister to Turkey. Giving up this appointment he was elected to the 50th congress in 1887. He died Sept. 10, 1889.

Crittenden, John J.

Born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1785. He served in the War of 1812, practised law in Frankfort, Ky., was United States senator in 1817 and attorney-general of the United States in 1841. He was again elected to the United States Senate in 1842, became governor of Kentucky in 1848, United States attorney-general in 1850, and was re-elected to the United States Senate in 1855. As the author of the Crittenden Compromise, he proposed to adjust the threatened secession difficulties, but this compromise was rejected by Congress. He died July 26, 1863.

Crittenden, Thomas L., Son of John J. Crittenden.

Born in Russellville, Ky., in 1819. He served with honor in the Mexican War and entered the Union Army early in the Civil War. He commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh in April, 1862, and was soon afterwards promoted to Major-General of the volunteers. At the battle of Stone River in Jan., 1863, he commanded a corps. He was made Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Mar. 2, 1867. He retired as colonel May 19, 1881. He died Oct. 23, 1893.

Crook, George H.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1852, served in the Civil War, became Major-General of the volunteers, and in 1865 was appointed to command a cavalry division, Army of the Potomac. He was in command of the District of Idaho 1866-72, Brigadier-General U. S. A., Oct. 29, 1873, in command of the department of Arizona in 1873, and of the Platte in 1887. He was a most successful Indian fighter. He died Mar. 1, 1890.

Dahlgren, John A.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1810. He was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy Feb. 1, 1826. He was on coast survey duty from 1836 to 1842, and on ordnance duty from 1847 to 1857, during which time he perfected the invention of the Dahlgren gun. He was also on ordnance duty at the Washington, D. C., navy yard from 1860 to 1861. In 1862 he was appointed commandant of the yard, being commissioned captain in July of that year. He was appointed Chief of the Ordnance Bureau and Rear-Admiral Feb. 7, 1863. He was placed in command of the naval force to co-operate with Gen. Gilmore in Charleston Harbor, S. C., during July, August and September, 1863. He led the expedition up the St. John's River in Florida in Feb., 1864, and co-operated with Gen. Sherman at the capture of Savannah, Ga., Dec. 23, 1864. He entered Charleston in Feb., 1865. He was commandant of the South Pacific Squadron in 1866 and was appointed to the command of the Washington, D. C., navy yard in 1869. He died July 12, 1870.

Davis, David.

Born in Cecil County, Md., Mar. 9, 1815. He was educated at Kenyon College, Ohio. He settled at Bloomington, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He was elected judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit Court of Illinois in 1848, 1855 and 1861, and he became associate justice of the United States supreme court in 1862. He was elected United States senator in 1877. He was nominated by the Labor Reform party for president of the United States in 1872. As senator he asserted political independence. He served as president of the United States Senate in 1881. He died June 26, 1886.

Davis, Jefferson.

Born in Kentucky Jan. 3, 1808. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1828. He was colonel in the Mexican War, United States senator from Mississippi in 1847, and Secretary of War under President Pierce. He withdrew from the United States Senate on Mr. Lincoln's election. He was chosen provisional president of the Confederate States Feb. 4, 1861, and was elected president in 1862. He was captured at Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865, being released on bail in 1867. His name was included in the general amnesty Dec. 25, 1868. He died Dec. 6, 1889.

Douglass, Frederick.

Born in slavery about 1817. He was self-educated. Running away from his master he settled in New Bedford, Mass. The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society engaged him to lecture in 1841. He made a lecturing tour to Great Britain and was secretary of the Santo Domingo commission in 1871. He was presidential elector for New York in 1872 and appointed United States marshal for the District of Columbia by President Hayes. He died Feb. 20, 1895.

Douglas, Stephen A.

Born in Brandon, Vt., Apr. 23, 1813. He studied law in Canandaigua, N. Y. In 1831 he went west, settling at Jacksonville, Ill., and in 1834 he was admitted

to the bar. He served as attorney-general of Illinois, as Secretary of State in 1840, and as judge of the supreme court in 1841. He was elected to Congress in 1843, 1844 and 1846. He was United States senator in 1847, canvassing the state of Illinois in opposition to Abraham Lincoln for the United States senatorship in 1858. He was re-elected, although Lincoln's popular vote exceeded his. He was the conservative Democratic candidate for president in 1860, but later, after Lincoln's inauguration, he became a staunch supporter of the cause of the Union. He died June 3, 1861.

Drayton, T. F.

He was a wealthy landowner, his stately mansion standing near the beach and about a mile from Fort Walker, which is on the Hilton Head side of Port Royal entrance. Fort Walker was built to oppose the Federal naval expedition during Nov., 1861, and Drayton, as Brigadier-General, was in command of the fort with a force of about six hundred men. After a short bombardment on Nov. 7, 1861, he was forced to evacuate. The fort was occupied by Gen. Wright's brigade on the following day.

Early, Jubal A.

Born in the state of Virginia Nov. 3, 1816. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837. He was a major in the Mexican War, joined the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, and was a major-general in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1 to July 3, 1863. He invaded Maryland at the head of an army in July, 1864. He was soon afterward defeated near Winchester and at Fisher's Hill by Gen. Phil Sheridan. On Oct. 19, 1864, he attacked the Federal forces at Cedar Creek, Va., during the absence of Gen. Sheridan, who, however, arrived in time to rally his army and gain a decisive victory. After the war he returned to his profession, practising law at Richmond, Va. He died Mar. 2, 1894.

Eaton, Dorman B.

Born in the state of Vermont June 27, 1823. He was graduated at the State University in 1848, and at the Harvard Law School in 1850. He went to New York City in 1851, where he became associated with Judge Kent in his law practice. He was chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission in 1873 and 1875, and a member of the Civil Service Commission authorized by the act of January, 1883. He resigned July 27, 1885. He was a great and voluminous writer on political reforms, etc. He died Dec. 24, 1899.

Edmunds, George F.

Born in Richmond, Vt., Feb. 1, 1828. He received only a public school education. He was admitted to the bar, became a member of the state legislature in 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858 and 1859, serving three years as speaker, and was state senator and president pro tem. in 1861-62. He was appointed United States senator by the governor of Vermont, Apr. 5, 1866, and was elected for the terms ending 1869, 1875, 1881 and 1887. He was a member of the Electoral Commission and succeeded Judge Trumbull as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Edison, Thomas Alva, The Wizard of Electricity.

Born in Milan, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1847. In early life he was a newsboy. He began his electrical experiments in Cincinnati in 1867. His first invention was a method of sending two messages at one time over the same or single wire. He invented the phonograph and brought to perfection a system of electric lighting by incandescence. Today his patents and inventions on electrical apparatus number into the hundreds.

Ericsson, John.

Born in Sweden July 31, 1803. He built the locomotive *Novelty* to compete against the *Rocket* in England in 1823. He came to the United States in 1839 and began building war vessels. He designed and built the famous *Monitor*, which rendered such timely service in Mar., 1862. He completed the torpedo boat, *The Destroyer*, in 1884, utilizing the heat of the sun and atmosphere as motive power.

Ellsworth, E. E.

Born in Mechanicsville, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1837. Failing to obtain an appointment to the United States Military Academy at the outbreak of the Civil War, he went to Chicago, Ill., and organized a corps upon the plan of the French zouaves. He then removed to New York and organized the famous Zouave regiment, recruited principally from the fire department. He then hastened to Washington, D. C., where his regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Va., May 23, 1861. Here a Confederate flag was flying from the Marshall House. He went to the roof and hauled it down but was shot while descending by the proprietor, who in turn was shot by Private Brownell. Both Ellsworth and the proprietor were instantly killed.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo.

Born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 25, 1803. He was graduated at Harvard in 1821. He was ordained minister of the Second Unitarian Church in Boston. Settling in Concord, Mass., he devoted himself to study. He became eminent as an essayist, poet and philosopher, receiving the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1866. He died Apr. 27, 1882.

Endicott, William C.

Born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 19, 1826. He was graduated at Harvard in 1847. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar. He was appointed judge of the supreme court in 1873, resigning in 1882 on account of poor health. He joined the Democratic party in 1860, and in Mar., 1885, he was appointed Secretary of War. He was a member of the Historical Society and a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard. He was never an active politician. He died May 6, 1900.

Everett, Alexander Hill, Author and Diplomatist.

Born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 19, 1792. He graduated from Harvard in 1806, taught school in Phillips Exeter Academy, and studied law in the office of John Quincy Adams, who was later president of the United States. In 1809 Adams was appointed minister to Russia, and Everett accompanied him as his private secretary, remaining attached to the American Legation in Russia until 1811. His diplomatic career continued with promotions to the position of legation and afterwards to *chargé d'affaires* at The Hague. He was minister to Spain under the presidency of John Quincy Adams. He was editor of the *North American Review* from 1829 to 1835. In 1822, after the fall of Napoleon, he published in London and in Boston a General Survey of Europe. In 1825 he published a similar description of the nations of North and South America. He died at Hong Kong, China, May 29, 1847, where he had been sent as commissioner of the United States.

Everett, Edward.

Born in Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811. In 1813 he entered the Unitarian ministry in Boston, and in 1814 he was appointed to the Eliot Chair of Greek literature just created at Harvard. He was elected to Congress in 1824, holding his seat for ten years. He was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1834, being re-elected three times. He was appointed minister to Great Britain in 1840, commissioner to China in 1845, Secretary of State of the United States (succeeding Daniel Webster) in 1852, United States senator in 1853, and candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1860. He died Jan. 15, 1865.

Evarts, William M.

Born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1818. He graduated from Yale and from the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1841. He was chief counsel for President Johnson at the impeachment trial of 1868, attorney-general of the United States in 1868-72, United States representative at the Geneva "Alabama" tribunal in 1872, and Republican representative before the electoral commission. He was Secretary of State 1876-80, and United States senator in 1885. He died Feb. 2, 1901.

Farragut, David Glascoe, First Admiral of the United States Navy.

Born at Nashville, Tenn., July 5, 1801. He entered the navy at the age of nine years under Capt. David Porter. He served on the "Essex" during her cruise in the Atlantic and Pacific until her capture by the "Phoebe" in Valparaiso Bay on Mar. 28, 1814. He afterwards served on the "Washington" in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1825 while serving in the Norfolk Navy Yard, where he remained until 1832. After this he served on a commission on the coast of Brazil, later returning to the Norfolk Navy Yard. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was promoted to a captaincy, being then in charge of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal. He was recalled from here in 1858 and appointed to the yard at Brooklyn, a command which he held for about two years. When the Civil War broke out he was awaiting orders at Norfolk. He made his passage of the Mississippi on Apr. 24th and caused the surrender of New Orleans on the 26th. He served throughout the war co-operating with Gen. Grant at Vicksburg and Mobile. In 1864 he was made Vice-Admiral, a rank previously unknown in the United States service, and in July, 1866, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral. In 1867, with his flag flying from the "Franklin," he visited Europe, returning to the United States in 1868, when he retired to private life. He died about two years later, on Aug. 14, 1870, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Field, Cyrus W., The Father of the first Atlantic Cable.

Born in Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 30, 1819. He organized the first ocean telegraph company Mar. 10, 1854. He crossed the ocean fifty times on cable business before 1866. He displayed great pluck in spite of failure, and was honored at home and abroad on his ultimate success. He was an active promoter of the elevated railroad systems of New York City. He erected a monument to Major André on his New York property at Tarrytown, which was destroyed by unknown parties in 1885. He died July 12, 1892.

Fitch, John.

Born in Windsor, Conn., Jan. 21, 1743. He was one of the first inventors in connection with steam navigation in the country. He built a steamboat for passenger service which was navigated on the Delaware River in 1790. He committed suicide in 1798.

Folger, Charles J.

Born on Nantucket Island Apr. 16, 1818. He was graduated at Hobart College, N. Y., in 1836. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, became judge of Ontario County, N. Y., Court of Common Pleas in 1844, and was elected county judge of Ontario in 1851. He was a member of the New York State Senate for eight years, president pro tem. four times of the United States Sub-Treasury, New York, and elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1880. He was appointed Secretary of the United States Treasury in Oct., 1881. He was defeated as the Republican candidate for governor of New York in 1882. He died Sept. 4, 1884.

Forrest, Nathan B.

Born in Bedford County, Tenn., July 13, 1821. He entered the Civil War as a private, but was promoted to Colonel of a Tennessee regiment of cavalry in Mar., 1862. He was wounded at Shiloh Apr. 8th of that year. He was in command of Confederate cavalry at Chattanooga, and was advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General July 21, 1862. In September he was in command at Murfreesboro of a brigade. On Dec. 4 he engaged in the action at Parker's Cross Roads. He was in the battle of Chickamauga Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, and was made major-general in Dec., 1863. He was in command of forces at the surrender of Fort Pillow in Apr., 1864, was made lieutenant-general in Feb., 1865, and surrendered at Gainesville May 9, 1865. After the close of the war he became a railroad president. He died Oct. 20, 1877.

Frelinghuysen, F. T.

Born in Millstone, N. J., Aug. 4, 1817. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1836. He was a delegate to the peace congress in 1861, and was appointed attorney-general of New Jersey in 1861 and 1866. In the latter year he was

elected United States senator serving to Mar., 1869, declining the appointment as minister to Great Britain in 1870. He was again elected United States senator in 1871, was a member of the Electoral Commission and Secretary of State under President Chester A. Arthur. He died May 20, 1885.

Frémont, John C.

Born in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813. He projected a survey of the region between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean in 1842. His first expedition lasted four months and the second, full of hardships, from May, 1843, to July, 1844. He was elected governor of Northern California July 4, 1846. In October, 1848, he started on a fourth expedition, and in 1853 on a fifth. He was the first candidate of the Republican party for president of the United States in 1858. He was major-general during part of the Civil War, and after its close he became governor of Arizona. He died July 10, 1890.

Fulton, Robert.

Born in Little Britain, Pa., in 1765. At the age of twenty-one he began studying with West, the painter, but gradually he developed a genius for mechanics and became a civil engineer. In 1807 he made a voyage from New York to Albany in the "Clermont," his first experimental steamboat, in 36 hours. He successfully constructed submarine batteries and built the first steam man-of-war for the United States government. He died Feb. 24, 1815.

Gage, Thomas.

Born in England in 1720. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 44th Regiment of Foot in 1750, was later made major-general, and became governor of Montreal in 1761. In 1763 he succeeded Amherst in the command of the British forces in America, and in 1774 he was appointed governor of Massachusetts, in that capacity being entrusted with carrying into effect the Boston Port Act. He sent a detachment on the 18th of April, 1775, to destroy the cannon at Concord and, being defeated, the Revolution was inaugurated. On June 12, 1775, he proclaimed martial law, proscribing Samuel Adams and John Hancock, and offering pardon to all other rebels who should return to his allegiance. But the result of these measures was at once to exasperate and encourage the Americans. Although Gage gained the nominal victory of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775, he was unable to raise the siege of Boston and, being shortly afterwards suspended by General Howe, he sailed for England where he died in 1787.

Garrison, William Lloyd.

Born at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 18, 1805. He was a leading American anti-slavery agitator and chief leader of the Abolitionist party. In 1833, returning from England, he organized the American Anti-Slavery Society. He again visited England in 1867. He died in New York City on May 24, 1879.

Gates, Horatio.

Born in Malden, in Essex, England. He came to America in 1728, entered the army and rose to the rank of general. He purchased an estate in Virginia where he resided until the Revolutionary War in 1775, when he was named adjutant-general by Congress. In 1776 he was appointed to command the army on Lake Champlain. In August of that year he was sent to oppose Gen. Burgoyne, whom he totally defeated on Oct. 16, compelling the surrender of his whole army. Gates was later defeated at Camden, S. C., by Lord Cornwallis on Aug. 16, 1780. Gen. Greene succeeded him in command. He then retired to his Virginia home, removing to New York in 1800, where he was given the freedom of the city. Here he made his home until his death in 1806.

Geary, John W.

Born near Mount Pleasant, Pa., Dec. 30, 1819. By profession he was a civil engineer. He went into the Mexican War as lieutenant-colonel, 2nd Pennsylvania volunteers, and commanded the regiment at Contreras and Garita de Belen. He was appointed first postmaster of San Francisco, Cal., in 1849, became mayor of the city in 1850, and territorial governor of Kansas in 1856. He entered the

Union Army in June, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in April, 1862, distinguished himself at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, and was made major-general in Jan., 1865. He was elected governor of the state of Pennsylvania in 1866 and 1869. He died Feb. 8, 1873.

Greene, Nathanael.

Born in Warwick, R. I., in 1740. He was employed as an anchormsmith when the Revolution broke out. He hastened to Boston, Mass., after the Lexington engagement, and was one of the most useful officers in the Continental Army to the close of the War for Independence, at which time Congress bestowed upon him the rank of major-general. He died in June, 1786.

Greeley, Horace.

Born at Amherst, N. H., Feb. 3, 1811. He removed to New York in 1831, where he worked as journeyman printer until about 1832. Jan. 1, 1833, under the firm name of Greeley and Story, he began publishing the first penny paper in America. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published for campaign purposes. In 1840 he edited the *Log Cabin*, a daily paper devoted to the presidential interests of Gen. W. H. Harrison. In Apr., 1841, the *New York Tribune* appeared with which Greeley's name was ever after inseparably identified. It was devoted to scientific and literary progress, to temperance reform, and to the abolition of slavery. It was one of the earliest advocates of the protectionist system, and during the Civil War one of the staunchest and most ardent supporters of the National government. In 1848 he was elected a representative in Congress as a Whig. He was a member of the first Republican convention in the state of New York held at Saratoga Springs in 1854, and took a prominent part in the first campaigns of the new party in the presidential campaign of 1856, and at the Chicago campaign of 1860. He was also a conspicuous force in the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He was a candidate for United States senator from New York in 1861. It was Greeley who drew from Lincoln that most noteworthy letter, "declaring his supreme purpose to be to save the Union, either with or without slavery," in Aug., 1862. In the Draft Riots in New York City in 1863, Greeley's *Tribune* office was attacked and narrowly escaped destruction. In 1864 he became convinced that the Confederacy was tottering and that the south was ready for peace, and prevailed upon the President to send him to Canada to confer with confederate commissioners, but the negotiations ended in failure, and thereafter to the end of the war Greeley was unwaveringly in support of the government. He favored rigid punishment of all the conspirators responsible for the assassination of President Lincoln. He advocated the impeachment of Johnson, and supported the candidacy of Grant for the presidency in 1868. In 1869 he was the Republican candidate for state controller of New York, and in 1870 was the Republican candidate for Congress, being defeated in each instance. He asserted his independence of the Republican party and vigorously opposed the renomination of Grant for a second term. In 1872 he was nominated by the National Democratic party for the presidency, a nomination which he accepted, being the first presidential candidate to go upon the stump in all parts of the Union, but in the following election he was overwhelmingly defeated. Staggering under the blow he died in a private hospital at Pleasantville, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1872. His body lay in state in the New York City Hall, and his funeral was a time of national mourning, the funeral services being conducted by Henry Ward Beecher. The funeral was attended by the President of the United States and other high dignitaries of the country followed his remains to the bier. (At the conclusion of the Civil War Greeley became one of the bondsmen for Jefferson Davis.)

Garland, Augustus H.

Born in Tipton County, Tenn., June 11, 1832. The family removed to Arkansas in the following year. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He opposed the secession of Arkansas, but went with his state at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress. He took part in drawing up the constitution of the Confederate States, and was elected United States senator in 1866, but was refused admission Mar. 4, 1867.

He was elected governor in 1874, United States senator in 1876, and again in 1883, and Attorney-General of the United States in Mar., 1885. He died Jan. 26, 1899.

Gregg, David McM.

Born in Pennsylvania in 1833. He graduated at the United States Military Academy and entered the U. S. army in 1855. He served in Mexico and thence marched his command to California where he served on frontier duty against the Indians up to 1861. He was made first Lieutenant in Mar., 1861, Captain of the 6th United States cavalry in May, and Colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry in Jan., 1862. He led the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry through the battles of the Peninsular campaign. In Nov., 1862, he was made Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers. He commanded a division of cavalry in Stoneman's raid towards Richmond, Va., was in the battle of Gettysburg, participating in the pursuit of Gen. Lee, and in command of the cavalry corps of Gen. Grant's army from Aug., 1864 to Feb., 1865. When he resigned his commission he was brevetted Major-General of the Volunteers.

Goodyear, Charles.

Born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1800. In 1839 he perfected the idea of vulcanizing india rubber by means of sulphur, gaining over sixty patents from the government. He received the Cross of Legion of Honor and numerous medals. He was subjected to costly litigations but realized a substantial fortune and founded a monopoly as a result of his genius and labors. He died July 1, 1860.

Greely, Adolphus W.

Born at Newburyport, Mass., Mar. 27, 1844. He entered the army as a private in 1861 and was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1867. He was appointed to the regular army in 1869, becoming first Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, in 1873. He was in command of the expedition to establish meteorological stations on Lady Franklin Bay, which sailed from St. Johns July 7, 1881. Two expeditions sent to his rescue failed, but a third, under Lieutenant-Commander Schley, found him and six of the survivors near the mouth of Smith's Sound, June 22, 1884. He was appointed Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., in 1887.

Gresham, Walter Q.

Born in Corydon, Ind., in 1832. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War and attained the rank of Major-General of the Volunteers. He was severely wounded before Atlanta, Ga. He was appointed United States Judge for the Indiana district by President Grant, Postmaster-General on April 3, 1883, on the death of Mr. Howe, and Secretary of the Treasury in Sept., 1884, on the death of Judge Folger. He was appointed judge of the seventh United States Circuit Oct. 28, 1884. He died May 28, 1895.

Hall, Charles Francis, Arctic Explorer.

Born in Rochester, N. H., in 1821. He volunteered to go in search of the bones of Franklin in 1859, for the American Geographical Society. He left New London, Conn., in a whaling ship in May, 1860, returning in 1864. He left New York again on June 29, 1871, starting on his second expedition North, but he was suddenly seized by an illness of which he died on Nov. 8, 1871.

Hall, James, Judge and Author.

Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 19, 1793. In 1812 he joined the army. He served in the war with Great Britain, distinguishing himself in engagements at Lundy's Lane, Niagara and Fort Erie, and on the conclusion of the war he accompanied an expedition against Algiers, resigning his commission. He removed to Shauneetown, Ill., where he practised law and edited the *Illinois Gazette*, soon after being appointed public prosecutor of the Circuit, and in 1824 legislature judge. Four years later he was appointed state treasurer. He died near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5, 1868.

Halleck, Fitz-Greene, American Poet.

Born at Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1790. A descendant on his mother's side from John Eliot the Apostle of the Indians. From 1824 to 1849 he was confidential agent of John Jacob Astor, who named him one of the trustees of the Astor Library, and left him an annuity of \$200. He published in the New York *Ledger* in 1864 a poem of three hundred lines entitled *Young America*. He died at Guilford, Nov. 19, 1867.

Hamilton, Alexander.

Born on the Island of Nevis, British West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757. He came to America in 1773 and was active with pen and sword during the American Revolution. He was Washington's aide and chief secretary from 1777-1782. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1782, and became Secretary of the Treasury, under Washington, in 1789. He died July 4, 1804, having been mortally wounded in a duel with Aaron Burr.

Hamlin, Hannibal.

Born in Paris, Me., Aug. 27, 1809. He was a member of the Maine legislature from 1836-1840, and speaker for three years. He was a member of the 28th and 29th congresses, governor of Maine in 1857, and United States senator. He was elected Vice-President of the United States on the Republican ticket with Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston, Mass. He was again United States senator for the terms ending 1875 and 1881. He was appointed minister to Spain in Oct., 1881. He died July 4, 1891.

Hampton, Wade.

Born in Charleston, S. C., Mar. 28, 1818. A grandson of Gen. Hampton of Revolutionary fame. He was graduated at the South Carolina College, and was a member at times of both branches of the state legislature. He resigned from the state senate in 1861 to enter the Confederate army where he served through the Civil War, being three times severely wounded. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1864, and elected governor of South Carolina in 1876 and 1878, being promoted to the United States senate in 1878, and re-elected in 1884. He died Apr. 11, 1902.

Hancock, Winfield S.

Born in Montgomery County, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1844. He served in the Mexican War and was attached to the army of the Potomac as Brigadier-General in 1862, being severely wounded at Gettysburg in 1863. He participated in every great battle in the East, received the commendation of Congress, and was made Major-General in the regular army Mar. 14, 1865. He was the Democratic party's candidate for president of the United States in 1880. He was in charge of Gen. Grant's funeral at New York in 1885. He died Feb. 9, 1886.

Hawley, Joseph R.

Born in Stewartsville, N. C., Oct. 31, 1826. He was graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1847. He was admitted to the bar at Hartford, Conn., in 1850, entered the Union Army as Lieutenant in Apr., 1861, and was mustered out as Major-General in Jan., 1866. He was governor of the state of Connecticut in 1866, president of the National Republican Convention in 1868, president of the United States Centennial Commission from 1873 to the close of the exhibition, and elected a member of the 42nd, 43rd and 46th congresses, and United States senator for the term ending Mar. 3, 1893. He was editor of the *Courant*, Hartford, Connecticut. He died Mar. 12, 1905.

Haynes, Robert Y.

Born near Charleston, S. C., Nov. 10, 1791. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He volunteered for the army early in 1812 and became Major-General of the state militia. He began the practice of law at Charleston, S. C., was speaker of the state Assembly in 1818, attorney-general same year, United States senator ten years later, and in 1828 Chairman of Committee of the South Carolina Convention which reported the nullification ordinance in 1832. Soon after he was elected governor of the state. He issued a counter manifesto to President Johnson's proclamation. He died Sept. 24, 1841.

Hazen, William B.

Born in Vermont in 1830. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1855. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War, attaining the rank of Major-General of Volunteers and regular army rank of Colonel. He was sent to observe the Franco-German War, 1870-1871, and he was military attaché United States Legation at Vienna in 1877. He was appointed Chief Signal Officer of the army Dec. 6, 1880. He died Jan. 16, 1887.

Hendricks, Thomas A.

Born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819. He was graduated from South Hanover College, Indiana, in 1840. He was a delegate to the Indiana State Constitutional Convention in 1850, commissioner general land office 1855-1859, was defeated for governor in 1860, but elected in 1872, and defeated for Vice-President of the United States in 1876 by decision of the electoral commission on the Democratic ticket with Samuel J. Tilden. In 1884, however, he was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. He died suddenly Nov. 25, 1885.

Henry, Patrick.

Born in Hanover County, Va., May 29, 1736. He first attracted attention by his oratorical eloquence when but 27 years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1769, was the first Republican governor of his native state of Virginia in 1776, and was re-elected in 1784. He was a great advocate of states' rights. He opposed the Federal Constitution but acquiesced when it became law. He died June 6, 1799.

Hill, Benjamin H.

Born in Jasper County, Ga., Sept. 14, 1823. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1844. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, was presidential elector in 1856 and 1860, and advocated the Union cause in the state convention of 1861. He was senator in the Confederate Congress and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette in 1865. He was elected to the 44th and 45th congresses, and was United States senator in 1876. He died Aug. 16, 1882.

Hill, John, The Father of Cheap Postage.

Born in Catskill, N. Y., June 10, 1821. He was a member of the New Jersey state assembly in 1861, 1862 and 1866, serving the last year as Speaker. He was elected to the 40th, 42nd and 47th congresses, and in 1874 was elected to the United States Senate for three years. He introduced into congress bills to abolish the franking privilege and to provide for a one-cent postal card, urging the reduction of ordinary postage to two cents. He died July 24, 1884.

Hoar, George F.

Born in Concord, Mass., Aug. 29, 1826. He was graduated at Harvard in 1846 and afterwards at the Dana Law School. He was elected to the 41st, 42nd, 43rd and 44th congresses, and to the United States Senate in 1876 and 1883. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1876, 1880 and 1884, presiding over the convention of 1880. He was a member of the electoral commission, regent of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., and president of the American Antiquarian Society. He died Sept. 30, 1904.

Houston, Sam.

Born near Lexington, Va., Mar. 2, 1793. He entered the army as a private in 1813, serving with distinction throughout many Indian campaigns, but finally resigning in 1818. He studied law at Nashville, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar. He was Major-General of Militia in 1821, a member of Congress 1823-27, and governor of Tennessee from 1827-29. He wrested Texas from Mexico in the battle of San Jacinto, Apr., 1826, and became president of the republic of Texas in 1836, being re-elected in 1841. He was the first United States senator from Texas when the republic became a state of the Union. He died July 25, 1863.

Howard, Oliver O.

Born in Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850 and at the United States Military Academy in 1854. He was Colonel of Maine Volunteers and Brigadier-General in 1861, and Major-General of Volunteers in 1862, receiving the thanks of Congress in 1864. He lost an arm at Fair Oaks. After the war he was commissioner of Freedman's Bureau, special commissioner of Indian affairs, and Superintendent of the United States Military Academy 1881-82. In 1887 he was made commander of the Division of the Pacific.

Howe, Elias, Distinguished American Mechanician.

Born in Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1819. He completed the first sewing machine in 1845, and after long litigations and disputes in court he finally established his claims in 1854. He was invested with the Cross of Legion of Honor and many medals, realizing upward of \$2,000,000 before the expiration of his patents, Sept. 10, 1867. He died October 3, 1867.

Howe, Timothy O.

Born in Livermore, Me., Feb. 24, 1816. He received an academic education and was elected to the state legislature in 1845. He removed to Wisconsin during this year, was elected Judge of the Circuit and Superior Courts in 1850, resigning in 1855, and to the United States Senate in 1861-1867, and 1873 as a Union Republican. He was succeeded by Matthew H. Carpenter, an eminent lawyer and Republican. Howe was appointed postmaster-general in 1881. He died Mar. 25, 1883.

Huger, Benjamin.

Born in Charleston, S. C., in 1805. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1825. He served through the Mexican War as chief of ordnance in Gen. Scott's army, and in 1856 he was sent by the government of the United States to observe and to report upon the war in the Crimea with Gens. McClellan and Mordecai. At the opening of the Civil War he entered the Southern Confederate Army as a Brigadier-General and was soon thereafter promoted to the rank of Major-General. He participated in the battles on the Peninsula and around Richmond, Va., in co-operation with Gen. Longstreet, A. P. Hill and Gen. Magruder. He died in Dec., 1877.

Hunter, David.

Born in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy and entered the army in July, 1822. He was appointed Colonel of the 6th United States cavalry and Brigadier-General of the volunteers. On May 14, 1861, he commanded a division at Bull Run, and on July 21, 1861, he was promoted to Major-General of the volunteers. In Aug., 1861, he was in command of the department of the South, and in May, 1862, he declared slavery abolished in the department, an order which was annulled by President Lincoln. In May, 1864, he was in command of the department of West Virginia. He was a member of the commission that tried the assassination conspirators in 1865. He retired from the service in July, 1866, and died Feb. 2, 1886.

Hunter, R. M. T.

Born in Essex County, Va., Apr. 21, 1809. He was educated at the University of Virginia and the Winchester Law School. He was elected a member of Congress in 1837, 1841, 1845, 1847, and speaker in 1839 and 1841. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1847 and 1851. He was Secretary of State under the Confederacy, and chosen a Confederate senator and one of the commissioners who met President Lincoln and Secretary Seward at the Hampton Roads conference in Feb., 1865. He was appointed collector of customs for the district of Tappahannock, Va., May 21, 1885. He died July 18, 1887.

Irving, Washington.

Born in New York City Apr. 3, 1783. He studied law but later abandoned it for the charms of literature. In 1804 he went to the south of Europe for his health, returning to New York in 1806. He was Secretary of Legation at London from 1829-1832, receiving the degree of LL.D. from the University of Oxford in 1831. He was minister to Spain in 1842. He died Nov. 28, 1859.

Jackson, James.

Born in Devonshire, England, Sept. 21, 1757. He came to America in 1772, was an efficient officer throughout the Revolution, and was elected governor of Georgia in 1788, an office which he declined on account of his youth. He accepted in 1798, however, and was twice United States senator. He died Mar. 19, 1806.

Jay, John.

Born in New York City Dec. 12, 1745. He was graduated at King's College in 1764. He was admitted to the bar in 1768, became a member of the first Continental Congress, chief justice of New York in 1777, president of Congress 1778-1779, special minister to Spain in 1779, commissioner to negotiate peace with Great Britain in 1782, and first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. He died May 17, 1829.

Johnston, Albert Sidney.

Born in Mason County, Ky., in 1803. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1826. He served through the Black Hawk War, but resigned his commission to go to Texas where he entered the army as a private and rose to the chief command. He was Secretary of War of the Texas Republic in 1838, and led an expedition which routed the Cherokee Indians in 1839. He also served in the Mexican War. In 1857 he was in command of Utah expedition and department, but he resigned in May, 1861, to enter the Confederate army. He was commander-in-chief at Shiloh, being killed on the first day of the battle, Apr. 6, 1862.

Johnson, Hiram Warren, Lawyer and Statesman.

Born in Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 2, 1866. He removed to San Francisco in 1902. He was educated in the public schools of California and attended the State University. He was elected governor of California in 1910 and re-elected in 1914. He was the Progressive party candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with ex-President Theodore Roosevelt in 1916. He was elected United States senator from California in 1916, resigning the governorship. He is a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1920.

Johnson, Reverdy.

Born in Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1796. He was admitted to the bar in 1815 and elected United States senator of Maryland in 1845, being appointed United States Attorney-General in 1849. He was a member of the Peace Congress in 1861, and re-elected United States senator in 1862. Later he was appointed on a commission for the settlement of questions which had arisen with foreign governments during the Civil War and appointed Minister to Great Britain in 1868. He negotiated a treaty for the settlement of the "Alabama" Claims, which was rejected by the United States Senate. He died Feb. 10, 1876.

Jones, Samuel.

Born in the state of Virginia in 1820. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1841. He was on frontier duty and in garrison from 1841 to 1845, being an instructor at the Academy from 1845 to 1851. From 1851 to 1858 he was again on frontier and garrison duty, later being assigned to duty in Washington, D. C., as assistant to the Judge-Advocate. He resigned his commission on Apr. 27, 1861, entering the Southern Confederate service as Colonel. He became Major-General in 1862, and was in command of the Confederate Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida in 1864. He surrendered his command, under instructions, to General Johnson, May 10, 1865.

Jones, Paul.

Born in Arbigland, Scotland, July 6, 1747, settled in Virginia in 1773. Volunteered services and was commissioned Lieutenant in the Navy in 1775, made several successful cruises to British waters, fought the memorable battle in his "Bonhomie Richard," with the "Serapis," and "Countess of Scarborough," Sept. 23, 1779. After the war he became a Rear-Admiral in Russia and fought the Turks in the Black Sea. He died July 18, 1792.

Kelley, William D., "Champion of Protection."

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 12, 1814. Received a thorough English education and for ten years was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1860, elected to the 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, being the senior member of the House of Representatives, in continuous service for years. He died Jan. 9, 1890.

Kent, James.

Born in what is now Putnam County, New York, July 31, 1763. Graduated at Yale College in 1781. Admitted to the bar in 1785, and settled in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Removed to New York City in 1793, and became professor of law in Columbia College, elected recorder of the city in 1797, received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia, Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges, appointed associate justice of the New York Supreme Court in 1797, with Judge Radcliffe he revised the legal code of the state, he served as chief justice of New York 1804-14, and chancellor 1814-1823. He died Dec. 12, 1847.

Kilpatrick, Hugh Judson.

Born near Deckertown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1836. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1861 and entered the Union army May 6, 1861, was captain of the 5th New York Volunteers May 9, wounded at Big Bethel June 10, colonel of the 2nd New York Cavalry in Dec., 1862, participated in the Rappahannock and Maryland campaigns and the second battle of Bull Run, commanded a brigade of cavalry in Stoneman's raid and became brigadier-general in June, 1863, commanded a division at Gettysburg, and the cavalry on Gen. Sherman's march to the sea, major-general of volunteers in June, 1865. Resigned from the regular army in Dec., 1865, and his volunteer commission on Jan. 1, 1866. Appointed by the government minister to Chile in Nov., 1865, recalled in 1868, reappointed and died at his post, Dec. 4, 1881.

King, Rufus.

Born in Scarborough, Me., in 1755. Entered Harvard College in 1773, remaining until the students were dispersed by military movements. Returned to college in 1777 and graduated with distinction as a classical scholar and orator. Was one of the first United States senators from New York, minister to Great Britain in 1796 and again in 1825. He died Apr. 29, 1827.

Kirkland, Samuel.

Born at Norwich, Conn., Dec., 1741. Educated for missionary work and labored for forty years among the tribes of the Six Nations, chiefly the Oneidas. Successful treaty-maker, having the confidence of the Indians. Died Feb., 1808.

Knott, J. Proctor.

Born near Lebanon, Ky., Aug. 29, 1830. Removed to Missouri in 1850, admitted to the bar in 1851, appointed attorney-general of Missouri Aug., 1859, and elected to the same position again in Aug., 1862. Returned to Kentucky in 1863, elected to the 40th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, elected governor of Kentucky in 1883.

Knox, Philander Chase.

Born in Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853. Was graduated from Mount Union College, Ohio, in 1872, receiving the A.M. degree and later the LL.D. degree, also from Yale, Pennsylvania and Pittsburg Universities and from Washington and Jefferson and Villa Nova Colleges, and the University of Guatemala. Admitted to the bar and practiced law in Pittsburg, Pa., from 1875 to 1901, appointed attorney-general of the United States in President McKinley's cabinet April 5, 1901, also in President Roosevelt's cabinet until 1904, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. M. S. Quay in the United States Senate July 1, later being elected for the unexpired term, then to fill the following full term, of six years, resigning to accept Mar. 4, 1909, the position of secretary of state in President Taft's cabinet, where he remained until Mar. 15, 1913, when he was again elected to the United States Senate on Nov. 6, 1916, to succeed Hon. George T. Oliver. Mr. Knox's term of office will expire Mar. 3, 1923.

Ladd, Luther C.

He led the Massachusetts troops en route to the field and on Apr. 19 they were fired upon in the streets of Baltimore, Md., by secessionists, and Ladd, with Addison O. Whitney of Lowell, and Charles A. Taylor, of Boston, Mass., were killed outright and Sumner H. Needham of Lawrence, Mass., was mortally wounded. To their memory a grand "Martyrs' Monument" was erected in Lowell, Mass. Dedicated June 17, 1865.

Lamar, L. Q. C.

Born in Oxford, Ga., Sept. 17, 1825. Graduated at Emory College in 1845, admitted to the bar in 1847, professor of mathematics in the Mississippi State University in 1849, resigned from Congress when Mississippi seceded from the Union and entered the Confederate army. On Confederate service in Russia in 1863, re-elected professor in the State University in 1866, elected to the 43rd and 44th congresses, and United States senator in 1876 and 1882, appointed secretary of the interior Mar., 1885, confirmed associate justice of the United Supreme Court Jan. 17, 1888. He died Jan. 24, 1893.

Laurens, Henry, American Statesman.

Born at Charleston, S. C., in 1724. Opposed the Boston Port Bill, president of the South Carolina Council of Safety, delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1776, president of Congress 1777-78, minister to Holland in 1778. In 1781 he went to Paris, France, with Franklin and Jay, to negotiate a treaty of peace, which he signed Nov. 30, 1782. He died in Sept., 1792.

Laurens, John.

Born at Charleston, S. C., in 1756. Revolutionary officer on Washington's staff, being present in all the Washington battles from Brandywine to Yorktown, Va. Distinguished himself at the siege of Charleston in 1780. He was killed in July, 1782, on the Combahee Ferry. At Monmouth he saved Washington's life and was spoken of by him after his death, saying, "He had not a fault that I could discover unless it were intrepidity bordering upon rashness."

La Fayette, Soldier, Statesman and Patriot.

Born in the Château of Chavagnac in France, Sept. 6, 1757. Arrived in America Apr. 25, 1777, landing at Georgetown, S. C. Given rank and commission of major-general in the army of the United States by Congress upon his reaching Philadelphia, Pa., and was made a member of Washington's staff. He returned to France in 1779. He again visited America in May, 1780, and re-visited the United States in 1784 by request of Gen. Washington, being a guest at Mount Vernon, Va. Congress voted that President Monroe invite La Fayette to visit America as the nation's guest in 1824, and was accepted, reaching New York Aug. 14, 1824. A grant of \$200,000 and a large tract of land was also voted. He sailed home on Sept. 7, 1825, in the "Brandywine." He died May 19, 1834.

Lee, Fitz-Hugh.

Born in Clemont, Fairfax County, Va., Nov. 19, 1835. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1856. (He was a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee.) Resigned his commission in 1861, became general of cavalry in the Confederate army. In 1875 the Khedive of Egypt solicited the service of himself and "Black Horse Cavalry" for a body guard. He was elected governor of the state of Virginia in 1885, serving his country later in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, under the government by appointment by the administration. He died Apr. 28, 1905.

Lee, Robert Edward, General of the Confederate States Army.

Born at Stratford, in Westmoreland County, Va., Jan. 19, 1807. Entered West Point in 1825 and graduated in 1829, served under General Scott during the Mexican War, wounded at Chapultepec. In 1852 superintendent of the Academy at West Point, Mar., 1861, colonel, resigning a month later when his state seceded from the Union and was put in command of the Virginia forces. Defeated at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1; surrendered to General U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., in Apr., 1865, virtually terminating the Civil War. In 1865 he was elected president of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., which office he retained until his death on Oct. 12, 1870.

Lincoln, Robert T., Eldest Son of the "Martyred President."

Born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843. Educated in Illinois State University, Philadelphia Academy, Harvard College and Law School, assistant adjutant-general on staff of General U. S. Grant, resigning to practice law in 1867. He was a Republican presidential elector in 1876, appointed secretary of war by President James A. Garfield and served to the close of President Arthur's administration; later president of the Pullman Car Co., of Chicago, Ill.

Livingston, Edward.

Born in Clermont, N. Y., in 1764. Graduated at Princeton College in 1781, admitted to the bar in 1785, elected to Congress in 1794, serving till 1801, when he resumed his practice when he was called to the office of United States district-attorney. Caught the yellow fever during the epidemic of 1803 while visiting the sick. He was in service under Jackson in Louisiana in 1814, chief of a commission to codify the laws of the state, and author of the Penal Code, adopted in 1824, United States senator in 1829, and minister to France in 1833. Died May 23, 1837.

Livingston, Robert R.

Born in New York City in 1747. Graduated at King's College in 1761, studied law under Chief Justice Smith and was admitted to the bar. Became secretary of state from organization of the Federal Government, remaining until 1783, when he became chancellor of the state of New York and administered the oath to President Washington, and in 1801 he served as minister to France. He died Feb. 26, 1813.

Lodge, Henry Cabot.

Born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1850. Graduated from Harvard College in 1871, studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1876. Among his literature publications are the *Life of Alexander Hamilton*, *Daniel Webster*, and *George Washington*, together with the *Histories of the English Colonies in America*, *History of Boston*, *Speeches and Addresses*, *One Hundred Years of Peace*, etc., with many other works of great worth and note. He was elected president of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1915, was permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention in June, 1900, which met at Philadelphia, Pa., chairman of the committee of resolutions at the Chicago National Convention at Chicago in 1904, permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1908, and chairman of the committee on resolutions of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, Ill., in 1916. President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the commission on Alaskan boundary. During his service in the House of Representatives he was regent of the Smithsonian Institution and was again appointed regent in 1905 and trustee of the Carnegie Institute in Washington, served in the Massachusetts Legislature, was elected to the 50th, 51st, 52nd and 53rd congresses, and succeeded the Hon. Henry L. Dawes in the United States Senate Jan. 17, 1893, where with continuous and distinguished service he has remained to the state's credit and the country's good, with abilities unsurpassed as a scholar and orator, as a leader of men among men, a statesman becoming the age in a nation of great men.

Logan, John A.

Born in Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1824. Served through the Mexican War, graduated at Louisville Law School, Ky., in 1851, member of the State Legislature for four years, prosecuting attorney 1853-57, presidential elector in 1856, resigned from the 37th Congress to enter the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, attained the rank of major-general, declined the appointment as minister to Mexico in 1865, elected United States senator from the state of Illinois in 1871, 1879 and in 1885. He was the Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with James G. Blaine in 1884, being defeated in the election. He died Dec. 26, 1886.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, "The Foremost of American Poets."

Born at Portland, Me., Feb. 27, 1807. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Mar. 24, 1882.

Longstreet, James.

Born in South Carolina in 1820. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1842. From the occupation of Texas he was engaged in all the principal battles of the war with Mexico up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he was wounded. He resigned his commission in June, 1861, and entered the service of the Confederacy and commanded a brigade as major-general in 1862, and thereafter he was one of the most noted officers in the Confederate service, becoming lieutenant-general and general. After the war he settled in New Orleans, La., renewing his allegiance to the Federal government, and was appointed to several lucrative offices under the United States government. He died Jan. 2, 1904.

Lowell, James Russell.

Born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819. Graduated at Harvard College in 1838, elected professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard as successor to Henry W. Longfellow in 1855, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1857-62, and of the *North American Review* from 1863 to 1872. Received the degree of LL.D. from Cambridge University, England, in 1874, appointed minister to Great Britain in 1874, and was succeeded by E. J. Phelps in 1885, when Grover Cleveland became president of the United States. He was a voluminous author and popular lecturer. He died Aug. 12, 1891.

Lynch, W. F.

Born in Virginia in 1801. Made a midshipman in 1819, lieutenant in 1828, made his famous expedition to the Dead Sea and near Jordan in 1848, promoted to commander on his return, made captain in 1856. Resigned his commission in 1861, commissioned flag officer with the rank of commodore in the Confederate navy on June 10, 1861, commanded the squadron which resisted Gen. Burnside's attack on Roanoke Island, Feb. 7 and 8, 1862, was commander at Smithville when Porter, U. S. N., attacked Fort Fisher, and on the fall of the fortifications he retired to Wilmington. He died October 17, 1865.

MacDonough, T.

Born in Newcastle County, Del., Dec. 23, 1783. Was a midshipman in the navy in 1798, a lieutenant in 1807, a master commander in 1813, and was in command of four ships and ten galleys at the battle of Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814. For this victory he was handsomely rewarded by Congress, the state of New York and Vermont, and the city of New York, and Albany. He died November 10, 1825.

Maffit, John N.

Served in the United States Navy, but resigned to enter the Confederate navy in 1861, and was placed in command of the British built ship "Oreto" which name was later changed to the "Florida." After its reception at Mobile he escaped the blockade at that point, as Semmes with the "Alabama," took to the ocean. Maffit, with the "Florida," for the most of the time hovered off the American coast to destroy Federal shipping, but finally his vessel was captured by Captain Collins of the U. S. S. "Wachusett" in Brazilian waters in Oct., 1864.

Manning, Daniel.

Born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1831. Connected with the Albany *Argus* for a number of years, delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1876 and 1884, secretary of the State Committee in 1879 and 1880, elected chairman in 1881. He was president of the National Commercial Bank at Albany, cast the New York vote for Cleveland at the National Convention in 1884, appointed secretary of the treasury in Mar., 1885, resigned in 1887. Died December 14, 1887.

Marion, Francis.

Born in Winyaw, S. C., in 1732, fought in the war with the Cherokee Indians in 1761, entered the Revolutionary army as captain, was with Moultrie at Charleston, organized the famous brigade that bore his name, with which he cleared the Carolinas and Georgia of the enemy. He died Feb. 29, 1795.

Marshall, Humphrey.

Born in Frankfort County, Ky., Jan. 13, 1812. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1832, resigned from the army in 1833, studied law and practiced until the outbreak of the Mexican War, he entered the field as colonel of the 1st Kentucky cavalry, he was a member of Congress in 1849-1851, appointed United States commissioner to China in 1852, being recalled in 1853, re-elected to congress in 1855-57. He was opposed to secession, but went into the Confederate service in Sept., 1861 as a brigadier-general, resigned his commission shortly after, and was elected a member of the Confederate Congress. After the war he settled on a farm, resumed the practice of law in Louisville, Ky. Died Mar. 28, 1872.

Marshall, James W., was the first to discover gold in California.

Born in Hope Township, N. J., in 1812. Made the overland trip to California in June, 1845, entered the service of General Scutter (Sutter's Fort), participated in the movement that led to independence of California in 1847. While building a mill race for his lumber business at Coloma, he discovered the existence of gold, Jan. 18, 1848. He died in 1885.

Marshall, John.

Born in Germantown, Va., Sept. 24, 1755. He was in the military service 1775 to 1780, studied law and was admitted to the bar, secretary of war in 1800, appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in January, 1801, author of a life of Washington. He died July 6, 1835.

Marshall, Thomas R.

Born in Manchester, Wabash County, Ind., Mar. 14, 1854. Was graduated from Wabash College in 1873, studied law and practiced in Columbia City, Indiana, elected governor of Indiana in 1908, nominated for vice-president of the United States on the Democratic ticket with Woodrow Wilson in 1912 and re-elected in 1916.

Mather, Cotton.

Born in Boston, Mass., educated at Harvard College, ordained a clergyman in 1684, was a firm believer in witchcraft and chief promoter of the Salem witchcraft excitement of 1692, a voluminous writer and prodigy of learning. (Born Feb. 12, 1663, and died Feb. 16, 1728.)

McClellan, George B.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1826. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1846, served in the Mexican War, sent by the government to study the Crimean War, major-general of Ohio Volunteers, Apr. 23, 1861, major-general in the regular army the following month, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States in November, 1861, superseded in Nov., 1862, Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1864, engineer in chief, Department of Docks, in New York City in 1870, elected governor of New Jersey in 1877. Died Oct. 29, 1885.

McCook, Alexander McD.

Born in Columbus County, Ohio, April 22, 1831. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1852 and entered the army, was instructor at the academy 1857-1861, brigadier-general of volunteers in Sept., 1861, and assigned to the Cumberland Department, commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh and Corinth, the 1st Corps at Perryville, 20th Corps at Stone River and Chickamauga, and the troops for the defence of the National Capital at the time of Early's raid in July, 1864. He resigned his commission in Oct., 1865, and was appointed colonel of the 6th Infantry in Dec., 1880. Seven of his brothers fought for the preservation of the Union and three of them with their father paid the supreme sacrifice with their lives for their country, being killed in the service. He died June 13, 1903.

McCulloch, Hugh.

Born in Kennebunk, Me., Dec. 7, 1808. Admitted to the bar in 1833 and removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., appointed comptroller of the currency in 1863, was secretary of the treasury Mar., 1865 to 1869, re-appointed secretary of the treasury to succeed Walter Q. Gresham, after declining a position on the Tariff Commission, Oct. 28, 1884. He died May 24, 1895.

McDowell, Irvin.

Born in Franklin County, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1818. Took an active part in the Mexican War, brigadier-general May, 1861, first commander of the army of the Potomac, major-general of volunteers Mar. 14, 1862, commander Department of the Rappahannock Apr. 14, in command of the Department of the Pacific July, 1864, to June, 1865, brevetted major-general U. S. A. in 1866, and succeeded Gen. Meade as major-general, U. S. A., Nov. 25, 1872, and placed in command of the Military Division of the Pacific. He died May 5, 1885.

Meade, George G.

Born in Spain (Cadiz), Dec. 31, 1815. Came to America and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1835, served in the Seminole War and then resigned to enter upon the profession of civil engineer, served with distinction in the Mexican War, and after its close was engaged in lighthouse construction for the government, entered the Civil War as brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1861, in command of the Pennsylvania troops which constituted a division in the army of the Potomac, with which army he served throughout the Rebellion. Brilliant as were his services he will be best remembered as the victor of the great battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. He received the thanks of Congress, made major-general U. S. A. Died Nov. 6, 1872.

Meigs, Montgomery C.

Born in the state of Georgia May 3, 1816, and graduated from the United States Military Academy, made a cadet July 1, 1832, a second lieutenant July 1, 1836, brevet second lieutenant of engineers Aug. 1, 1837, first lieutenant July 7, 1838, captain Mar. 3, 1858, colonel of the 11th United States Infantry May 14, 1861. He was promoted to brigadier-general and appointed quartermaster-general of the army May 15, 1861, and honorably discharged the great and heavy labors of his office throughout the Civil War, brevetted major-general for distinguished services July 5, 1864, and retired with high honors Feb. 6, 1882. He died Jan. 2, 1892.

Merritt, Wesley M.

Born in New York City June 16, 1836. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1860, on Stoneman's staff in the raid on Richmond, Va., in 1863, commanded a division of cavalry in Virginia in 1863 and 1864, brevetted major-general of volunteers for services in the Shenandoah campaign, present at the surrender of Appomattox Court House, was lieutenant-colonel of the 9th United States cavalry in 1866, colonel of the 5th United States cavalry in 1876, appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

Morgan, John T.

Born in Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824. Admitted to the bar in Alabama in 1845, presidential elector in 1860, delegate to the State Convention which decided on Secession in 1861, joined the Confederate army as private in May, 1861, brigadier-general in 1863, presidential elector for the state-at-large in 1876, elected United States senator in 1876 to fill vacancy, and re-elected in 1882. He died June 11, 1907.

Morris, Robert.

Born in Lancashire, England, in 1733. Came to America in 1744, became heavy importer in Philadelphia, Pa., was a member of the Continental Congress in 1775, signed the Declaration of Independence, established the first National Bank in 1781, declined the secretaryship of the treasury under Washington. He died May 8, 1806.

Morse, Prof. S. F. B.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., Apr. 25, 1791. Graduated at Yale College in 1810 and studied for a painter, conceived the idea of telegraphic service in 1832, and sought aid in the United States and Great Britain and France to build an experimental line without success until 1843, when Congress voted him \$30,000, and the first message was sent over the line from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C., May 27, 1844. He laid the first submarine cable in New York harbor in Oct., 1842. He died Apr. 2, 1872.

Morrison, William R.

Born in Monroe County, Ill., Sept. 14, 1825. Graduated at McKendree College, served for four terms as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, being chosen one term speaker, elected to the 38th, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th congresses. As chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means he was prominent in opposition to the tariff system, effecting a saving of many millions of dollars. He served in the Mexican and Civil Wars, was a member of the Inter-State Railroad Commission in 1887. He died Sept. 29, 1909.

O'Connor, Charles.

Born in New York City in Jan., 1804, member of the Constitutional Convention in 1840, Democratic elector-at-large in 1852, nominated by the Democratic National and Workmen's Convention for the presidency in 1872, was one of the ablest and most successful members of the American bar, his service in the Forrest divorce suit, the Jumel estate litigation, and the prosecution of the Tweed Ring in New York City in 1871 being historic cases. He died May 12, 1884.

Ould, Robert.

Acted as Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners until the close of the war, and after a protracted correspondence between representatives of the Union and Confederate forces on the subject of prisoners of war, a cartel for the exchange of prisoners was signed July 22, 1862, by General John A. Dix on behalf of the Federal forces and Gen. D. H. Hill for the Confederates; City Point and Vicksburg were made the exchange points, and the former became the more prominent, Ould acting as the Confederate agent at that place, while the Federal side was represented in turn by Col. Ludlow, Gen. S. A. Meredith and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

Pemberton, John C.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, served in the Seminole Indian War and aided in suppressing the disturbances on the Canadian Border and at Detroit, Mich. He entered the Mexican War and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Worth, and was present at the battle of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, at the storming of the city of Mexico and the siege of Vera Cruz, later serving on the Kansas border, taking part in the Utah Expedition. He resigned his commission April 26, 1861, and entered the Southern Confederate Army, where he was appointed a lieutenant-general in 1862. He surrendered Vicksburg to Gen. U. S. Grant July 4, 1863. Died July 18, 1881.

Penn, William.

Born in London, Eng., Oct., 1644. Educated at Oxford, became a Quaker while a student and was driven from home. Returned to the Quakers and was chosen a preacher, procured a grant in 1681, what is included in the present state of Pennsylvania. He founded Philadelphia. Died July 30, 1718.

Perry, O. H.

Born in South Kingston, R. I., Aug. 23, 1785. In 1812 he was the commander of a flotilla of gunboats in New York Harbor. On Sept. 10, 1813, he fought the memorable battle in the "Lawrence," achieving a most brilliant victory. Was made a commander. He died Aug. 23, 1819.

Peters, Andrew J.

Born in Jamaica Plain, Mass., Apr. 3, 1872. Graduated from Harvard College in 1895 and from law school in 1898, elected to the State Legislature in 1902, and to the state senate in 1906, serving in the 60th, 61st, 62nd and 63rd congresses. Resigned in 1914 to become assistant secretary of the United States treasury, resigned in Mar., 1917, and was made a director in the Federal Reserve Bank at Boston, Mass., elected mayor of Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917.

Phillips, Wendell, distinguished lecturer, orator and agitator.

Born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1811. Graduated at Harvard College in 1831 and from the Cambridge Law School in 1833. Began agitating in behalf of anti-slavery, temperance and woman suffrage rights reforms in 1837, succeeded Mr. Garrison as president of the Anti-Slavery Society, received John Brown's slaves into his home. Died Feb. 2, 1884.

Pickett, George E.

Born in Henrico County, Va., June 25, 1825. Educated at the United States Military Academy and ordered to service in Mexico under Gen. Winfield S. Scott, and after the war was on duty in the territories and on the Pacific Coast. Resigned his commission at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, and volunteered for the Confederate service and was commissioned colonel, being shortly after promoted to brigadier-general, thence advanced to major-general, after being wounded at Gaines Mill. He was engaged in nearly every battle fought by the army of Northern Virginia to the end of the conflict, and retired to private life after Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender with an unquestioned record as a daring and stubborn fighter. He died July 30, 1875.

Pinckney, C. C.

Born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 25, 1746. Educated in England, began the practice of law in Charleston, his native city, in 1769, entered the army and was captured at the fall of Charleston. Appointed minister to the French Republic in 1796 and served as the second major-general in the army of the United States, being appointed in 1797. He was the author of *millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute*. He died Aug. 16, 1825.

Pinckney, William.

Born in Annapolis, Md., Mar. 17, 1764. Admitted to the bar in 1786, appointed attorney-general of the United States in 1811, United States minister to Russia in 1816. On his return in 1820 he was elected United States senator. He was a profound statesman and brilliant orator. He died Feb. 25, 1822.

Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham.

Born Nov. 15, 1708. Entered Parliament in 1735, became premier in 1756. His memory is endearing to Americans because of his declaration in 1766 that the Kingdom had no right to levy a tax upon the Colonies, and his steadfast opposition to all measures repressive to the American colonies. He died May 11, 1778.

Pocahontas.

Favorite daughter of Powhatan, who is said to have saved the life of Captain John Smith after his condemnation to death, and her marriage to John Rolfe in Apr., 1613, an Englishman, is reputed to have insured peace in Virginia, and made her powerful father a warm friend of the English.

Poe, Edgar Allan.

Born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1809. Received his education in the Manor House, School in Stone Newington, Eng., in 1815-20, "Tamerlane" appeared in 1827. He enlisted in the United States army in 1827 assigned to the 1st Artillery. He served at Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, and at Fortress Monroe and Fort Moultrie, rising to the rank of sergeant major, resigning in 1829. Entered the military academy at West Point in 1830, settled in Baltimore, Md., in Oct., 1833. Removed to New York in 1837, *Tales of the Arabesque and Grotesque* published in 1840, *The Golden Bug* in 1843, published *The Raven* in 1845. He died in October, 1849.

Porter, David D.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1805. Entered the United States Navy as midshipman in 1829, on coast survey service in 1836-41, in charge of naval rendezvous at New Orleans, La., in the Mexican War, in continuous service during the Civil War, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy after the close of the Civil War, made vice-admiral in 1866 and admiral in 1870, received the thanks of Congress. He died Feb. 13, 1891.

Porter, Fitz-John.

Born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1823. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1845, participated in the chief battles of the Mexican War, made brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, brigadier-general U. S. A. by brevet in June, 1862. major-general of United States volunteers in July, 1862. It was Maxwell's and Sykes' divisions of his corps which bore the brunt of the engagement of the last day of the second Bull-Run battle, and saved Pope's whole army from great disaster on that day, but was found guilty of disobedience to Pope's orders and dismissed Jan. 21, 1863. Restored to citizenship in 1884, Congress exculpating him in 1888, and the President of the United States reappointed him to the army to date from May 14, 1861, as colonel. He died May 21, 1901.

Price, Sterling.

Born in Prince Edward County, Va., in Sept., 1809. Settled on a farm in Missouri, elected to Congress in 1844, resigned at the outbreak of the Mexican War, going to the field at the head of a cavalry regiment, commissioned a brigadier-general, and appointed military governor of Chihuahua for his brilliant capture of Taos, elected governor of Missouri in 1853, declined a re-election in 1857. Entered Confederate army at outbreak of Civil War, was appointed major-general of State Militia and organized the state guards, which Gen. Lyon forced to surrender; he sustained Gen. Lyon's attack at Wilson's Creek, in which the Federal army was defeated, and captured the city of Lexington, after a four days' siege; became major-general in the Southern Confederate Army. Died Sept. 27, 1867.

Putnam, Rufus.

Born in Sutton, Mass., Apr. 9, 1738. Entered the Provincial army in 1757, continued in the service during the remainder of the French and Indian War, entered the Revolutionary Army in 1775 and became a brigadier-general, commissioned supreme judge of the Northwest Territory in 1780 and surveyor-general of the United States in 1796. He died May 1, 1824.

Ramsay, David.

Born in Lancaster County, Pa., Apr. 2, 1749. Settled in Charleston, S. C., as a physician, elected to Congress in 1782-85, and president pro tem. in 1886. He was the author of many valuable historical works and the "father" of American copyrights. He died May 8, 1815.

Randall, Samuel J.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1828. Received an academic education, member of the city council of Philadelphia for a number of years, was a member of the state senate for two years, elected a member of the 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, speaker of the last session of the 45th and 46th congresses, and he was long recognized as the Democratic leader in Congress. He died Apr. 12, 1890.

Randolph, John, The seventh in descent from Pocahontas.

Born near Petersburg, Va., June 2, 1773, educated in Columbia, New York, and William and Mary, Virginia, colleges; elected to Congress in 1799, and served in that body for twenty-four years and in the United States senate for two years; appointed minister to St. Petersburg in 1830, was forced to resign on account of ill health, and died in May, 1833.

Rensselaer, S. Van.

Born near Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1764. Graduated at Harvard College in 1782, elected lieutenant governor of New York in 1795. On Declaration of War

against Great Britain in 1812, he was commissioned a major-general and placed in command of the New York militia. After the war he was elected to Congress. His last years were spent in princely benefactions. Died January 6, 1840.

Rhett, Robert B.

Born in Beauford, S. C., Dec. 24, 1800. Became a lawyer (he went by the name of Smith in early life but in 1837 assumed his ancestral name of Rhett), entered political life and was elected to the state legislature in 1826, and elected attorney-general of the state in 1832; was an emphatic State's Rights advocate, elected a member of Congress 1836-49, and to the United States senate in 1850, resigning in 1852; was a member of the State Secession Convention in 1860, and chairman of the Committee of the Provisional Congress, which reported the Confederate Constitution also in 1868. A delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He died Sept. 14, 1876.

Ripley, Roswell S.

Born in Ohio in 1824. Graduated at the United States Military Academy and commissioned brevet second lieutenant of artillery in 1843, served throughout the war with Mexico with distinction, and was brevetted captain and major for gallantry, resigned his commission and engaged in business in Charleston, S. C., in 1853, entered the Confederate army as a brigadier-general at the outbreak of the war. He directed the fire upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861, was wounded at Antietam and subsequently served in South Carolina to the close of the war.

Rittenhouse, David.

Born in Roxborough, Pa., Apr. 8, 1732. Became one of the most eminent mechanicians and mathematicians of his time, inventor of "flexions" in algebraical analysis, constructed a machine to show motions of solar system, first director of Philadelphia mint. He died June 6, 1796.

Roebling, John A.

Born in Muhlhausen, Thuringia, Prussia, June 12, 1806. Received the degree of civil engineer in the Royal Polytechnic School, Berlin, settled in the United States at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1831, manufactured the first wire rope ever made in America, designed the Brookline Suspension Bridge, also the Niagara Suspension Bridge, which he built; engaged as engineer on the Brooklyn Bridge in May, 1867, which was completed by his son, Washington A. Roebling, in 1883. He died from result of an accident July 22, 1869.

Rosecrans, William S.

Born in Kingston, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1842, in charge of fortifications at Newport, R. I., in 1847-52, chief engineer, state of Ohio, in 1861, was made a brigadier-general in 1861, commanded at the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Murfreesboro, in 1862, Chickamauga in 1863, and in command of the Department of Missouri in Jan., 1864. Resigned his commission in 1867 and settled in San Francisco, Cal., was a member of the 47th and 48th congresses, appointed register of the treasury of the United States in 1885. He died Mar. 11, 1898.

Rowan, Stephen C.

Born Dec. 28, 1805. Appointed midshipman from Ohio Feb. 15, 1826, took an active part in the Mexican War, commanded a naval battalion under Commodore Stockton at the battle of the Niesa, Upper California; executive officer of the "Cyane" when she bombarded Guaymas; in the "Pawnee" he engaged the Confederate batteries at Acquia Creek, the first naval battle of the Civil War in May, 1861. He commanded the naval flotilla and greatly aided the army in the capture of Roanoke Island in Feb., 1862, captured the works and Confederate fleet in Albemarle Sound, as commodore he commanded the naval forces at the fall of Newbern, N. C., and in 1868-69 he commanded the Asiatic Squadron as rear-admiral and was promoted to vice-admiral, U. S. N., on Aug. 15, 1870. He died Mar. 31, 1890.

Schley, Winfield S.

Born in Maryland in 1839. Graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1860, distinguished himself throughout the Civil War, lieutenant-commander in 1866, instructor at Naval Academy in 1867, commander in 1874, was the successful commandant of the Greely Relief Expedition to the Polar regions, finding the survivors of the party June 22, 1884, appointed chief of bureau at the Navy Department at Washington, D. C., in 1885, elected as chairman of the Lighthouse Board in 1897, in Mar., 1898, placed in command of the "Flying Squadron" at Hampton Roads, served during the Spanish-American War, taking part in Cuban waters in the destruction of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera.

Schofield, John M.

Born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853 and assigned to the artillery service, was professor of philosophy at the academy from 1855 to 1860, chief of staff of Gen. Lyon in operation in Missouri early in 1861, brigadier-general United States Volunteers, Nov., 1861, in command of the Army of the Frontier in October, and major-general of volunteers in Nov., 1862; commanded the Department of Missouri until Jan., 1864, when appointed to the command of the army of the Ohio, in command of the Department of North Carolina Feb. 9, 1865, secretary of war in May, 1868, to Mar., 1869, superintendent United States Military Academy in 1876. He died Mar. 4, 1906.

Schuyler, Philip.

Born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1733. Entered the army in 1755, serving three years; was in the expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point as colonel, member of the second Continental Congress, one of the four major-generals appointed to command the army in 1775, twice United States senator. Died July, 1804.

Scott, Winfield.

Born in Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1806, obtained a captain's commission in the army, appointed lieutenant-colonel on declaration of the war of 1812, promoted to brigadier-general in Mar., 1814, became commander-in-chief of the army in 1841. His career in the Mexican War, where he displayed masterpieces of military execution, placed him among the world's greatest military heroes of modern times; he was nominated and defeated for President of the United States in 1852. Congress brevetted him lieutenant-general in Feb., 1855, with rank dating from Mar. 29, 1847, in honor of his Mexican War services. He resigned his commission on account of advanced age Oct. 31, 1861, and died May 29, 1866.

Sedgwick, John.

Born in Cornwall, Conn., Sept. 13, 1813. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, won the brevets of captain and major for bravery in the Mexican War, brigadier-general of United States volunteers in Aug., 1861, commanded a division of Sumner's corps in the Peninsular campaign in 1862, major-general of volunteers July 4, 1862, commanded a division and was wounded three times at the battle of Antietam, carried Mareys Heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, Va., in May, 1863, made a forced march of over thirty-five miles in twenty hours with the 6th Corps to the relief of Gen. Meade at Gettysburg, captured an entire Confederate division during the passage of the Rapidan Nov. 7, 1863. Killed in action near Spottsylvania Court House May 9, 1864.

Shelby, Isaac.

Born near Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 11, 1750. Entered the military service in 1774 in command of a company of minute men in Virginia in 1776, first governor of the state of Kentucky in 1792, second term in 1812, led four thousand Kentucky volunteers across the Canadian frontier in 1813, and for his fight upon the Thames received a gold medal from Congress. He died July 18, 1826.

Sheridan, Philip H.

Born in Somerset, Ohio, in 1831. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853, served on the Indian frontier in 1855-61, brigadier-general of

volunteers in 1862, in command of cavalry corps army of the Potomac in April, 1864, major-general regular army in Nov., 1864, lieutenant-general Mar. 9, 1869, succeeded Gen. Sherman in command of the armies of the United States Nov. 1, 1883. He died Aug. 5, 1888.

Sherman, John.

Born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823, member of Congress in 1855, supported General Frémont for the Presidency of the United States in 1856, elected to the 35th and 36th congresses, elected United States senator from the state of Ohio in 1861, 1866, 1872 and 1880, prominent in making treasury notes legal tenders in 1862, proposed the Refunding Act, passed in 1870, the resumption of specie payments Jan. 1, 1879, a triumph of his financial policy, secretary of the treasury during President Hayes' administration, elected president pro tem. of the United States Senate Dec. 7, 1885. Died Oct. 22, 1900.

Sherman, William T.

Born in Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1840, served in Florida and Mexico, resigned his post in 1853, re-entered the army at the commencement of the Civil War, serving in the western campaigns, succeeded General Grant in the command of the Army of Tennessee in 1863, and of Military Division of the Mississippi in 1864, planned and led the great march to the sea from Atlanta, Ga., in 1865, lieutenant-general in 1866, promoted to general in Mar., 1869, and retired on Nov. 1, 1883. He died Feb. 14, 1891.

Sibley, Henry H.

Born in Louisiana in 1816. Graduated at the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1838, served in the Florida War and through the Mexican War, gaining in the campaign the brevet of major for gallantry; he served with the Utah expedition 1857-60, and against the Navajoe Indians in 1860, entered the Confederate service in 1861, and was soon promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, sought the conquest of New Mexico in 1862, fought at Valverde Feb. 21, 1862, and occupied Albuquerque and Santa Fé in March, but was compelled to evacuate these positions in April, and at the close of the Civil War in the United States he entered the Egyptian army. He died Aug. 23, 1886.

Sickles, Daniel E.

Born in New York Oct. 20, 1820. Admitted to the bar in 1843, Secretary of Legation at London, Eng., in 1853, state senator in 1855, elected to Congress in 1856, 1858, 1860, raised the Excelsior Brigade and was appointed colonel in June, 1861, made a brigadier-general of volunteers in Sept., 1861, attached to Hooker's division, 3rd Corps, in the Peninsular campaign, succeeded to the command in Apr., 1863, being then a major-general. He lost a leg at Gettysburg in the second day's fight, was in command of the District of North and South Carolina in 1866-67, retired as major-general, U. S. A., in Apr., 1869, appointed minister to Spain in 1869-74. Resumed his profession (the practice of law) in New York City.

Sigel, Franz.

Born in Zinsheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, Nov. 18, 1824. Educated in the military school at Carlsruhe, became chief-adjutant in the Baden army in 1847, and as commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary army of 1848 he was defeated and fled to the United States in 1850, commissioned a brigadier-general in the Federal army May 17, 1861, promoted to major-general for his services at Pea Ridge in Mar., 1862, and appointed to the command of the 11th Corps in Sept., 1862, resigned his commission in May, 1865, and settled in New York City, was elected register of the city and county in 1874. He died Aug. 21, 1902.

Slocum, Henry W.

Born in Delphia, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1827. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1852, practiced law in Syracuse, N. Y., 1859-61, served in the Union army during the Civil War, major-general of volunteers 1862, elected to the 41st, 42nd and 48th congresses as congressman-at-large. In politics a Democrat, in profession a lawyer and railroad manager, resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. He died Apr. 14, 1894.

Smith, E. Kirby.

Born in St. Augustine, Fla., May 16, 1824. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1845, served in the Mexican War and was brevetted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry, severely wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas May 13, 1859, resigned his commission in the army April 6, 1861, and entered the Southern Confederate army as brigadier-general, promoted to major-general in 1862, and placed in the command of the department of East Tennessee, he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky, made lieutenant-general for his victory at Richmond, Va., Aug. 30, 1862, made general after the battle of Murfreesboro; he surrendered May 26, 1865, and after the conclusion of peace he was a professor of mathematics in the University of the South Tennessee in Sept., 1875. He died Mar. 28, 1893.

Smith, Hoke.

Born in Newton, N. C., Sept. 2, 1855. Read law, admitted to the bar and engaged in its practice for over thirty years, served as Secretary of the Interior 1893-96, governor of Georgia 1907-09 and again in 1911, resigning the governorship to become United States senator during the same year, and was re-elected to the Senate in 1914.

Spofford, Ainsworth R.

Born at Gilmanton, N. H., Sept. 12, 1825, appointed first assistant librarian of Congress in 1861, promoted to librarian-in-chief in 1865, the original library was built in 1800 and destroyed in 1814, the second building was built in year 1851, later occupied a portion of the central capitol building. He was possessed of a phenomenal memory for names, dates and events. He married Harriet Prescott (Spofford), the distinguished authoress. He died Aug. 11, 1908.

Steadman, James B.

Born in Northumberland County, Pa., in 1818, served in the Ohio legislature for two terms, public printer at Washington, D. C., in 1857, delegate to the Charleston Convention, entered the Civil War as colonel of the 14th Ohio volunteers, brigadier-general in July, 1862, won distinction and promotion at Chickamauga, provisional governor of Georgia in 1865, state senator in 1879. Died Oct. 18, 1883.

Stephens, Alexander H.

Born in Taliaferro County, Ga., Feb. 11, 1812. Graduated from Franklin College in 1832, served in both branches of the State legislature from 1836 to 1842, opposed the secession of the state but acquiesced in the act, chosen vice-president of the Confederate States in 1862, one of the three commissioners who conferred with President Abraham Lincoln relative to peace in 1865, arrested, confined in Fort Warren, but was released Oct. 11, 1865, he re-entered the United States Congress in 1872, author of two works on the Civil War. He died Mar. 4, 1883.

Stoneman, George.

Born in Busti, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1822. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1842, served with the cavalry in the states of California and Oregon in 1847-55, brigadier-general of volunteers Civil War in Aug., 1861, major-general in Nov., 1862, brigadier-general by brevet, U. S. A., Mar. 13, 1865; for service for the capture of Charlotte, N. C., major-general by brevet for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war, same date, colonel 21st Infantry in July, 1866, retired from the service Aug. 16, 1871, and elected governor of the state of California in 1882. He died Sept. 5, 1894.

Stuyvesant, Peter.

Born in Friesland, Holland, in 1602. Was first director of the Dutch West India Company in the Province of New Netherland (New York), on the Hudson River, arrived at New Amsterdam in May, 1647, ruled the province until he surrendered to the English in 1664, when the town was given the name of New York. He died in Aug., 1682.

Sumner, Charles.

Born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1811. Graduated at Harvard College and Cambridge Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1834, delivered his first great oration in Boston, July 4, 1845, made his first anti-slavery speech in 1850, original champion of the slave in Congress, his opposition to the admission of Kansas as a slave state caused Preston Brooks to severely assault Sumner in the hall of Congress in 1856. He was chairman on the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for the government for many years. He died Mar. 11, 1874.

Sykes, George.

Born in Dover, Del., Oct. 9, 1822. Graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1842, gained the brevet of captain during the Mexican War and served constantly on the frontier in expeditions and against the Indians in 1848-61, commanded a battalion of regular troops at Bull Run, was made a brigadier-general in 1861, in command of the regular infantry in the defence of Washington, D. C., in 1861-62, and the division of regulars in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, succeeded Gen. Meade in command of the 5th Corps in June, 1863, breveted colonel for gallantry at Gaines Mill, brigadier-general at Gettysburg and promoted to major-general for services during the war, colonel of the 20th United States Infantry in Jan., 1868. He died Feb. 9, 1880.

Taylor, Bayard.

Born at Kenneth Square, Chester County, Pa., Jan. 11, 1825. In 1852 he sailed to Calcutta, proceeding thence to China, where he joined the expedition of Commodore Perry to Japan; in 1862 he entered the diplomatic service as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia, and in 1863 he became chargé d'affaires at the Russian capital, in 1878 he was accredited United States minister at Berlin, Germany. He died on Dec. 19, 1878.

Taylor, John.

Born in Milthrope, Eng., Nov. 1, 1808, settled in Canada in 1832, became a follower of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, removed to Missouri, where he was ordained one of the twelve apostles, arrived in Salt Lake City with the Fugitive Mormons in 1847, acted as judge, foreign missionary and historian, succeeded Brigham Young as head of the Mormon church in 1877. He died July 25, 1887.

Thomas, George H.

Born in Southampton County, Va., July 31, 1816. Graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1840, assigned to duty on the day of his graduation and served continuously in the army of the United States for twenty years. In Aug., 1860, was granted a leave of absence, but reported for duty again Apr. 14, 1861, he served through the Shenandoah campaign with the bravery of a veteran, but it was not until his influence began to be felt in the operations in the west that the country came to appreciate his extraordinary abilities and faultless tact and management of his forces, not until success followed success, and the crowning glory of all shrewd generalship forced the annihilation of Gen. Hood's army in Dec., 1864. Honors and rewards were showered upon the victor, Congress voted him thanks and he was promoted to the rank of major-general. He died Mar. 28, 1870.

Thompson, Benjamin.

Born in Massachusetts Mar., 1753. Became a schoolmaster, but marrying a rich widow, gave his mind and time to scientific research, refused to take part in political affairs when the Revolution opened, sought British protection in Boston, was bearer of dispatches from Lord Howe to England. After the war he went to Bavaria, where he was created Count Rumford. Died in Aug., 1814.

Thurman, Allen G.

Born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. Removed to Ohio in 1817, where he received an academic education, admitted to the bar in 1835, member of the 29th Congress, judge of the Ohio Supreme Court in 1851, chief justice in 1854-56,

elected United States senator in 1868 and in 1874, was frequently mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for the presidency. He was defeated for vice-president in 1888 with Grover Cleveland. Died Dec. 12, 1895.

Tilden, Samuel J.

Born in Lebanon, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1814. Graduated from the University of New York in 1834, admitted to the New York City bar, an active politician until he began to engage in great railroad litigations in 1846, elected governor of New York in 1874, Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1876, claimed the election but acquiesced in the decision rendered by the Electoral Commission which counted him out in favor of the Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio. He died Aug. 4, 1886.

Toombs, Robert.

Born in Washington, Ga., July 2, 1810. Graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1828, admitted to the bar in 1830, served in the Creek War, served in the Georgia legislature, in Congress from 1844 to 1853, when he was elected United States senator, secretary of state of the Confederate Government Feb. 21, 1861, and brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He never accepted the general amnesty. He died Dec. 15, 1885.

Trumbull, Jonathan.

Born in Lebanon, Conn., June 21, 1710. Graduated at Harvard College in 1727, prepared for the ministry but became a merchant, elected a member of the assembly in 1733 and governor of Connecticut in 1769, and was re-elected governor for fourteen consecutive terms. Died Aug. 17, 1785.

Vallandigham, C. L.

Born in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1822. Admitted to the bar in 1842, was member of the state legislature 1845-46, elected to Congress in 1857 and re-elected for two succeeding terms, opposed measures for carrying on the war with vehemence by the national government, he was defeated for Congress in 1863. He assailed the government with such bitterness that he was arrested by order of Gen. Burnside, tried and sentenced to close confinement during the war. President Lincoln commuted the sentence to banishment beyond the lines of the Union. He went to Canada and afterwards returned to Ohio, but was not molested. He died June 17, 1871.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius.

Born on Staten Island May 27, 1794. Began life, it is said, by rowing a small passenger boat from the island to New York, later supplied the military posts about the city with provisions, built his first vessel in 1814, first steamer in 1853, presented the steamer "Vanderbilt" to the United States government in 1862, for which he received the thanks of Congress, began his railroad operations in 1857, built and endowed with \$750,000 the Vanderbilt University, Tennessee. He died Jan. 4, 1877.

Vanderbilt, William H.

Born at New Brunswick, N. J., May 8, 1821. Educated at Columbia College Grammar School, New York. (At one time he was reputed to be the richest man in the world.) On the death of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, on Jan. 4, 1877, he came into possession of a fortune estimated at about \$95,000,000, an amount greatly increased, and upon his death in his will bequeathed the enormous sum of over \$200,000,000 in cash, securities and realty. Died Dec. 8, 1885.

Voorhees, Daniel W.

Born in Butler County, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1827. Graduated at Asbury University in 1849, admitted to the bar in 1851, appointed United States district attorney for Indiana in 1858, member of the 37th, 38th, 41st and 42nd congresses, seat successfully contested in the 39th Congress, appointed to succeed Oliver P. Morton in the United States Senate in 1877, elected for the full terms Mar., 1879, and in Jan., 1885. He was prominent in Congress as a Democratic leader. He died Apr. 10, 1897.

Waite, Morrison R.

Born in Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816. Was the son of former chief justice of the state, graduated from Yale College in 1837, moved to the state of Ohio and was admitted to the bar in 1839, counsel for the United States before the Geneva Tribunal in 1871-72, president of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1873, appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, Jan. 21, 1874, succeeding Salmon P. Chase. He died Mar. 23, 1888.

Wallace, Lewis.

Born in Brooksville, Ind., Apr. 10, 1827. Abandoned the study of law to enter the Mexican War, adjutant-general of Indiana in 1861, forced the Confederates to evacuate Harpers Ferry, and led a division at the capture of Fort Donelson, for which he was promoted to a major-general, was a member of the court which tried the Lincoln conspirators, president at the trial of Captain Wirz of Andersonville, was governor of New Mexico, and later was appointed by the United States Government as minister to Turkey after the war. He died Feb. 15, 1905.

Wayne, Anthony.

Born in Eastown, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745. Studied and practiced surveying, member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1773, appointed colonel in the Continental Army in 1775, served in Canada in 1776, became a brigadier-general, was at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and stormed the strong fortress at Stony Point in 1779, received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, served in Virginia and Georgia to close of the war, appointed to the command of troops in the Ohio country in 1792, and gained his great victory over the Indians in 1794. He died in Dec., 1796.

Webster, Daniel.

Born in Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782. Graduated at Dartmouth College and admitted to the bar in 1805, elected to Congress from New Hampshire in 1813, re-elected in 1814. Removed to Boston, Mass., to practice law in 1816, resigned from Congress, elected to the United States Senate from Massachusetts in 1826, appointed secretary of state in the cabinet of President Harrison, retained by President Tyler, negotiated the Ashburton Treaty in 1842, re-elected by Massachusetts, United States senator in 1845, served as secretary of state for President Fillmore. He died at Marshfield, Mass., on Oct. 24, 1852.

Weed, Thurlow.

Born in Cairo, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1797. Was a cabin boy on a Hudson River boat, served in the War of 1812, served two terms in the New York state legislature, was editor of the *Albany Evening Journal* 1830-1862, rendered historic service to William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, General Frémont and Abraham Lincoln, when candidates for the presidency of the United States. He was sent on a confidential mission to the European Courts in 1861. He died Nov. 22, 1882.

West, Benjamin.

Born in Springfield, Pa., Oct. 10, 1738. Was a clever portrait painter, studied in Italy and England, won the friendship of George III. and, with the aid of Reynolds, the two founded the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. He died Mar. 14, 1820.

Whipple, Abraham.

Born in Providence, R. I., in 1733. Had a sea-faring life from boyhood, burned the British armed schooner "Gaspe" in Narragansett Bay June 17, 1772, fired the first gun in the naval service of the Revolution, driving the British frigate "Rose" from the blockade of Narragansett Bay 1775, commander in 1776 and in active service until May, 1780. He died May 29, 1819.

Whitney, William C.

Born in Cornway, Mass., in 1839. Graduated at Williston Seminary and Harvard Law School, graduating in 1865, admitted to the bar in New York City, aided in the prosecution of the Tweed Ring, and was for seven years corporation

counsel in New York, resigning in 1882. It was estimated that his savings to the city while its counsel directly amounted to over \$2,000,000, and presumably indirectly to much more. He was appointed secretary of the navy in 1885.

Whittier, John Greenleaf.

Born near Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807. Editor of the *American Manufacturers* in Boston, 1829, published his *Legends of New England* in 1831, *Mogg Megime* published in 1836, *Collection of Poems* issued in 1857. He died at Danvers, Mass., Sept. 7, 1892.

Wilkes, Charles.

Born in New York City in 1801. Entered the navy as midshipman in 1818, commanded several exploring expeditions, the most important being in the years 1838-42, of which he published an account in five volumes, gained the gold medal of the Geographical Society in London, captain in 1855, and nearly involved the United States and Great Britain in war by taking the Confederate commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from the British steamer "Trent" in Nov., 1861, was made a commodore in 1862 and rear-admiral in 1866. Soon after was placed on the retired list. He was the author of many scientific papers. He died Feb. 8, 1877.

Williams, John Sharp.

Born in Memphis, Tenn., July 30, 1854. Received a university education, studied law and commenced its practice in Shelby County, Tenn. In 1878 he removed to Yazoo City, Miss., was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Grover Cleveland and Stevenson, and served as temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention in 1904, elected to Congress, was his party's candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives in the 58th, 59th and 60th congresses, elected to the United States Senate in 1908, was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Wilson and Marshall for president and vice-president of the United States, and was re-elected to the Senate in 1917.

Williams, Roger, The Father of American Baptists.

Born in Wales in 1599. Driven to America in 1631, by religious persecution, formed a congregation at Salem, Mass., in 1634, banished in 1635, founded the colony of Rhode Island. Died in April, 1683.

Winthrop, John.

Born in Boston, Mass., in 1715. Graduated at Harvard College in 1732, "Called at the time most learned man in America," took famous observations of transits of Venus 1761-69, Hollis professor in Harvard, received the degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh University. Died May 3, 1779.

Worth, William J.

Born in Columbia County, N. Y., in 1794. Was a distinguished officer in the War of 1812-15, and rendered great service in the Mexican War, commanded the first division of the army that moved on Monterey, and brevetted major-general for gallantry during that engagement, also received a sword from the United States Congress. A handsome monument is erected to his memory in New York City. He died in May in 1849.

Zollicoffer, F. K.

Born in Murry County, Tenn., May 19, 1812. Received an academic education, became a newspaper editor, state printer in 1835, state comptroller in 1845, 1849, state senator in 1849, member of Congress in 1853-59, one of the delegates to the Peace Congress in Feb., 1861, entered the Confederate army and as a brigadier-general was assigned to the command of Eastern Tennessee Aug. 8, 1861. He was defeated at Camp Wild Cat, Ky., Oct. 21, 1861, and at Mill Spring, Ky., where he was killed Jan. 19, 1862.

